"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer today and tomorrow; Moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 22.

VOL. LXVII...NO 22,028. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1918.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

BALFOUR SAYS DOOR IS OPEN TO ANY SERIOUS PEACE OFFER; DELAY IN GERMANS' ATTACK PROOF OF THEIR HEAVY LOSSES; GERMANS TO USE NEW FLYING TANK; 14 U-BOATS SUNK IN APRIL

PRESIDENT NOW OPPOSED TO ANY WAR INQUIRY

Attitude Toward Aircraft Investigation Changed, Having Named Hughes for Task.

FIGHT IMPENDS IN SENATE

Friends of Chamberlain Resolution Claim Slight Majority on Non-Partisan Vote.

SENATORS SHOW SURPRISE

Had Expected Acceptance of Modification — Too Much of a Dragnet, President Holds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The gage was thrown down to the Senate today by President Wilson when, in conference at the White House with Senator Thompson of Kansas, he declared he would expect every supporter of the Administration in the conduct of the war to vote against the Chamberlain resolution, as amended by the Committee on Audit and Control, giving the Committee on Military Affairs authority to investigate the aircraft program, Ordnance, and the Quartermaster General's Department.

President Wilson urged Senator Thompson to impress upon Democratic Senators the necessity of standing with the Executive against investigation of war activities. When Senator Thompson returned to the Capitol he announced: "It's a fight."

That the challenge would be taken up was evident from remarks made on the floor of the Senate and in the lobby. The fight will come on a motion to adopt the amended Chamberlain resolution. This may come tomorrow or be put off until Saturday, or even later. It all depends upon the mustering of forces.

One thing assured is that it will not be a partisan line-up. The bulk of Administration Democrats undoubtedly will stand with the President, but others are avowedly in favor of putting the resolution through. On the Republican side there are at least three Senators on whom opponents of the resolution can count.

Passage of Resolution Predicted.

Although no poll of the Senate was obtainable, Senators believed today that the Chamberlain resolution, despite the President's opposition, would be passed by a margin of two or three votes. Senator Chamberlain made no effort to predict the outcome of the vote.

"I have made no poll and have asked no Senator to vote for the resolution," he said. "I know there is a distinct sentiment for a thorough investigation of the aircraft program and other features of war activity. If Senators vote according to their inclination, the resolution will be adopted. No Senator wants to set up a snooping committee to harass the President. But most of the Senators believe in exposing inefficiency and mistakes, so as to improve the war machine."

In the Senate lobby surprise was expressed that the President had set himself against an aircraft inquiry. The President, it was recalled, had told Senator Thompson earlier in the week that he would not object to such an investigation. Senators wondered what had caused the President to change his mind. The President told Mr. Thompson, according to the Senator, that he felt that the Chamberlain resolution, even as modified, proposed too much of a dragnet inquiry, which might embarrass the Government in the conduct of the war and interfere with the aircraft inquiry to be made by the Department of Justice in association with Charles E. Hughes.

Senators Lodge, Weeks, Brandegee, Gallinger, and other Republican leaders refused to accept the President's interpretation that a vote for the Chamberlain resolution could be construed as disloyalty to the Administration in the conduct of the war. They were supported in this attitude by Senators Chamberlain, McKellar, and other Democratic members. In the vote on the resolution its advocates will stand upon the privilege of the Senate to conduct investigations as a branch of the Government.

Hughes as a Factor.

In brief debate on the Chamberlain resolution today, Senator Martin, Democratic floor leader, said the necessity for an aircraft inquiry by the Senate had passed with the appointment of Charles E. Hughes as special investigator for the Attorney General. This was disputed by advocates of the Chamberlain resolution, who insisted that Mr. Hughes's investigation would touch only upon criminality, while that of the Senate would be directed toward inefficiency, efforts to block the aircraft program, and expenditure of the $640,000,000 appropriated by Congress for aircraft.

Senator McKellar offered the majority report of the Audit Committee, favoring the Chamberlain resolution, and urged that it be adopted. Senator Thompson,

Continued on Page Four.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. The Greenbrier. European plan. Wonderful surgical waters. N. Y. Office, The Plaza.—Advt.

Last of the German Superguns Destroyed by French Battery

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Co.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, May 16.—Parisians will soon have the pleasure of seeing a cinema photographic reproduction of the firing of the French heavy guns which on May 3 put the last German supercannon out of action. An official army photographer attached to the force in charge of the counterbattery work told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today that he had obtained an excellent film of eight shots from Mirielle—the heroine of the Provençal poet Mistral's masterpiece—and Mary Magdalene, as the two great French guns were named by the battery. It is impossible to say which of the shots was successful, but hardly had the echo of the eighth died away when the message came from a signaling plane that two shells had struck the target.

GENEVA, May 16.—Two of the long-distance guns which have been bombarding Paris have been taken to the Krupp plant for repairs, the Constance Zeitung states. Such huge guns, the newspaper adds, cannot be fired indefinitely without timely repairs.

ITALIANS ENTER AUSTRIAN LINES

Kill Part of Garrison, Rout Rest, and Take Prisoners on Monte Asolone.

BRITISH RAID ALSO WINS

Great Drive for Milan and Brescia Said to be in Preparation by the Foe.

ROME, May 16.—Italian troops carried out an offensive operation yesterday in which the Austrian trenches on Monte Asolone, between the Brenta and Piave Rivers, were entered at two points. The Italians inflicted heavy casualties and took prisoners. In addition to this aggressive movement the War Office reports a successful patrol action by the British at Canove, in which prisoners also were taken. Enemy raiding parties were repulsed. The text of the statement reads:

Our infantry and assault detachments entered the enemy trenches on Monte Asolone at two places. A portion of the garrison was killed. The survivors fled, leaving a few prisoners in our hands. British patrols raided the enemy positions at Canove, capturing an officer and a few men.

Various attempts by the enemy to approach our advance line in the Rosole Valley, at Fortini, in the Posina Valley, and on Col di Chele, failed.

In the Lagarian and Arsa Valleys and on the Asiago Plateau there was increased artillery activity on both sides.

VIENNA, May 16, (via London.)—Bitter fighting between the Brenta and Piave Rivers, on the Italian front, is reported in the official statement issued by the War Office today. The statement reads:

Between the Brenta and the Piave several Italian reconnoitring thrusts were repulsed. As a result of these attacks hand to hand fighting developed at Monte Asolone and Monte Pertica.

LONDON, May 16, (via Ottawa.)—An Austrian blow against Italy may be expected at an early date, in the opinion of well-informed observers here. The enemy project, it is believed generally, comprises a great invasion with Milan and Brescia as the chief objectives in a scheme to smash the Italian Army.

Since the retreat last October the Italian strategic plan has been recast and the main defensive positions are now held solidly, but it is believed the Austrians intend to strike against the remaining 150 miles of the original front west of the Brenta. Along the mountain wall stretching from the Stelvio Pass to Monte Grappa, between the Brenta and the Piave, the enemy has the advantage of the positions.

WANT OUR TROOPS ON ITALIAN FRONT

A Few Would Convince People America Stands Firmly Behind Them, Government Holds.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Italy, in an informal way, has made known to the United States that the presence of American troops on the Italian front is greatly to be desired. A few thousand men under the American flag, Italian officials feel, would hearten the Italian civilian population and the troops.

Italy has an abundance of man power, but desires the inspiration that would

Continued on Page Two.

U-BOATS ON DEFENSIVE

Dozen Sinkings in Month Officially Reported, Two Others Known.

MUTINIES NOW FREQUENT

Some Undersea Craft Have Been Wrecked on Desolate Coasts by Their Crews.

BATTLESHIPS IN CONVOYS

Use of Great Fighters in This Service Given as Cause of Jellicoe's Resignation.

Twelve German submarines were sunk or captured in British waters by the American and British destroyers during the month of April, which was a record. This means that twelve U-boats were officially reported and recognized as sunk and that evidence, either a cap bearing the name of the submarine, a portion of the craft, or a live or dead German was produced when each case was recorded.

In addition to this number, at least two other U-boats were destroyed during that period. One was sunk on April 8 in the North Sea while making an attack on a convoy to Holland. The periscope was sighted at 11 A. M., and before she could let go a torpedo at the nearest steamship six destroyers rushed over and dropped depth charges in every direction. The explosion was so violent that the vessels heeled over nearly forty-five degrees.

When the convoy came up there was a large lake of black oil bubbling up from below and the destroyers still kept watch to see if any debris belonging to the U-boat rose to the surface that might be useful as evidence to gain official recognition from the Admiralty.

This successful attack was witnessed by the writer of this account.

Another U-boat, making the total fourteen, was sunk on Friday, April 26, during the forenoon while attempting to attack a convoy of transports filled with American troops on the way to France. The undersea craft rose between two of the convoy and fired a torpedo, which missed the transport to starboard by a few feet. Almost immediately afterward four fast American destroyers were on the scene and had dropped seven depth charges. After the fifth bomb an explosion was heard at some depth below the surface and a quantity of thick oil floated to the surface. The commanders of the destroyers said they were satisfied that the German submarine had been sunk.

With the improvement in the hydrophones for listening to the approach of the U-boats and new devices, such as sound waves that are sent out by the destroyers under water which record the position of any object they come in contact with, and the success of the depth charges, the submarine menace has been conquered. The commanders of the U-boats are worrying now and are acting on the defensive. Several cases of mutiny among the crews and the wrecking of submarines along desolate coasts have been reported in England during the last eight weeks.

The convoys are escorted by cruisers, destroyers, patrol boats, and dirigibles, called "blimps," which are better than the seaplanes, as they can swoop down over the water and hover in one spot for any length of time without any difficulty. Battleships, as well as battle-cruisers and destroyers, are used to escort the big convoys across the North Sea to Norway and Denmark. There are from fifty to seventy-five steamships in each convoy and they all manage to get across safely. The U-boats try very hard to get the vessels in the Dutch convoys, as they can see them from Zeebrugge, and are directed by scout airplanes.

If the submarine cannot get there in time the airplanes try to drop bombs on the steamships even when they have reached neutral waters along the coast of Holland. So far they have succeeded in sinking only one small Dutch vessel.

Admiral Jellicoe was against sending the battleships to sea for the purpose of protecting convoys, as he thought the risk of their being torpedoed was too great. He was overruled at the Admiralty after the capture of a convoy in the North Sea by the Germans, and that, it is understood, was the cause of his resignation.

The sinking of vessels in the Mediterranean is still considerable on account of the lack of destroyers. The American and British destroyers are all needed for convoy work and for protecting the shipping in the Irish Sea and waters around the British Coast, and the Mediterranean is left to the French and Italian destroyers, with a few Japanese destroyers.

According to official figures in London, the output of the shipyards in England and America next month will exceed the estimated loss of tonnage by 10,000 and increase monthly hereafter.

The American warships of all sizes have been brigaded with the British Navy since the United States entered the war last Spring and the combined efforts in attacking the submarine menace may now be pronounced successful.

HARTSHORNE & PICABIA, Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 1 Wall St.—Advt.

Burbank Finds Super-Wheat After 11 Years' Experiments

SANTA ROSA, Cal., May 16.—A "super-wheat," containing 14 per cent. gluten, has been evolved by Luther Burbank, the California horticulturist, after experiments extending over eleven years, it was announced here today.

The wheat may be grown from Hudson Bay to Patagonia. The new wheat is said to be of the Winter variety, hardy and producing a white flour.

The new wheat will average a yield of forty bushels to an acre, Mr. Burbank said.

"The new wheat will earn for California a world-wide reputation as a superior wheat producing State," he continued. "California wheat, due to a lack of sufficient gluten, has made an inferior flour grain up to the present time."

Mr. Burbank said eighty varieties of rye at present are under a crossing process on his farm near here in connection with experiments to create a new rye and barley which would eliminate difficulties similar to those found in wheat.

ITALIANS TORPEDO BIG DREADNOUGHT

Officers in Torpedo Boat Dash Into Pola Harbor and Hit 20,000-Ton Ship.

SQUADRON CO-OPERATES

Several Austrian Machines Are Downed in Night Attack on Great Naval Base.

ROME, May 16.—An Austrian battleship of the Viribus Unitis type, (20,000-ton vessels,) was torpedoed by Italian naval forces in Pola Harbor early Tuesday morning, it was officially announced today. The Italian force worked its way into the Austrian naval base by dodging the patrol boats and searchlights of the defenders.

While the naval operation was progressing, an Italian seaplane force engaged Austrian battleplanes above Pola. Two of the Austrians were brought down and several others were compelled to decend, out of control. The Italian machines all returned safely.

The text of the official announcement reads:

Italian naval units, avoiding patrol boats and searchlights, succeeded in entering Pola Harbor early on Tuesday and in torpedoing an Austrian battleship of the Viribus Unitis type.

Simultaneously, Italian seaplane squadrons attacked Austrian battleplanes over Pola, brought down two and forced several others down out of control. The Italian machines all returned safely to their bases.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Italian Embassy late this afternoon received from Rome an official communication confirming the press report of the destruction of an Austrian dreadnought of the Viribus Unitis type at the Austrian naval base at Pola on Wednesday morning. The exploit was carried out by Italian officers, who penetrated the harbor in a small torpedo boat. The message to the embassy read:

In the early hours of May 14, Captains Mario da Vignola of Modina, Antonio Milani of Lodi, Francesco Anselmi of Syracuse, and Giuseppe Corrias of Cagliari, in a small torpedo boat with admirable individual spirit of sacrifice and extraordinary military and naval skill, eluding the sentinels and searchlights constantly searching the water, succeeded in penetrating the well-protected and fortified military port of Pola and successfully torpedoed a large Austrian dreadnought of the Viribus Unitis type.

On the night of the 12th thirteen of our torpedo boats attacked an enemy transport which was being convoyed into the port of Durazzo by an escort of Austrian torpedo boats. Although our boats had been discovered by the enemy searchlights and were immediately fired upon from all directions, they succeeded in sinking the transport and badly damaged one of the enemy torpedo boats, after which our units returned safely to their base.

The sinking of an Austro-Hungarian dreadnought of the Viribus Unitis class, in the harbor of Pola on the night of Dec. 9-10, when the Italians sank the Wien and seriously crippled the Monarch, two pre-dreadnoughts of 5,600 tons each. The exploit at Trieste, however, was performed by light torpedo craft cutting the chain barrier at the harbor mouth and torpedoing the battleships as they lay at their docks.

The vessel sunk at Pola was nearly four times as large as either the Wien or the Monarch, and the harbor much more difficult to penetrate than that of the open port of Trieste protected by a chain barrier kept afloat on buoys between the mole and the shore.

The harbor of Pola has an indentation of three miles with an entrance from the sea opposite the island of Scoglio Grande of two miles in length, and at places less than half a mile wide. Forts Cristo and Musil guard the entrance which, on account of a mole jutting out from the latter, is only a thousand yards wide at its mouth.

There were four dreadnoughs belonging to the Viribus Unitis class—the Viribus Unitis, Tegetthof, Prinz Eugen, and Ssent Istvan. The first was laid down in 1910 and completed in 1912; the last laid down in 1912 and completed in the first year of the war. The first three were built at Pola; that last at Fiume.

When you think of Writing think of WRITING.—Advt.

ALLIES NOW PREPARED

Enforced German Delay Has Probably Lost Foe His Chance.

TIME THE VITAL FACTOR

Series of Small Strokes, It Is Thought, May Be the Prelude of Next Great Effort.

HEAVY GUNFIRE PERSISTS

Activity Is Most Marked North of Kemmel and on the Salient Closest to Amiens.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, May 16.—The long postponement of the enemy's coming assaults seems to be definite proof that his losses in the first six weeks of his offensive were so heavy that he had to abandon the costly tactical blows which followed his general advance in order to reorganize his fighting machine and prepare for new battles on a wide front.

The task of filling up the gaps by large drafts from his depots, where he has begun to draw upon boys of the 1919 class, and of training those new formations for field warfare has taken up time, and it seems to me evident now that he will not attempt to strike again until his fresh and refitted divisions are ready for a new offensive on something like the scale of March 21.

That might be preceded, perhaps, by a few local assaults in order to gain the ground he needs for his general jump-off, or he might act according to his latest methods.

A day now may bring this beginning of a new series of battles, but the time he has already taken has been entirely in the Allies' favor, and they need be in no hurry for him to begin.

The Allies have forced from the enemy the very thing which he wanted most to deny the Allies—time. By yielding that under force majeure he has had to abandon his greatest chance of victory, and, as many of us believe, his only chance.

The British gaps are now filled up. The exhaustion of the British troops after the long fighting has now passed. The French armies are mingled with the British, who no longer will have to bear the brunt of the enemy's full strength in numbers that were hideously unequal.

That the German high command should give time for this is good enough evidence that they could take no further risks in the first gamblers' throw, and had to cut their losses for a time, or at least be satisfied with smaller gains than they had hoped.

Scenes Behind the Lines.

Yesterday the German guns did some violent counterbattery work with gas shells and others, trying to silence the allied guns which are still harassing the German side of things in a very deadly way. All this is the routine of war between battles.

What is better to see is behind the lines. It is enchanting now, and puts such a spell upon one's senses at these glinting woods of France, where every leaf is a jewel; these gardens of old châteaux, where the grass is sprinkled with living gold; these French villages where whitewashed walls and tiled roofs are warm in the sun and painted in picture book colors remind one of the old songs which had not war, but love, for their theme. Now they are all interwoven with pictures of this war, but pleasant pictures.

So jolly is it behind the battlefields that war itself seems for a while nothing more than a pageant of fine men under the sky. It is a moving and marvelous pageant of blue and brown where the French and English pass along the roads with the fire of dust behind them and about them the white dust again which powders them like millers and bleaches the black beards of the pollus and makes a chalky mask on the bronze faces of the marching British, down which the sweat runs in little channels.

Men in the French lorries sit with their heads out of the side flares, winking at the Tommies on the way, casting amorous eyes upon buxom lasses in the cottage doors and smoking endless cigarettes with a look of complete indifference to anything that may happen at the journey's end.

They are rough types, some of them men of middle-age, hard-bitten by these years of war, with spade beards, like Elizabethan Englishmen or Henri

Continued on Page Two.

Germans Produce an All-Steel "Flying Tank" For Short-Range Attacks on Allied Infantry

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Co.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 15.—German aviators are training in the use of the "flying tank." This newest weapon of the air is an all-steel plane. Not only is it armored, but its wings are made of steel. It has a speed of fifty miles an hour, and carries several six-centimeter guns.

The Germans are understood to be now making very elaborate tests with it. This new tool of war represents a German effort to outstrip the Allies in the use of airplanes flying low against infantry. The Allies have had marked success with this kind of aerial warfare, especially in the recent Somme battles, and Fritz evidently is to try to go them one better.

I also learn that a Berlin engineer has patented a new type of airplane gun mounted on a revolving turret directly over the aviator and in the centre, between the wings. The turret, being mounted on ball bearings, is capable of revolving 360 degrees. It is not known whether this is a part of the equipment of the flying tank.

Giant airplanes of a new type have been sent to German aviation schools for training in long-range bombing. The Germans have been trying since the latter part of 1915 to perfect very large bombing machines, but so far have met with little success.

Reports have reached here that the Germans propose to establish bases for these planes at Zeebrugge, Cuxhaven, Heligoland, Ostend, and other places. It is reported that their objectives are London, Paris, and the debarkation and concentration points of the American troops.

These machines are designed to carry two 37-millimeter guns, and travel 135 miles an hour.

Reports are also made of factories in Berlin building a new two-seated airplane of great carrying capacity for bombing work, and much slower than the machine just described. It is equipped with four motors, two of high power, for general use, and two of lower power for emergency use. These machines are designed to remain in the air fifteen hours at a speed of fifty kilometers. Experiments with them did not produce good results.

PERSHING STARTS HIS COMMUNIQUES

Army Headquarters Bulletins, Begun Wednesday Night, Likely to be Made Permanent.

WELCOMED IN CAPITAL

Army Officers Think First Announcement Shows We Have an Air Squadron in Action.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 16, (Associated Press.)—The second American official communiqué, timed 9 o'clock tonight, says:

In Lorraine patrolling was active and there was again an increase in the artillery fire.

Otherwise the day was quiet at all points occupied by our troops.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Publication here today of the first American "official communiqué" prepared at the Expeditionary Headquarters in France, and issued there last evening, inaugurated what is expected to be a daily report to the American people on what their soldiers abroad are doing.

In giving out the text of the statement, Secretary Baker could not say definitely that one would be forthcoming daily hereafter. That rests with General Pershing, but Mr. Baker indicated his hope that the expeditionary commander would find it possible to follow that course.

The bulletin read as follows:

AMERICAL OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE.

Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, May 15, 1918.

[Section A.]

North of Toul and in Lorraine there was a marked increase of artillery activity on both sides.

Today two of our aviators brought down three German machines.

There is nothing else of importance to report.

[Section B.]

In Lorraine, May 12, three snipers, scouts of intelligence service, went out in camouflage sniping suits to find German snipers and encountered eighteen of the enemy at strong points near dugout. They shot four, of whom one appeared to be an officer, secured valuable papers, and retired under heavy fire. One failed to reach our lines and the Major commanding the sector sent three officers and four men to find him.

This patrol also penetrated enemy's line and reached the strong point attacked by first patrol. Here the enemy was now reinforced and our patrol was driven back by hot fire and grenade fire. On reaching our lines one man of this patrol also was found missing. Two officers who went out to find him killed an enemy scout and brought back body for identification purposes. The man missing from the second patrol has not been found, but the third intelligence scout of first party has returned.

On May 12, three officers of our aviation forces were cited in orders by the commanding General of a French army corps and decorated with the Croix de Guerre: Major Ralph Royce of Hancock, Mich., for making first American reconnaissance over enemy's lines and for always setting fine example to his squadron; First Lieut. Herbert R. Garside of New York City, pilot, and Second Lieut. Paul D. Meyers of Milwaukee, observer, for an infantry

Continued on Page Four.

"DON'T fall down on your fruit-planting plans"—See top of Page 8.—Advt.

1,500,000 TROOPS ABROAD BY JANUARY

America Has Promised That Number of Fighting Men, Says Clemenceau's Paper.

WASHINGTON HOPES FOR IT

But Is Loath to Make Definite Assertions Thus Early—Baker's Estimate Recalled.

PARIS, May 16.—Announcement was made today in Premier Clemenceau's newspaper, L'Homme Libre, that the United States had promised to have 1,500,000 fighting men in France by the end of 1918.

These troops, it added, must have their own organization and services, which would meant at least 2,000,000 specialists, workers, men in the Quartermaster's Department, and others.

The newspaper went on to say that certain misunderstandings which had existed had been cleared up, and that under no circumstances would allied workers or soldiers displace French workers in factories.

The presence of American workers on French soil would be in direct consequence of the presence of American fighters on the front.

Washington Hopeful but Cautious.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—With more than 500,000 men now in France, army officials are more than ever hopeful that a powerful American force will be co-operating with the Allies there by the end of the year. Unhappy experience with over sanguine estimates of what can be accomplished make them slow, however, to put their hopes into definite predictions, and it was not possible tonight to obtain specific confirmation of the report from Paris that a promise had been made to have 1,500,000 fighting men in France before Jan. 1.

The statement in Clemenceau's newspaper that such a promise had been made was not believed by army officers generally to mean that the American Government definitely pledged itself to deliver a specific number of men within a time limit. Many factors are involved in making such a calculation months in advance.

Secretary Baker would make no comment on the statement. Many weeks ago he told the Senate Military Committee that the Government then had hopes of getting 1,500,000 to the front during the year. Since then his estimate that 500,000 men would reach France early in the year has been fulfilled, and since then, also, the German drive has changed the course of events, and had brought about a speeding up of American preparations which has already shown results.

Whether the result indicated by Clemenceau's newspaper can be attained depends on the shipping situation. The men and the essential equipment for them can be made ready.

May Have 4,000,000 in Arms in 1919.

Under the authority sought by President Wilson to organize as large an army as it is found possible to train, equip, and transport, officials expect at least 3,000,000 men to be under arms in the next twelve months. Many believe that even a larger force can be handled,

Continued on Page Four.

D. W. GRIFFITH'S "Hearts of the World," 44th St. Theatre. Mat. Today, 25c to $1. Biggest Sensation in New York.—Advt.

COMMONS SPEECH ON PEACE

No Genuine Proposals Yet by Teutons, Foreign Minister Asserts.

FULL ACCORD WITH WILSON

But Sixtus Letter Was Restricted by Emperor Charles to France and Britain.

NOT FOR A BIGGER ALSACE

Alleged French Aim Not Credited—Asquith Approves Speech—Cecil Denies Peace Bar.

LONDON, May 16.—The British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Arthur J. Balfour, in giving explanations in the House of Commons today in connection with Emperor Charles's letter to Prince Sixtus of Bourbon, recently made public by the President of the French Republic, said that no effort at conversations had ever been made by the Central Powers in the interest of a fair and honorable peace, and he added:

"If any representative of any belligerent country desires seriously to lay before us any proposals we are ready to listen to them."

The letter in question had been examined by a committee of the French Chamber, said Mr. Balfour, and the conclusion had been reached that it did not provide an adequate or satisfactory basis for an honorable peace.

Mr. Balfour, in his explanations, was replying to questions submitted by Walter Runciman, former President of the Board of Trade, who asked whether, when Emperor Charles's letter was communicated to the French Government, and by the French Government to the British Prime Minister, it was communicated to any other of the Allies, and had the American Government any information as to what was passing; this the Prime Minister inform the Foreign Office at the time of the fact that the communication had been shown to him; why were the negotiations dropped—was it on purely territorial grounds, was it because a demand was made by France, not only for Alsace-Lorraine, but for the 1814 line, or even the 1790 line?

Speech of Mr. Balfour.

Mr. Balfour said that Mr. Runicman put questions to him which naturally excited a great deal of interest, both here and abroad.

"I must remind the House, however," he continued, "that there is a very natural tendency to treat this subject as if it were one in which the British Government alone were concerned and that the opposition or critics of the day had the right, in the public interest and their own, to extract the last drop of information which it was in the power of the Government to give. That might be the natural mood for the House to be in when discussing ordinary subjects of domestic controversy, but it is not the mood suited to the delicate question of international policy.

"In international affairs it is not a good thing necessarily to discourage informal attempts at conversations. But we have never at any time initiated conversations of that sort. We have never turned down conversations when other people wished them.

"If any representative of any belligerent country desires seriously to lay before us any proposals, we are ready to listen to them. Of course, we are not going to deal with them without the cognizance of our allies.

"The mere fact that such conversations are of an informal character makes that a very improper subject for discussion in the House. That is true as a general proposition and emphatically and especially true of the subject now under discussion.

"The letter to which public attention is directed was a private letter written by Emperor Charles to a relative (Prince Sixtus of Bourbon) and conveyed by him to President Poincaré and the French Premier under seal of the strictest secrecy, but with no permission to communicate it to anyone except the Sovereign and Premier of this country. The letter was communicated to the French and English Premiers under these pledges.

"While I cannot conceive of a more inconvenient method of dealing with a great transaction, the inconvenience in this case was not due to any wish on the part of the British Government or the British Premier. Directly you depart from the ordinary method of conducting international affairs you land yourself in inevitable difficulties.

No Secrets from Wilson.

"I was in America at the time of these transactions, and, as they were over when I returned, I did not go into them as intimately as I might have done."

As to whether any person had been informed of these negotiations, Mr. Balfour said that the American Government was at the time no better informed of the facts regarding Emperor Charles's letter than he was himself, but if any one supposed that on that account he had ever shown any want of

confidence in the Government or President of the United States, he was under a complete delusion. He had no secrets from President Wilson. Every thought he had on the war or the diplomacy connected with the war was as open to President Wilson as to any other human being. He did not think it possible for Great Britain and the United States to carry on the great work in which they were engaged or to deal with the complicated day to day problems without complete confidence, and so far as he was concerned complete confidence would always be given.

Referring to the Stockholm conference, the Foreign Secretary expressed the opinion that it would not have paved the way to the settlement of the war.

"The course taken by the British Government with regard to the Stockholm conference," he continued, "had no connection, near or remote, with Emperor Charles's letter to Prince Sixtus, or with the negotiations or conversations resulting therefrom. They were treated as wholly separate and absolutely unconnected subjects.

"We do not know, and will only know when the secrets of the archives of Europe are opened to the world, and perhaps not even then, exactly what were the motives which influenced Emperor Charles and the German Emperor in these various transactions. Perhaps we will never know what the motives were which actuated Count Csernin, Emperor Charles, and the German Emperor. I am inclined to think that it was part of a peace offensive, by which I mean peace proposals initiated by one party which did not desire peace, but which desired to divide its opponents.

Clemenceau Exposed Falsehood.

"The falsehood exposed by Premier Clemenceau was that the whole war was being conducted in order that France might obtain Alsace-Lorraine and Italy should have nothing. When we are dealing with people so cynical as the Central Powers, some kind of contemplated the possibility of what we Therefore, the counterattack delivered by M. Clemenceau appears to have been thoroughly effective, in the sense that it exposed, in the cleverest manner, the motives animating Central European diplomacy.

"No effort at conversations made by the Central Powers has ever been made in the interest of a fair and honorable peace, but in order to divide the Allies. There is no evidence now or at any time that the German Government circles contemplated the possibility of what we should regard as a reasonable peace—a peace which would secure the freedom of the world, the freedom of those who are in danger of German domination.

"This question has been examined, and, no doubt, with fuller knowledge of the facts that I can state to the house, by a committee of the French Chamber. The British have not the machinery for the sort of investigation conducted by the French. The French had the machinery and used it freely, and the conclusion reached was that the Emperor Charles letter did not provide an adequate or satisfactory basis for an honorable peace.

"It might be said that other motives than judicial consideration of historical facts animated the verdict. If there existed any prejudices at all, these would surely have been in favor of a peace which would give the French Alsace-Lorraine, because the suggestion was that Charles should make a proposal, which could have been afterward imposed on Germany, by which the war should come to an end and France should claim Alsace-Lorraine."

The Secretary said that if the proposal had really contained the seeds of an honorable peace, the Committee of the French Chamber would surely have expressed regret that the opportunity had been thrown away by the French Government or the French Premier. No one, he added, was more desirous than the British Government that the war should be brought to an honorable termination, and if any method whereby that could be accomplished were shown to the Government, it would be accepted.

"But," Mr. Balfour went on, "we are fighting as one among many allies against the Central Powers, who never at any time, and now less than ever, have had the least intention of meeting our wishes—I am talking about our legitimate wishes, and I mean wishes on which the whole house and the whole country are entirely in agreement. These great aims of ours can only be obtained by absolute loyalty between the Allies."

Not for Bigger Alsace-Lorraine!

Referring to the suggestion made by Mr. Runciman that France had asked for a bigger Alsace-Lorraine than that of 1870, Mr. Balfour said there was no question of this bigger Alsace-Lorraine being the war aim of the Allies.

Mr. Balfour added that the conversations which Gaston Doumergue, formerly French Premier and Foreign Minister, had with the Russian Emperor in 1916 regarding a bigger Alsace-Lorraine which France would demand, were not known to Great Britain until very much later. They had no international bearing, he said, did not pledge Great Britain, and the British Government never gave the least encouragement to any such notion.

Mr. Balfour said that an extended Alsace-Lorraine was not a subject which should ever be contemplated seriously, and he did not think it ever was a fixed part of the foreign policy of the French Government for any length of time. The Foreign Minister also said that the pourparlers over the Austrian Emperor's letter were not interfered with by the demand of France for an extension of territory beyond her boundaries of 1870.

Replying to a question by Robert Outhwaite as to whether Prince Sixtus of Bourbon paid two visits to England in connection with the peace proposals and whether he was in communication on this subject with Premier Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour said that the subject was not one which could be dealt with by question and answer.

Asquith Glad Door Is Open.

Former Premier Asquith, who followed Mr. Balfour, said that while in his judgment there had not been and could not be any contraction, so there should not be any expansion of the clear aims and purposes for which Great Britain had entered and was prosecuting the war and desiring to bring it to a successful issue.

Mr. Asquith said that he desired to record the satisfaction which he felt at the instructive and opportune statement made by Mr. Balfour. It was a satisfaction to the world at large, he said, that the British Government has closed no door on any overtures and approaches toward an honorable peace.

"To whatever quarter," said Mr. Asquith, "be it with adequate authority and in real good faith, an appeal is made, if it is based on substantial considerations, it will not be made to deaf ears. The whole House is glad of the assurance that not only in matters of this kind, but in all matters, we have kept n secrets from President Wilson. We could not carry on a struggle of this kind without complete mutual confidence."

With regard to the supposed claim of France to the line of 1814, Mr. Asquith said he gathered that the allegation that President Poincaré put forward this demand was totally without foundation, so far as Mr. Balfour knew. He regarded with still more satisfaction Mr. Balfour's declaration that this had never been one of the war aims of the British Government, and, so far as he knew, it had not been, and was not, the settled policy of the French Government.

"Is that right?" he asked the Secretary, and Mr. Balfour replied: "I think so."

Mr. Asquith said that he was extremely glad and he thought the world would be glad to hear it.

Open to Fair Offer, Says Cecil.

After a brief general discussion, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, gave an explanation of his "peace offensive" interview, which was given to the press on Friday, May 3, and in which he said that a "peace offensive" would be directed very largely against England and that the Central Powers would put out offers which they might think would be attractive to the British. He said that a peace offensive was an entirely different thing from a peace effort. A peace offensive would be designed to help the German armies in the field, and he believed that one would be forthcoming when he gave the interview.

"As to the suggestion that I intended to convey the idea that any offer that Germany might make would have to be rejected," he said, "I say there is not one syllable that I uttered which could be construed by any fair-minded man to mean that. I repeat that any offer that is made, come from what source it may, provided it has a reputable and trustworthy source deserves consideration by the Government."

Philip Snowden, Laborite, made an attack upon the demands of Italy, saying that they were "selfish and unreasonable." Replying, Lord Robert said that he was forced to repudiate that sentiment with all the strength he could muster.

"The attack is without foundation and undeserved," he said. "For what purpose it was made, except to assist the enemy, I cannot understand. We believe the aims of Italy to be as high and pure as those of any other belligerent, and we value her assistance to the greatest possible degree. We are determined to preserve our allegiance with her, as we are with all the other allies."

Referring to Russia, Lord Robert said: "We have no quarrel with Russia at all. On the contrary, with the Russian people we have always desired to be on the closest possible terms of friendship. We are anxious to do all we can to support and assist the Russian people to preserve Russia as a great country, not only now, but in the period after the war."

Lord Robert denied that Great Britain had any quarrel with the Bolsheviki over their domestic policy, saying:

"That is a matter for Russia, and Russia alone; we have no other desire than to see Russia great, powerful, and non-German."

WILSON IN ACCORD WITH BALFOUR SPEECH

May Supplement It with a Public Utterance—No Complaint as to Sixtus Letter.

WASHINGTON, May 16. — Either through a public address or a diplomatic note President Wilson, in the near future, may take occasion to comment upon and supplement the statement made today by Foreign Minister Balfour, in the British House of Commons, in connection with the Austrian peace feelers through Prince Sixtus of Bourbon.

It was authoritatively stated today that the American Government fully reciprocated Mr. Balfour's expressions of confidence and regard, and had no intention of permitting the machinations of the enemy to mar the perfect understanding which governed the relations between the United States and the Entente. There is declared to be no public sentiment in this country such as that which appears to exist in a small but active English pacifist circle, holding it to be the duty of the Government to consider any kind of a peace proposal that may be made, regardless of the source or of a mischievous purpose.

There is no disposition in Administration circles here to complain because the Washington Government was not advised of the Sixtus letters, for it is realized that the peculiar conditions under which the correspondence with the Austrian Emperor's brother-in-law was conducted imposed obligations of confidence and secrecy that could not be disregarded by an honorable statesman. It is pointed out also that the United States Government has not entered into any such formal undertaking as bound the Entente allies not to consider peace proposals separately, though President Wilson has declared in his speeches that any peace which would be acceptable must embody fundamentals upon which America and the Entente allies were in complete accord.

Had the proposals of Prince Sixtus been found to demand serious consideration no doubt is felt here that before undertaking negotiations the French and British Governments would have insisted upon the removal of the seal of secrecy so as to consult not only America, but Italy, Belgium, Japan, and, in fact, all of the countries fighting Germany.

If today's parliamentary debate in London leads to a further expression of opinion by President Wilson on the subject of peace it is probable that he will not find it necessary to do more than refer to the aims which he has set out in his addresses to Congress.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

There has been much speculation as to the German losses in the series of battles beginning on March 21, but the various estimates have been so at variance that little reliance can be placed on any of them. We may, however, draw certain conclusions from the casualty lists announced by the British, which cover at least a part of the fighting.

For the week ended May 5 the British have announced that their casualties are about 42,000. This does not mean that this list is complete to May 5. On the contrary, it is much more probable that this list was made up as of some date two or three days earlier, about May 2. If we assume, then, that this British list is for the week ended on the 2d, or even the 3d, the period covered included what was probably the most serious fighting of the entire German effort—the fighting about Mont Kemmel which followed immediately the capture of that place. In this fighting the German troops were completely defeated.

All the testimony which has been received is unanimous in telling of the great German losses in their effort to take the series of crests west of Mont Kemmel. Not only that, but it is always the case that the most serious losses are incurred in unsuccessful attacks. This has been experienced time and again since offensive operations in the west began. In the battle of the Somme there were cases where a successful attack by a brigade involved losses of comparatively few men. But in the same battle unsuccessful attacks cost divisions as high as 9,000 infantry out of 12,000 engaged.

After all, this is but logical. The artillery may not have done its work as thoroughly as it was expected to do; the strength of the enemy at a given point may be underestimated; either of these would leave the defense practically unshaken and permit a devastating fire from rifle and machine gun. Then, when the attack is rolled back the storming troops are caught as they retreat and subjected to the same fire until they are again in the safety of their trenches.

What was the situation in the last days of April? The German artillery had not yet had an opportunity to come up in force. The heavy artillery, indeed, was for the most part not in action. Destruction of the allied batteries, well posted on commanding heights, could not be effected by light artillery.

On the other hand, the Allies had their artillery of all calibres actively engaged. They fell back along their line of communications, so that they were drawing toward their bases, and not away from them. They therefore had an artillery superiority which was growing the farther back they retreated.

Moreover, while the fire of field artillery is disconcerting and often very effective, it has not the shattering effect on the nerves that is produced by the fire of heavier guns. It is, therefore, particularly in view of the nature of the defense itself, improbable that the allied infantry and machine gun companies, were shaken by the German artillery fire.

We do not know, of course, what estimate the Germans placed on the strength before them. But whatever it was, we have reason to believe that the German idea was an underestimate. We know, moreover, that attack after attack was flung back; that in many cases the attack never even reached the trenches, but was broken up as it was formed; we know that after days of the heaviest fighting the Germans were forced to desist, although the position in which they were left was most uncomfortable.

Under the circumstances, it was unavoidable that the losses must have been much heavier than those of the defense, in this case probably two to one or even heavier. Therefore, in the fighting south and east of Mont Kemmel, the German losses must have been close to 100,000 men, and that in not more than a week's fighting.

In this area about Mount Kemmel and in the other parts of the Flanders salient there were about thirty divisions engaged, a total force of about 400,000 men. In this week, therefore, the German loss was at least equal to 25 per cent. of the troops engaged. While this ratio of losses would not hold good throughout in an equal space of time, taking the offensive operations as a whole since March 21, the total could not have been much less than 400,000, if, indeed, this figure was not exceeded. Naturally, Germany does not publish her casualty lists now, and if she did they could not be relied upon, but from those of the Allies who have been in the hardest fighting one may draw a fair comparison.

As to the operations of yesterday, there is still a marked quiet on the front in France, broken only by sporadic artillery fire, which at times grows to the intensity of drum fire. There is no indication yet that the German attack is about to be resumed. Yet a few hours may change the situation, since German tactics, as recently exemplified, are to throw a deluge of high explosive and gas shells for but a few hours and then to send over the infantry.

The only fighting has been about Hill 44, that little knoll in Flanders north of Kemmel which the French wrested from the Germans several days ago. It has, apparently, changed hands several times, the French being alternately down in the muddy plain and on top of the hill. Now, however, it appears to be firmly in French hands.

Philip Gibbs's Story of the Great Battle

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

IV. of France. In their steel casques they have a medieval look like their own ancesters of the sixteenth century, who crowded the taverns of Arras and tweaked the nose of any Burgundian or Austrian trooper if he looked crosseyed at a gentleman of France.

Allied Comrades Camp Together.

French soldiers and English soldiers are bivouaced in the woods and fields side by side, and yesterday I saw them bathing in one of the rivers which Henry V. crossed on his way to Agincourt when their forefathers and the British were not comrades in arms. That was a good picture with the sunlight streaming through the trees, so that the stream gleamed like a sword blade. While some of the men washed their feet, others lay full stretched in the grass, sleeping in every attitude of langorous ease with their steel hats among the flowers.

So I lay down also in a ditch full of flowers, and drowsed and forgot the war until the usual noises overhead made one open one's eyes again. There was a German airplane over our country, high enough to be invisible but not too high to silence the drone of its engine or to avoid observation from the "archiemen" searching for him with their glasses. Bang went a gun, and presently there was a fusilade in the sky, and the tattoo from machine guns in the grass, and then the throb of several engines as a covey of British planes came over to chase the intruder.

Host of Air Battles.

The enemy's air scouts were out and about yesterday because of the wonderful visibility, and they came peering over the allied lines and villages as if searching for some special secret. There must have been many fights in that cloudless sky, for the British were up there, too, and away over the enemy's lines, and all day long there were puffs of shrapnel overhead, so that the peasant girls, harrowing the fields, gazed up with their hands to their ears, and the French soldiers standing outside the camps, gave a glance upward. And every now and then a crash of noise came through the humming drowsiness of this May day, where a bomb had been dropped.

The Smiling Chinese.

In one field was a German airplane, newly brought down, a silver-looking thing with iron crosses painted on its framework and some of the British airmen gathered around it to study its details.

There are many types of many breeds of men along these roads, but the strangest of all are the Chinese laborers, who seem to be spectators of all this pageant that passes outside of its purpose, ignorant of its idea.

Nothing more uncanny has come into the western theatre of war than these orientals, whose bronzed faces are always screwed up into wrinkled smiles, as if eternally amused by us. Many of them are big men, lean and sinewy, with long black hair like snakes about their high cheekbones under fantastic headgear, which ranges from billycocks and bowlers, to red-banded caps like those of the British generals and little skull cap, with earflaps, belonging to their native fashion.

They smile as they work. They are woodmen, and smile between their axe blows. They mend roads and smile, and they smile as the cars go past and the guns and all the traffic of the columns. To them all this war of the western men seems a huge and frightful jest, with marvellous toys, such as flying machines, at which they stare up and grin. It is but a twist of their features, and what is passing in their minds behind those bronze, maskilke faces I cannot guess.

Such, then, in but a glimpse or two is a picture of this scene of war in these May days when the armies wait for another act in the great drama which is now being rehearsed behind the lines.

ITALIANS BREAK INTO AUSTRIAN LINES

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

be afforded by the presence of American forces. In the face of a threatened Austro-German offensive on the Italian front, the dispatch of American troops to Italy, it is declared, would convince the Italian people that America stands firmly behind their country.

German propaganda is active in Italy, from Sicily to the Alps, telling the people they are left to their own resources; that they are fighting hopelessly, and that America has been bluffing. It is to combat this propaganda that the Italian Government has suggested the presentation to Italians of the proof of American determination in the form of American soldiers, under the American flag, on Italian soil.

ITALY EXPECTS EARLY BLOW.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 16.—The meeting of Kaiser Charles with the German Emperor continues to be the subject of much comment in diplomatic and political circles here. A Senator, speaking on the matter, said:

"It is quite evident that the German Emperor insisted to Charles that the Austrian Army must make a move and come soon into action against Italy. An offensive on our front therefore is daily expected—on what point we are not yet able to ascertain; but wherever it may happen, our soldiers are ready calmly and courageously to meet any eventuality."

RUMANIANS FOR WEST FRONT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—A diplomatic dispatch received from Paris today, stated that Rumanians were to fight on the French front. The Rumanians of Transylvania and Bukowina, living in France, had held a meeting, it was said, to form a national committee to continue the struggle against the Magyars in accord with the oppressed nationalities of Austria-Hungary.

LYS AND AVRE AREAS ARE STORM CENTRES

Artillery Fire Particularly Severe Southwest of Hangard, Where French Hold the Line.

LONDON, May 16.—Heavy artillery fire at various points was virtually the only activity along the western front.

The centres of the heavy gunfire were the region north of Kemmel, the valleys of the Somme and the Ancre, and the area north and south of the River Avre, in the Hailles-Castel district.

Of the general activity along the Avre a dispatch to The Associated Press from the French Army Headquarters gives this view:

"Every day the number of trench raids from both sides increases along this battlefront, where the concentrated forces of the opposing armies must soon be engaged again.

"In the neighborhood of the Somme and southward from Hailles, where the railroad line from Amiens attracts the enemy's attention, and on the flank of the German line between Montdidier and Noyon, the artillery is incessantly most active.

"At Rollott, on the Abbéville road, south of Montdidier, where an enemy attack is expected momentarily, the Germans yesterday let down a severe bombardment, but their infantry, although showing indications of an intent to advance, was kept back by the French gunners and could not leave its position.

"The Germans are endeavoring to locate the position and estimate the strength of the allied batteries by tempting them to open fire, and thus disclose their emplacements and show where their barrage fire strikes.

"A German order captured in a recent raid gives directions to artillery observers. It says: 'The enemy's barrage should be verified minutely, and also the amount of time elapsing before it starts after our attack. A note should be made regarding spaces where shells do not strike, and estimates should be made as to how many guns participate and whether there are any big-calibred pieces. Roads under fire should be marked.'

"In this way the enemy hopes to gain information as to areas where infantry can pass with the smallest losses when a real attack opens."

Today's statement of the French War Office says:

An artillery duel took place in the Hailles-Castel sector.

A German raid west of Montdidier was repulsed by the French fire.

French patrols, operating north of the Ailette, brought back prisoners.

The night was quiet on the remainder of the front.

The French War Office statement tonight is as follows:

There was no infantry action. The activity of both artilleries was marked north and south of the Avre.

On May 15 our pursuit machines were extremely active in the air. Eighteen German planes were brought down and four captive balloons were set on fire.

Heavy Firing on the Lys.

Field Marshal Haig's report from British Headquarters in France tonight says:

Beyond artillery activity on both sides, particularly on the battlefront north of the River Lys, there is nothing of special interest to report.

The day report of the British War Office reads:

Our troops raided the enemy's trenches last night in the neighborhood of Gavrelle (northeast of Arras) and captured a few prisoners.

Beyond artillery activity on both sides at different points, particularly in the valleys of the Somme and Ancre Rivers, east of Arras, and on the northern battlefront, there is nothing further to report.

Army officers here hope that while General Pershing may feel that it would be improper for him to issue formal statements as to operations where his forces are holding sectors in French corps or army fronts, he will be able to follow up today's practice and give detailed accounts of events in which only American troops are involved.

Designation in the communiqué of the flight for which Major Ralph Royce was decorated by the French army corps commander, as the "first American flight over the enemy's lines," was taken here as an announcement that a complete American air squadron was now in operation at the front. Heretofore American fliers mentioned for gallantry have been attached to French squadrons.

Officers saw in the official reports of the raiding and scouting operations evidence of the dash and initiative which they have expected the American troops to show in action. They are supremely confident that the average American will play the game at the front just as well as Americans have played all games.

SIX OF FOE TO YARD OF FRONT.

French Newspaper So Figures the Density of German Concentration.

PARIS, May 16.—There are six Germans to the yard on the greater part of the Franco-Belgian front, from the North Sea to the Oise, according to the Gaulois, which bases the statement on the information it reports having reached the General Staff that 150 German divisions are situated in this area.

Ten of these divisions, it is stated, are in the region between Nieuport and Ypres, forty divisions are between Ypres and La Bassée Canal, and 100 divisions from La Bassée Canal to the Oise.

On this basis, it is estimated, says the newspaper, that the German strength from Ypres to the Oise is about six men to the yard, except on the northern part of the front above Ypres, where the estimate is a third of that number.

LESS GUNFIRE, SAYS BERLIN.

Repulse of Allied Attack West of the Avre Is Chronicled.

BERLIN, May 16, (via London.)—The official communication issued by the War Office today reads:

After the close of yesterday's infantry engagement north of Kemmel, during which we ejected the French from positions where they broke through our lines in that locality, the artillery duel there became weaker.

On other fronts, also, the artillery activity declined, although vigorous outbursts of surprise firing against our artillery and infantry positions on both sides of La Bassée Canal, as well as between the Somme and Avre, continued.

On the western bank of the Avre, the enemy yesterday morning at an early hour advanced with large forces out of Senecat Wood. He was repulsed with heavy losses.

The extensive use of airmen on the fighting front led to numerous aerial engagements. We shot down thirty-three enemy airplanes, fourteen of which were destroyed by the chaser squadron formerly commanded by Baron Richthofen.

RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR DEFIANT IN BERLIN

Joffe Flies Red Flag Over Embassy and Deals Only With Revolutionary Deputies.

GENEVA, May 16.—Adolph Joffe, the Bolshevik Ambassador to Germany, continues to defy the German Emperor and the Government, according to a Berlin dispatch received here. In spite of every warning the Red Flag of Russia is still flying over the embassy, and diplomatic etiquette is still ignored by refusal to pay the usual visits of ceremony.

The newspapers are irritated over the fact that the Ambassador confines his attention to the minority Socialist Deputies and revolutionists. Sevxeral demand his expulsion as a dangerous and undesirable resident. M. Joffe is said to be more amused than affected by the German newspaper comment.

GLOBE SPRINKLERS
FIREMEN EVERY TEN FEET

They Had Globe Sprinklers

"Our building was the only break in the sweep of the fire for about a mile and a half. The Sprinklers not only saved our building but property on the other side of the alley as well, worth $40,000."
TRIO LAUNDRY CO., Atlanta, Ga.

GLOBE AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER CO.
Singer Building - Cortlandt 6790

CAN CHECK ENEMY, MAURICE THINKS

Allies in Better Shape to Meet Imminent Blow, Although Cramped for Room.

ANALYZES THE SITUATION

Foch's "Economy of Force" Theory Working Well—American Troops "Pouring" Into France.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 16.—The Daily Chronicle will publish tomorrow the following article by Major Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice on the military situation:

"Indications are steadily increasing that the third phase of the campaign of 1918 on the western front is about to open.

"Since their serious reverse in Flanders on April 29 the Germans have done nothing more than is to be expected from an active and energetic enemy desirous of keeping us on strain and under threat of attack. No one considered that the Germans would be content with what they had so far achieved, and it surprised no one that they were preparing for another heavy blow.

"Today about two-thirds of the whole German force in the west is concentrated between Ypres and the Oise. That is, roughly, only one-fifth of the whole western front, but a vitally important fifth, for it includes the roads to Paris and the Channel ports.

"Our position in Flanders has never been a pleasant one, from the day we first marched into it from the Aisne, and the general map of France will show why that is so. At Cape Gris Nez, between Calais and Boulogne, the French Channel coast makes a sharp bend, and runs from that bend due south to the mouth of the Somme. The allied front line from Nieuport to Amiens runs parallel to and, roughly, fifty miles from this stretch of coast. Within this strip of fifty miles the main roads and main railways run, roughly, north and south, leading from Rouen and Paris to Lille, Dunkirk, Calais, and Boulogne. That is to say, they are parallel to our front.

"Now, the ideal arrangement for the communications of an army is that they should run at regular and frequent intervals straight back from the front to the base which feeds it with men, munitions, and supplies, and all its thousand and other requirements. That is the enemy's position. The most unsatisfactory is when these main arteries of supply run parallel to the front. That is our position.

"In such a case a successful attack on any part of the line threatens the communication of the whole, and, if, in addition to this, the space is limited, then it becomes difficult to give ground voluntarily to avoid a blow or to establish a better front.

"It will be remembered that in the beginning of 1917 Hindenburg, finding part of his line compromised as a result of our successes on the Somme and the Ancre, fell back some thirty miles without uncovering any vital communications or losing anything except an area of ground which he had systematically devastated.

"We can nowhere give up one-third of that distance on the front north of Amiens without at least suffering grave inconvenience. This is doubtless what Sir Douglas Haig meant when he said, 'We are fighting with our backs to the wall.'

"Apart then, altogether, from striking at the army of the people whom they regard as the most obstinate supporters of the war among the Entente nations, there can be little doubt why the Germans have selected the northern part of the allied line for their great effort in 1918.

"On March 21 the enemy struck his blow between Arras and the Oise and great part of the troops which he then concentrated for battle are still on or behind that front. Many divisions have been withdrawn from the fighting line and refitted and refilled with drafts of men, and have probably received some training. There has been time to bring over more men and more guns from the Russian front. These are factors in the enemy's favor.

"Now for our side of the picture. Except in one respect we are certainly in a better posture to meet the attack than we were on March 21. We lost ground, and our position, already cramped, has become more cramped.

"On the other hand, we have a unified command, and while our losses have been heavy, there is the clearest evidence that the enemy's losses have been heavier.

"As we have seen, American troops have been pouring steadily into France. We know that an Italian contingent has arrived, and there has been time to readjust the positions of the allied forces on the whole front.

"As the Prime Minister has stated and has quoted me as saying, the Allies and the enemy were on March 21 approximately equal in numbers but the enemy, by keeping both ourselves and the French under the threat of attack was able to concentrate first against us alone.

"Now Foch, as I have explained in my last article, was before 1914 a great student of war. One of the doctrines which he preached was that of 'economy of force,' which may be explained as meaning that one of the secrets of victory is to keep the largest possible numbers of reserves until the decisive phase arises and to employ until then the absolute minimum of force necessary for safety. It is on this principle that we have up to the present had to bear the brunt of the hammering, and however hard this has been for our men, struggling constantly against superior numbers, and however grievous to those who have lost their dearest, it is, without question, for the common good, for it means economy of force.

"On April 9 the Germans started what was undoubtedly meant at first to be a subsidiary enterprise in Flanders. Tempted by success, they have had to call and to call heavily upon their fresh divisions, and they are by that much the weaker for the next blow. We mya be sure that by now Foch has his reserves where he wants them, and we are by that the stronger.

"The enemy had prepared for March 21 by putting his troops through a thorough course of training. The cream of his instructed men have gone. He cannot replace his losses as easily as before without calling prematurely on his classes of boys.

"We shall have anxious times before us, because if the enemy attacks he will probably gain ground, and ground is precious to us.

"Small as our gains in Flanders may seem when, compared with what the enemy recently achieved, we have never attacked without making some progress.

"We must count on the enemy doing the same, but provided that we can replace our losses, provided that we send every man who can be spared to France, there is no reason why we should not check the enemy's next blow as in less favorable circumstances we defeated his last."

BIG CONQUEST AIMS IN GERMAN DOCUMENT

Annexations, Sea Predominance, and Augmented Colonies Demanded in Captured Paper.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, May 15, (Associated Press.)—Germany's conditions of peace are clearly stated in a document found in a German trench that was recently recaptured by allied troops. A resumé of the principal conditions, as given in an official translation, reads:

"After the enormous sacrifices we have made of our blood and property we exact as a necessary minimum to the preservation and development of Germany the following:

"Belgium, especially the Flanders coast with Antwerp, is to remain under German military, economic, and political dependence.

"Liberty of the seas shall be properly established for all nations, the Central Powers being allowed a commercial fleet totaling 17,800,000 tons, while that of the Allies should amount to 10,900,000 tons.

"Our colonies shall be returned with augmentation.

"We are to have more numerous and stronger naval stations.

"The Longwy and Briey mine fields, which furnished France its weapons for attack, shall become German.

"Readjustments of the frontiers, particularly in the Vosges, are to be fixed according to the military situation and the appreciation of the commandant. Our frontiers must be such that their defense is made easier.

"The former German Baltic provinces shall be incorporated, their rich soil furnishing new cereal fields for German peasant emigrants, thus protecting the empire against the dangers of famine.

"Courland, Lithuania, Livonia, and Esthonia are to be colonized.

"One million eight hundred thousand tons of Rumanian petrol will be at the disposition of Germany.

"Those nations which attacked peaceful Germany must pay all war charges in raw material, ships, ready money, and territorial concessions, leaving Germany with only five billions national debt."

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By Andreas Latzko

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—John Haynes Holmes.

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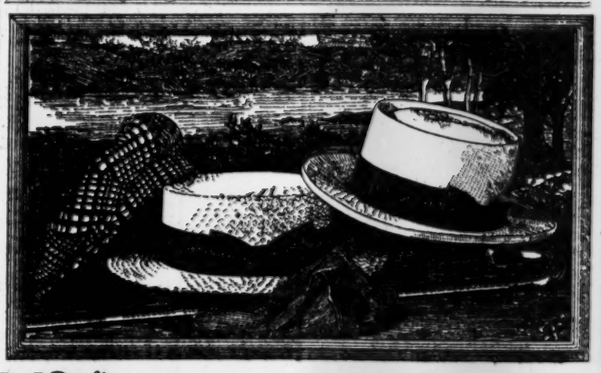

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NONE BETTER MADE

BOLSHEVIKI FAIL TO RESIST GERMANY

Entente Satisfied They Will Use Army Only to Consolidate Own Power, It Is Said.

IS VIEW OF RUSSIANS HERE

Muscovite Diplomats in America, Europe, and Asia to Offer Advice to Associated Governments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Berlin Government is disseminating the statement by wireless that the German forces in occupied Russia are making no further advances. This fact was conveyed to the State Department today from two different sources.

A radiogram from Joffe, the representative of the Soviet Government in Berlin, informed his Government that the Germans were no longer advancing in Russia. This message was sent on May 13. The State Department earlier in the day received, from Ira Nelson Morris, the American Minister at Stockholm, a dispatch saying that the newspapers in Sweden had published a Wolff Agency denial of the charge wirelessed to Berlin by the Bolshevist Government that German troops were advancing beyond Ukraine and into the Crimea in violation of the Brest-Litovsk treaty, this notwithstanding that they occupy the whole of Crimea, including Sebastopol.

There is a growing impression here that the Soviet Government is not going to be able to realize its promises for a reorganization of the Russian Army. The Berlin Government is vigorously insisting upon the disarmament of Russia and no tangible evidence has reached Washington that the Soviet Government is making any bona fide effort to establish Russia's fighting power.

Moscow Government Sounded.

It is understood that the Entente Governments have sounded out the Government at Moscow with the view of learning whether, with allied assistance, financial and military, the Bolshevist authorities would be inclined to resist with arms the continual Austro-German aggressions, and that they have been satisfied that there is no prospect of Russia, under the rule of the Maximalists, again taking up arms, except to consolidate their own power within Russia.

This has been the view of spokesmen for Russia here ever since the downfall of Kerensky. Their attitude, together with that of most of the Russian democracy's representatives in other belligerent countries, has influenced the powers at war with the Central Empires in withholding recognition from the Lenine-Trotzky régime. Russian diplomats in America, Europe, and Asia have been exchanging views on developments, and it is understood that shortly they will have concrete recommendations to make to the associated Governments with respect to the rescue of their country from its present disorganized state and from the loss of European Russia to Germany.

In the early days of the Bolshevist rule it was believed by these diplomats that the Maximalists would be overthrown from within, and their comparatively long tenure, with small indications of any successful early movement against them, has created the impression that the loyal Russians in Russia must be assisted from the outside. Official reports received here give no promise of successful counter-revolutionary activities, and even the anarchists, who have been tolerated at the present seat of the Russian Government, have been unable to secure any formidable following, and constitute, in the opinion of officials here, no real menace to the Bolsheviki.

Japan does not consider the extension of German influence to Central Siberia a sufficient menace to cause her to intervene, except as the mandatory of the allied nations and of the United States, and it now seems certain that nothing short of a revision of its views by the United States would induce Japan to send an army into Siberia.

It is reliably reported that the representatives of the Provisional Government of Russia in the allied countries are not hostile to the idea of allied intervention in Siberia, but desire that the United States should participate in it in the event that it is decided on. The objection still entertained by the American Government, it was asserted today, is based on the belief that should foreign forces penetrate Russia the Bolshevist authorities would raise the cry of conquest, imposing upon the credulity of the ignorant Russian masses, and more effectually than at present deliver Russia up to the Germans and Austrians.

Message from Russian Labor.

The strongest labor party in Russia has issued a message which is considered as significant, says an official French dispatch received here today.

"The adversaries of the Bolshevist Government in Russia," says the dispatch, "are beginning to lift up their heads. They feel that the moment has come to separate from the men whom they accuse of having brought their country to ruin. Thus it is that the Central Committee of the Social Revolutionary Party has just sent to the National Council of the French Socialist Party and to the Parliamentary Socialist group a message which is most significant.

"After having protested against the foreign policy of the present dictators of Russia, this document continues:

"'The Social Revolutionary Party declares at the same time that the newly formed Communist group, formerly Bolsheviki, must on all accounts be excluded from the Internationale for having called upon the most elementary principles of democracy to resuscitate forms of despotism and violence. They have betrayed the cause of international socialism by an infamous separate peace with the crowned despots of Central Europe, transferring Russia, disarmed, humiliated, and crushed, into an administrative supply house destined to sustain the German offensive in the west.

"'The Social Revolutionary party expresses the hope that all the national sections of the Labor Internationale will determine their attitude as regards the Bolshevist usurpers, taking into consideration this declaration of our party, which itself has the right to speak for all Russian labor, having held an absolute majority in the Constitutional Convention, whose powers will be resuscitated in spite of the sanguinary repressions made by the usurpers of power.

"'We beg our French comrades to send this declaration to the Socialist parties of the allied countries.'"

A declaration on conditions in Russia by Captain Lukich, an officer who served in the Jugoslav Corps in Russia, and who left that country five weeks ago, was received here through diplomatic channels today.

"The internal political situation is vague," he said, "civil war is being waged with the utmost violence. But on the other hand the Russian people, including the Bolsheviki, highly resent and feel the humiliation imposed upon Russia and her people by the Germans and their arbitrary breach of the Brest-Litovsk treaty. As a first consequence of such feeling may be taken the feverish organization of the new Russian Army, Red Guard, which possesses good discipline. From a trustworthy source, it is asserted that most of the arms and munitions were saved by the Russian Army and indeed in such quantity as will enable the equipment of an army of a million and a half soldiers.

"Prisoners of the Czech and Jugoslav nationalities have formed and organized an army which is now engaged in fierce fighting with the invading German and Austrian Army. One part of them succeeded in passing through Siberia and were transferred thence to Japan, whence they will proceed to Saloniki and different Allied battlefronts."

REPORT KERENSKY COMING TO AMERICA

Expected Here Within Two Weeks, According to Gen. Oberoucheff's Information.

Rumors of the approaching arrival in America of Alexander F. Kerensky, former Premier of Russia under the Provisional Govenment, were circulated last night at a meeting of the New York Group of Russian Social Revolutionists at Cooper Union. General Constantin M. Oberoucheff, former commander of the military forces in the Kiev District under the Provisional Government, who spoke at the meeting, told a NEW YORK TIMES reporter that, although nothing definite was known, he had been informed, through sources which he preferred not to mention, that Kerensky would be in New York within two weeks. After the fall of the Provisional Government and his flight from Petrograd, Mr. Kerensky succeeded in making his way to Sweden, where, at last reports, he was residing.

Speaking on the internal conditions of Russia, General Oberoucheff said that if 25,000 American troops were sent to Russia a fighting Russian army could be raised with their aid and made a menace to Germany in the east.

General Oberoucheff, who came to this country from Stockholm secveral weeks ago, said that from the information he had obtained there, the Bolshevist régime was nearing an end in Russia, and would soon fall to pieces by lack of its own cohesive powers.

RUSSIAN MAY DAY QUIET.

Austrian Prisoners Who Have Joined Bolsheviki Parade at Moscow.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, May 15, (Wednesday.)—The first of May (May 14 in our calendar,) celebrations in Moscow were of a different character to those of last year. Then the red banners of the working classes seemed triumphant, but at the very time when they waved in the streets of Petrograd Milukoff was sending his note to the Allies which proved very sufficiently that the power was only nominally in the hands of the working classes. The Government then still belonged to the burgeoisie, who looked from their windows and said they were sick of red flags.

This year the opponents of the Soviet criticised the Red May Day, saying it had become a mere official ceremony. This is indeed true, because this year the working classes in Russia are themselves their Government, and, as Stekloff points out, the hope of every May Day in the past has been that some day it should be an official ceremony of the ruling class instead of a protest of subjected labor.

In spite of gloomy forebodings, the day passed in perfect order, not a shot being fired. The whole town was red with flags, the walls of the Kremlin being hung with red banners and the ancient towers garlanded in scarlet.

In spite of efforts of the Church to prevent the celebration in Holy Week, (hundreds of sermons were preached against it on Sunday,) in spite of the general consciousness of the tragic seriousness of the moment, the streets were full of people, and the demonstrations showed real faith, both in the present and the future. Between 15,000 and 20,000 troops of the new army, cavalry, infantry and artillery, took part in the parade and showed better discipline and better kept horses and guns than any troops since the Revolution.

Count Mirbach must have been delighted to see that a company of German and Austrian prisoners who swore to support the Soviet were marching past with revolutionary banners with German inscriptions.

WANT MONARCHY IN FINLAND.

Bourgeois Parties Also Advocate Joining the Central Powers.

HELSINGFORS, May 16.—An appeal signed by representatives of all the bourgeois parties, including the Young Finns, calling upon all citizens to support a monarchical form of government for Finland, is published by the Hufvudstadsbladet. The appeal recommends the reconstitution of the Landdag, and also that Finland join the Central Powers. (The fact that a number of prominent members of the Young Finnish group were advocating a monarchy has previously been developed in Helsingfors dispatches.)

The present Landdag comprises 51 members of the Old Finnish group, 25 Young Finns, 26 Agrarians, 21 Swedes, and about 20 Socialists. The majority of the Young Finns and the Socialists are advocates of a republican form of government. The attitude of the Agrarians is uncertain.

RUSSIANS BLEW UP ICEBOUND SUBMARINES

Destroyed Four American and Seven British Boats Before Leaving Hango.

LONDON, May 16.—Russian naval officials blew up their four American submarines before retreating from Hango, in Southwestern Finland, last April, the British Admiralty announced tonight. Seven British submarines also were destroyed. No British vessel fell into the hands of the enemy.

The effect of the destruction of the submarines upon the crews of merchant vessels was excellent, the statement says, and induced the destruction of many ships which would otherwise have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

"The guns at and near Hango," the Admiralty announcement says, "had already been dismantled, and upon the appearance of the German forces the Russians retreated from the vicinity after blowing up their four American submarines.

"Four British submarines of Class 3 were taken outside the harbor of Helsingfors on April 3 and blown up and sunk. Three C-boats were demolished between that day and April 8. Their crews were removed to Petrograd."

LONDON, May 16.—All British submarines in the Harbor of Helsingfors were destroyed when the German naval forces approached the city, because it was impossible to get them away, owing to the fact that they were frozen fast, according to an Admiralty statement this evening.

The submarines, which had been operating in the Baltic since the early part of the war, were blown up, together with their stocks of torpedoes, ammunition, and other materials. Their crews have arrived in England, having traveled by way of Mourmansk.

GERMANS CLOSE AZOV SEA.

Ukrainians Accuse Them of Using Russian Warships to Seize Coal.

LONDON, May 16.—Anti-German agitation in the Ukraine continues unchecked, says a Vienna dispatch to the Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin and transmitted from The Hague by the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Ukrainian newspapers attack Germany bitterly and accuse her of using the Russian warships at Sebastopol for the purpose of seizing coal and Ukrainian merchantmen. It is reported that the Germans have mined the Strait of Yenkale, closing the passage into the Sea of Azov.

Serious trouble, it is added, has occurred at Nikolaiev, where the Germans have dismissed the City Council.

EVACUATING FINN BORDER.

Russians Said to be Deserting Railroad to Petrograd.

STOCKHOLM, May 16.—A Helsingfors dispatch says the Russians have begun the evacuation of territory along the border of Finland.

They still hold the frontier fortress of Ino, but otherwise are withdrawing as far as Kronstadt. The railway from Valkeassare to Petrograd is being deserted by the Russians, the dispatch reports.

RUMANIA TO DEMOBILIZE.

Ukraine Government Stops Exports to Bessarabia and Rumania.

AMSTERDAM, May 16.—An order for the demobilization of the Rumanian Army was published in the Official Gazette at Jassy, on May 14.

Alexander Marghiloman, the Rumanian Premier, while conversing with a Rumanian newspaper representative, said that Bessarabia, with the exception of a slight rectification of its northern frontier, would be joined to Rumania.

Advices from Kiev say that the Government has prohibited the export of raw and manufactured metals and rubber. All exports from the Ukraine to Rumania and Bessarabia are forbidden, "as Bessarabia has been annexed and its political and economic relations remain unsettled."

General Rogosa has been appointed War Minister in the Ukrainian Cabinet.

LABORITES SPURNED PACIFIST SCHEMING

George L. Berry Says American Envoys Saw Through Attempt in Paris.

FIRMLY REJECTED PLEAS

Visitors Convinced That Mass of French Workers Want No Conference with Teutons.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 16.—George L. Berry, a member of the American Labor Delegation, in a letter to the Daily Telegraph in reference to its Paris dispatch giving an account of the efforts of French labor and Socialist elements favorable to a conference with German workers to prevent the Americans from coming in contact with the win-the-war labor party in Paris, says:

"It is true that the Executive Committee of the French Federation, as well as the Socialist parties, are controlled by those favorable to a conference with Socialist and labor leaders of the Central Powers. It is likewise true that a policy had been adopted prior to our arrival, whereby only representatives of labor and the Socialistic movement of France favorable to that view were to address the American delegation.

"It was instantly apparent to us that the purpose of the arrangement was to overwhelm the American delegation with the idea that all the leaders of the trade union movement of France, as well as the workers of that country, were for a meeting with the German workers, Socialists and trade unionists, and in some instances were for peace at any price. This fact was made known to us by members of the Executive Committee who were in harmony with the position of the American Federation of Labor, but who were denied the opportunity of presenting their position before the conference held in France.

"Instead of this arrangement having the effect desired upon the American mission, it worked to the opposite effect, and we endeavored to accentuate our position. Certainly our determination to maintain the position of the American Federation of Labor was increased.

"Out of the conferences came converts to our position. We were satisfied at the conclusion that the labor movement of France was in the main opposed to the program of certain pacifist leaders of the federation and of the Socialist Party. In addition, it might be said that we were convinced that the position of many of the French leaders, so-called pacifists, was really political and not representative of the wishes of the workers of France.

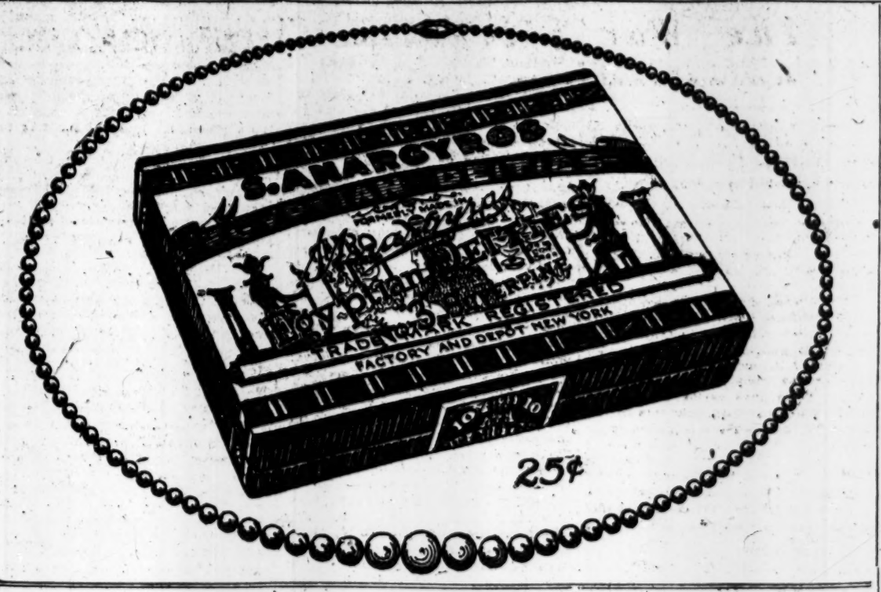
"So far as the American labor delegation is concerned, there was no misunderstanding as regards the purposes of the conference or of what was said there. We were not misled as to the attitude of the leaders of the conference or as to statements made at the conference. The facts are that the French leaders insisted upon meeting with Socialist and labor representatives of the Central Powers and the American labor delegation very frankly declined to be drawn into such a meeting directly or indirectly. We understood the position of the French representatives throughout and we are confident that they understood our position."

HAIG NOT TO BE DISPLACED.

Bonar Law Formally Denies Reports of a Coming Army Change.

LONDON, May 16.—Reports that were in circulation to the effect that a change was imminent in the higher command of the British Army in France were denied in the House of Commons today by Chancellor Bonar Law, spokesman for the War Cabinet.

Replying to a question, Mr. Bonar Law said that no change in the higher command had taken place, nor was any in contemplation.



KING GEORGE GREETS LABOR DELEGATES

Americans Received by Sovereign, Queen, and Princess at Buckingham Palace.

HOPE FOR PERMANENT TIES

Monarch Expresses Wish for Co-operation, in Peace — Henderson Upholds Wilson.

LONDON, May 16.—The American Labor delegation was received by King George at Buckingham Palace today. The visit lasted an hour.

The King, on receiving the delegation, said:

"It gives the Queen and me great pleasure to receive you here today and we trust that if the experiences of your stay in this country have been agreeable they may also prove interesting and helpful. You have had opportunities for judging the efforts were are putting forth at home in order adequately to meet all the demands from the various theatres of war. I hope these experiences will enable you to assure the people of the United States that we are doing and mean to continue to do our utmost in this direction.

"Your delegation includes lady representatives who, I trust, may be able to give a satisfactory report of the manner in which British women have come forward to replace men called from various industries to the fighting ranks, and how efficiently they are carrying out the work entrusted them.

"It has always been my dream that the two great English-speaking nations, with their individual national characteristics, should work together in close and harmonious relations towards those ideals of progress and civilization common to both peoples. Fate has decided that the war should fulfill this dream. The two nations have made common cause in the defense of freedom and justice. In the future days of peace may they continue to stand side by side to attain the same ideals and aspirations.

"We wish you a safe and happy return home. Science is daily increasing the power of rapid transportation between our islands and the continent of America, thus facilitating the interchange of these visits, and so strengthening the ties of mutual understanding, confidence and good-fellowship which, please God, may ever henceforth unite us."

E. O. McCormick, of San Francisco, replied briefly in behalf of the Americans, thanking the King and expressing the pleasure which the visit had afforded the delegates and how they appreciated it.

Each member of the delegation was presented to King George and Queen Mary, as well as to the Princess Mary, and nearly an hour was spent in informal conversation.

British labor will trust President Wilson to secure a democratic peace and will aid American labor in backing him up, said Arthur Henderson, leader of the Labor Party, at a meeting of the Manchester-Salford Trade Council last night. Three members of the American labor delegation accompanied Mr. Henderson to the meeting.

"If there is anybody," Mr. Henderson said, "in whose hands we would trust our destinies when a proper peace is to be secured, it is the President of the United States. When the time comes I believe there will be no stronger force behind President Wilson than American labor, seconded by British labor, determined to keep representatives at the table until we have secured a clean, honorable, and democratic peace, based on the will of the people."

Found the King Democratic.

LONDON, May 16, (By Canadian Press, Limited.)—The American labor delegates were deeply impressed with their visit to Buckingham Palace today. James Wilson said that the King was "a true democratic gentleman. Throughout our visit to Europe we have not been to a less formal function."

John P. Frey said:

"Even the receptions at the White House are not so simple. We Americans did not realize that the King was so human."

George L. Berry said:

"King George chatted with us a long time and none of us felt ill at ease a single moment."

The women delegates were similarly delighted with the simple welcome of the Queen and Princess Mary.

HEAR OF CLEMENCEAU AIMS.

Socialists Learn of War Plans and Also Visit Premier.

PARIS, May 16.—René Renoult, President of the Army Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, today laid before a meeting of the Socialist Radical Party, the largest in the Chamber, Premier Clemenceau's declarations after the Interallied Conference at Abbéville early this month, regarding the utilization of American aid, which is being importantly developed.

M. Renoult also showed the utility of small tanks as a reinforcement for infantry.

Henry Franklin-Bouillon, Chairman of the Interallied Parliamentary Conference, made a speech in which he dealt with the Austrian negotiations of 1917. He said that they never were susceptible of obtaining a peace acceptable either from the viewpoint of France's fidelity to her allies or the war aims as defined by President Wilson, to which the Entente Powers remained attached.

A delegation of Socialist Deputies saw Premier Clemenceau last evening.

When M. Clemenceau took the Premiership last Fall the Socialists were not friendly to him, because they insisted that he lacked understanding of the labor world's ideals, and the Socialist organs expressed decided hostility—a hostility that had had its origin long prior to the war. On the first test in the Chamber, however, after M. Clemenceau had delivered his statement outlining an aggressive war policy, all but certain of the unified Socialists joined in acclaiming him, and on the vote of confidence only sixty-five votes were cast in the negative.

Despite this, close co-operation between the Socialists and the Clemenceau Government has been lacking.

TUSCAN "WOLVES" HONOR D'ANNUNZIO

Circlet Presented to Poet-Warrior by Brigade to Commemorate Escape from Death.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 16.—"Oh, Wolves of Tuscany, my whole soul thrills at your splendid deeds!" said the poet-soldier D'Annunzio today at the distribution of medals for valor to a brigade of Tuscany, the soldiers whereof have been nicknamed "Wolves" after distinguishing themselves on the Carso by conquering what were considered inaccessible heights. What gave the ceremony an unusual character was the presentation to the poet by the brigade of a bronze circlet ornamented with gold laurel leaves, in the centre whereof was the silver halberd crest of Trieste. This circlet was given to D'Annunzio in memory of an incident which happened during the conquest of one of the mountains on the Carso. During the attack an Austrian shell fell between him and Major Randaccio, commanding the Tuscans, without exploding. The latter ordered the bronze circlet surrounding the shell to be removed and presented to the poet in memory of his escape. The soldiers of the Tuscan brigade clubbed together to have the circlet ornamented with gold laurel leaves.

In the next fight Randaccio fell heroically.

FLEET RECALLED TO KIEL.

Huge Concentration of Vessels Includes Most of Those in Baltic.

LONDON, May 16.—The entire German Baltic fleet, except a few light cruisers, was recalled last week to Kiel, where important naval forces are now being concentrated, says a dispatch from Hamburg, received in Geneva and transmitted by the correspondent of The Daily Express.

MEN IN WAR
By Andreas Latzko

"'Men in War' is written with great skill and power."
—*The Independent.*

"After such books as . . . this book is infinitely good."
—*The Survey.*

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YOU can buy a Straw Hat anywhere, from West Street to West Farms, but you cannot buy a *John David Straw* anywhere else but here, where the blocks and braids are mated to the leaning and liking of Manhattan, whose pulse is Greeley Square.

Boaters (Sailors) Splits, Sennits and Ornate Japanese Braids in both Bleached and Natural Colors, with trig touches of ribbon, leather and lining which bestow *individualized character.*

The Quality and Value I have seen to—the Style you'll see at a glance.

Soft-Body Straws $5, $6, $7, $8

A BLENDING of lightness, flexibility and that *sportsmanlike leisure look*, which distinguishes summer dress of the Sophisticated New Yorker. A courtly, pedigreed air which nobody will confuse with tuppence-ha'penny Straws, sold for a song and 'way off the key.

Mackinaws, Milans, Leghorns, Bangkoks and Balibuntals in my private blocks, and personal specifications, which avoid pushing "swagger," whilst preserving *polished smartness.*

Panamas (from South America, not South Brooklyn) at from $5 to $50.

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FRANKLIN SIMON
Doughboy Dress Boots for Officers

The most distinguished member of the Doughboy family

¶ Plain toe, without box, and waterproof soles.

¶ Inshoot at top so as to fit smooth and tight.

¶ The acme of efficiency in the art of military boot-making.

Genuine Shell Cordovan deep mahogany color
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Separate Shop on the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE

Red Cross Parade Day
Tomorrow, (Saturday.) Store Closes One p. m.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.
Cotton Khaki Officers' Uniforms
AT COST
$11.50
Genuinely Hand-Tailored

THESE uniforms are strictly hand-tailored. They cost us exactly $11.50, with the exception of some that cost us $11.75. We have added nothing for profit, nor anything for selling expense. And we do not want any particular credit for it. All we want is to have you reap the benefit of a saving which is designed to save you money on your Summer uniform. That's our bit for the cause!

No charge for necessary alterations

Also at Actual Cost
Hand-Tailored
Officers' Uniforms
of Pure Worsted O. D. Serge
$25 and $35
To make sure of getting yours, get it now!

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th Street
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Franklin Simon & Co.
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The Complete Electric Light and Power Plant

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Write for descriptive booklet.

DOMESTIC ELECTRIC CO., Inc.,
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Developed by the same people who have made Delco Automobile Equipment the standard of the world.

A Delco-Light plant will be in operation at our exhibit at the National Milk & Dairy Farm Exposition at Grand Central Palace all next week. We have purchased a few admission tickets which we will furnish gratis to any one interested in our display upon written request.

Gimbels

RED CROSS WEEK — THE DOLLAR THAT DOUBLES THE DOLLAR — MAY 20-27 1918

We have agreed to donate 10 per cent of all our sales on May 20th to the 2nd War Fund of the American Red Cross.

Thousands in the Red Cross Parade Saturday will need garments.

Gimbels are ready to furnish you these garments thoroughly well made and at judicious prices.

Whether you belong to the Surgical Group, or any of the Units, co-related, here is a memo. for you.

What to wear is optional, but the consensus of opinion has it that it will probably be a "White Parade," that will symbolize the purity of the purpose of this greatest Mother the World has Ever Known—the Red Cross.

Nurses' regulation, white cotton, tailored uniforms, $2.95 and $4.75.
Second Floor.

Women's inexpensive white dresses, $5.75 up to $15.
Third Floor.

White gabardine, or pique skirts, pearl buttons, $3.95. Models for large women a specialty.
Third Floor.

Plenty of well-made, good looking white blouses, moderately priced.
Third Floor.

Misses' white dresses, $7.95 and $10.50.
Third Floor.

Children's white dresses, $2.95 up.
Third Floor.

White hats, mannish sailors, $1.95 and $3.95.
Third Floor.

White hats (men's wear), moderately priced.
Fourth Floor.

Overseas cap, all wool navy blue serge, $2.50.
Fourth Floor.

White cotton stockings, 50c pr.; white lisle, 65c pr.; white silk, $1.15 pr.
Main Floor.

Women's white shoes, $3.50; Women's white pumps, $4.00.
Second Floor.

White gloves, variously priced.
Main Floor.

Canteen and clerical aprons, $1.60 and $1.95.
Second Floor.

Nurses' veils, square, 55c.
Second Floor.

Less expensively priced white apparel in the Subway Stores.

Gimbel Brothers

Open all day Saturday

Captain R. Hugh
Knyvett

His OVER THERE WITH THE AUSTRALIANS is "calculated to stir the imagination of the most calloused reader of war narratives."—*Phila. Press.* $1.50 *net.*

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

SECOND CUTS

COOK them thoroughly, serve, them piping hot, and make them taste like the creations of a French chef, with just a few drops of the appetite-teasing

A1 SAUCE

NEED OF EXPERTS ON AIRCRAFT BOARD

No One Familiar with Science of Aviation Has Thus Far Been Named a Member.

NEARLY A BILLION GONE

Costly Experiments with a Motor Designed by Automobile Engineers —Foreign Models Were Ignored.

By FREDERICK UPHAM ADAMS.

SECOND ARTICLE.

The charge cannot justly be made that lack of financial support has handicapped the chances for success of our aircraft program. From a statement recently made by the Signal Corps we learn that thus far expenditures and contract obligations total the impressive amount of $907,339,000, and an additional appropriation of $1,000,000,000 is pending before Congress and will doubtless be granted. We should have quite an aircraft fleet after expending $1,900,000,000. Prior to the war we thus expended only a few miserable millions. We used the word billion then only in discussing such inconceivable things as the distances of fixed stars.

Thus far we can discern no appreciable war result from the use of this $907,339,000. There is a decided and growing national curiosity concerning what has been or will be done with this tidy amount. Nothing yet disclosed gives any clear idea on this point.

There is only one way in which the common mind can even faintly grasp such an amount, and that is by instituting comparisons between this $907,339,000 and small things with which we are more or less familiar. For example, a $10,000 house set on a lot with 100-foot frontage makes of its owner an enviable man. It would require a row of such houses more than 1,600 miles long to foot up to $900,000,000, and there would be 90,000 of them in this long and pleasing row. We certainly should hope to get an airplane compete for the cost of two of these $10,000 houses, and this would net us 45,000 airplanes. How many may we expect?

The average American citizen is fairly content with a $8,000 house or cottage. There could be built 200,000 of such houses with an expenditure of $900,000,000, and they would comfortably shelter a population of more than 1,000,000 persons.

The greatest world's fair ever held was that of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. All of the magnificent buildings, grounds, and adornments cost less than $30,000,000. You could therefore indulge in thirty of such international displays for what has thus far been appropriated for our aviation program.

The most famous and disastrous fire in history is also claimed by Chicago. In 1871 it swept away more than three square miles, including all of the business district of the Western metropolis, destroyed 17,450 buildings and more than 200 lives, yet the total loss was only $190,000,000, much less than one-quarter of what we have set aside already for our aircraft program.

All of the great fires of the last fifty years, including those of Chicago, Boston, Baltimore, San Francisco, and numerous other ones, combined with all of the great international expositions held within the last half century, would not total $900,000,000.

We are justly proud of our magnificent Capitol building in Washington and of the splendid cluster of departmental buildings which make of it the "City of Magnificent Distances." *Yet the cost of the superb Capitol building and of the twenty or more palaces which house the tens of thousands of officials and clerks of the greatest nation in the world was only* $90,000,000. Thus we could duplicate them ten times with the fund which has already been expended and appropriated on an aircraft program which has not yet resulted in one fighting plane deemed fit to cross the battle line in France.

Not Stinted for Money.

I could submit many other interesting comparisons, but these may serve to show that the Aircraft Production Board and the Signal Corps have not been stinted in their money allowance.

We learn from this preliminary financial report that the $900,000,000 fund includes $563,000,000 for "engines, airplanes, parts, &c." The contract price of a Liberty motor is understood to be about $6,000, when the manufacturer is working under a fixed price arrangement. This is also the approximate price of the 300 horse power Hispano-Suiza motor, now being manufactured in quantity for the Government. The cost of airplanes complete, including such motors, ranges from $10,000 to $20,000, with $15,000 as a fair average.

It follows that this $563,000,000 should supply us with a fleet of not less than 37,500 powerful and perfectly equipped airplanes. The remaining $344,000,000 of this $907,339,000 appropriation would seem ample to defray the expenses of training camps, construction work, experimenting, and all of the other incidental expenses which could be incurred in the first year of operation.

The nation is not vastly concerned with what Sculptor Borglum did, or did not do, but it is vitally concerned with what has become of or will eventuate from the expenditure of this $900,000,000. Where are these 37,500 completed and perfected airplanes? When will even a few thousand of them go "over the top" of the top? What are we to expect from the additional $1,000,000,000 asked for?

You will have to pay your share of this bill, and you can obtain a clearer view of the character of the obligation incurred by reading carefully this epitome of what thus far has happened:

When we entered in this war a year or more ago our War Department had a few airplanes which proved themselves worthless when tested in Mexico. We had a number of aircraft inventors and experts. We had men of capital who believed in the future of the airplane both for purposes of war and of peace. The Dayton-Wright Company was making planes and other accessories, but was not manufacturing motors. The Curtiss interests were making planes and engines. The Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation was making the Hispano-Suiza motors for the French Government. Other concerns were making parts of the Rolls-Royce for the British Government. There were a score or more of companies hard at work on various types of engines and completed planes.

Had a Firm Foundation.

We had laid the firm foundation of the aircraft industry. This industry thought it had the right to expect the support and patronage of our Government. No such support was extended when Germany invaded Belgium and plunged Europe into war in 1914, but our inventors and manufacturers of aircraft devices renewed their efforts so as to be better prepared in the event we were dragged into the conflict.

We declared war against Germany in April, 1917. A small appropriation for aircraft purposes was made by Congress. In the following June an appropriation of $640,000,000 was voted, and an Aircraft Production Board was established. A branch of the Signal Corps was detailed to co-operate with it.

Not a man closely familiar with the science or practice of aviation or of aircraft production was appointed to either of these boards, and up to the present date not a man recognized as an aviation expert has been called by the War Department to duty in either of these official bodies or given any authority in directing its policy and in expediting the speedy production of aircraft fit to meet the up to date and highly efficient German air fleet.

The Wright brothers invented the airplane and founded a great industry in the United States, and they did this despite the fact that its Government failed to take advantage of their genius and of their long and hazardous years of work and experimenting. Mr. Wright, the "father of the flying machine," was not called to the aid of the War Department, neither were any of the men who had been trained under him in the years when the airplane was ignored in Washington, but constructed by the thousands in Germany, which was then plotting for the mastery of the world and the overthrow of democracy.

Few Fliers Were Available.

We did not even have a sufficient number of capable aviators with which to man our obsolete machines. We officially knew less about the flying art than any first-class nation in the world, but we had $640,000,000 with which to build an air fleet.

All of our allies and most of the foreign builders of airplanes and engines placed their models and wares at our disposal. We ignored these offers. We decided to reject all that Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, (we had all of the German models,) and all that other nations had learned from years of study and from two years of practical and thrilling tests in the battles and campaigns of the world's greatest war, and preferred to go ahead on our own account. We confidently announced that we would astound the world with the speedy production of an enormous air fleet which would sweep the German flyers from the sky.

Whenever I think of our ravishingly beautiful air program of those Summer months of 1917, I am disagreeably reminded of the song of Kipling's monkey folk, the Bandar-log:

Here we sit in a branchy row,
Thinking of wonderful things we know;
Dreaming of deeds we mean to do,
All complete in a minute or two—
Something noble and grand and good,
Won by merely wishing we could.
Now we're going to—never mind,
Brother, thy tail hangs down behind!

Months before we appropriated this $640,000,000 certain of the engineers of the Packard Motor Company of Detroit began experimental work in an attempt to transform their "twin-six" automobile engine into an aviation motor. They planned to incorporate with it many of the features of the Mercedes, the type mere generally used by the German aviation engine manufacturers. They built an engine which stood tests satisfactory to them. Other men of affairs connected directly or indirectly with the automobile industry took a keen interest in this motor.

I do not mean to imply that this was a selfish or mercenary interest. They doubtless believed that a wonderful and superperfect motor had been developed. They took it to Washington and convinced Secretary of War Baker that he need seek no further for a solution of the aircraft problem. Not one of these automobile experts knew enough about the aviation problem to realize that a shop test of a motor is only of comparative value, or that the successful use of a motor in one type of plane does not imply that it can safely be transferred to another type of plane. There were a score of other vital facts which these inexperienced enthusiasts did not know —*and that is the main reason why we have expended hundreds of millions of dollars without producing airplanes which we dare ship abroad for battle use.*

Called Liberty Motor a Success.

On Sept. 12, 1917, Secretary Baker announced the triumphant and unqualified success of the Liberty motor in an official statement which will endure as a classic. How Secretary Baker was deluded into making this grotesque statement is a mystery which Washington never wearies of discussing. It is doubtful if Secretary Baker wrote this statement, but he surely gave it to the public with the weight of his name and office.

In this famous statement and prediction Secretary Baker said:

The United States aviation engine has passed its final tests. They were successful and gratifying. The new motor, designed by the Signal Corps as the "Liberty Motor," is now the main reliance of the United States in the rapid production of large numbers of high-powered battleplanes for service in the war. In power, speed, serviceability, and minimum weight the new engine invites comparison with the best that the European war has produced. I regard the invention and rapid development of this engine as one of the really big accomplishments of the United States since its entry in the war. * * * Progress already has been made toward organizing industry for the manufacture of the new machines, and deliveries will be made within a comparatively short time.

It was because Secretary Baker implicitly believed what he thus announced that he formulated his unfortunate policy of committing the fate of our aircraft program to a group of men who had won deserved fame as designers of automobile engines, but who had no knowledge of the science of aviation except that derived from a brief period of experimenting with a motor type which, when put into production under their direction, developed innumerable real or fancied defects. The draftsmen and experts under their control have ordered hundreds and even thousands of changes in the nine months which have passed since Secretary Baker was led to believe that he was warranted in proclaiming to the world the perfection of a motor which is not yet out of the experimental stage.

Even had the Liberty motor been even more nearly perfect than thus officially advertised, there would have been no warrant in committing the sole direction of our aircraft program to its designers and intended manufacturers. The motor is only one detail in a fighting airplane—an important detail, it is true—but the motor must harmonize with all of the other parts and features of a complete type of flying machine, and there are a number of types absolutely required for war and training purposes.

Your aviation engine designer does not of necessity know more concerning the detailed construction of an airplane than does a plumber or a heating expert about the architecture of the building into which his plumbing or heating appliances are incorporated.

More than that, the most capable and inspired aviation motor designer or a group of them, combining mastery over every detail of designing such engines, would probably be absolutely unfitted to conduct the vast manufacturing operations necessary to put their creation into quantity production.

More than that, these motor experts could not be expected to have any grasp of the vitally important military problems involved in formulating and executing a consecutive program.

Please do not construe this as fault finding for the sake of the satisfaction some find in that quest. But we must terminate our seemingly inevitable period of "muddling," without a day of avoidable delay. We must profit at once by the mistakes we have made. The lesson to be drawn from this sketch of our experience in aircraft production, so far as I have completed it in this and the preceding article, is this:

The membership of the Aircraft Production Board should largely be composed of men who have had actual and long experience in the designing and manufacture of airplanes. If these cannot be found in the United States, send abroad and get them.

HUGHES TO HAVE CHARGE.

Full Sway in Aircraft Inquiry—To Go to Washington Soon.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Charles E. Hughes today notified Attorney General Gregory that he would come to Washington as soon as possible to take up investigation of the airplane production situation at the request of President Wilson. Although the Attorney General made no announcement of plans for the inquiry after communicating with Mr. Hughes, it is understood that Mr. Hughes will have full charge and will be assisted by William L. Frierson, Assistant Attorney General.

Among the many telegrams received at the White House commending the appointment of Mr. Hughes was one from General Felix Agnus, the veteran editor of The Baltimore American and The Baltimore Star. It read:

"I heartily congratulate you on the appointment of Mr. Hughes. He is a man of natural legal force, who understands the prosecution of a righteous cause and the administration of justice, and one who puts patriotism above partisanship. The whole country applauds your decision to enlist his talents in the common cause. The Republicans are with you to win the war. We are a nation undivided, resolved upon victory and confident in your leadership.

"FELIX AGNUS."

Publisher Baltimore American, Baltimore Star."

STARVING JEWS TO DEATH.

Turks in Palestine Seek to Exterminate Them by Hunger.

AMSTERDAM, May 16.—The persecution of Jews in Turkish-occupied territory in Palestine is not yet ended, according to the Jewish Correspondence Bureau at The Hague. Of 4,000 Jews in the City of Safed, near the Sea of Galilee, 3,000 are without bread. Djemal Pasha, formerly Turkish commander in that district and now Minister of War at Constantinople, devised new plans to bring the still remaining Jews to a slow but sure death, the bureau says.

Since the beginning of April he has ordered all Jews to evacuate colonies and towns near the front. Not a single Jew has been left in the village of Kefr-Saba, northeast of Jaffa. Only Jews were driven out of the village and the remainder of the population was allowed to stay. In Kefr-Saba five or six persons die daily from hunger and typhus.

PLANS MORE AGREEMENTS.

Berlin to Have Compacts with Other Allies Also, It Is Said.

AMSTERDAM, May 16.—Definite decisions have been reached regarding the armed assistance that Austria is to render on the western front, according to the Vienna correspondent of the Vissische Zeitung of Berlin.

It is also reported from the same source that agreements similar to those just concluded between Germany and Austria will also be concluded between the Central Powers and Bulgaria and Turkey.

These agreements have to do with strengthening the alliance between the powers with respect to economic and military questions.

PERSHING STARTS HIS COMMUNIQUES

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

liaison mission on April 12. Flying at 300 meters, they finished their mission in spite of intense fire from enemy machines and anti-aircraft guns.

North of Toul, on the afternoon of May 14, Lieutenant Angel and Lieutenant Emerson were killed by a fall within our lines in an observation plane in which they were flying. The accident took place within a cloud and the particulars are not known.

North of Toul our aviators today brought down three German two-seated machines, one of our aviators bringing down two and another bringing down one.

FIRES IN MONTDIDIER STARTED BY OUR GUNS

Accuracy of the American Artillery Work Wins Praise of French Officers.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 16, (Associated Press.)—Several fires were set in Montdidier and behind the German lines by the American batteries last night. Enemy communications are continuously battered by the American heavy artillery and the aerial services on both sides are active. The infantry, however, has not been engaged.

French officers give high praise to the American artillery units for their accurate work.

Two German airplanes were brought down yesterday by French aviators in this sector.

The Germans are using searchlights every night.

Camp Court to Try Negro Slayer.

CAMP UPTON, N. Y., May 16.—Laton James, the negro infantryman who confessed to the murder of Mrs. J. Harrity and Private Michael Maloney in the woods here on May 5, will be brought here in a few days to be tried by general court martial. Major H. H. Walker, the cantonment provost marshal, made the positive statement that the murder was the result of an altercation that ensued when Maloney made an impertinent reply to a flippant remark by James. It was also declared that James was not on sentry duty on that post at the time and did not stand guard over the bodies after the shooting. If James is convicted of murder here he will be hanged within the reservation.

OUR AIRMEN SWIFT IN DOWNING FOES

Peterson Calls It a "Cinch" as He Briefly Tells How He Destroyed Two Machines.

MARR SURPRISED ENEMY

Opened Fire Before They Knew He Was Near—Victors Off Hunting Again Next Morning.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 16, (Associated Press.)—Captain David Peterson of Honesdale, Penn., and Captain Kenneth Marr of California, heroes in the aerial battle yesterday in which Captain Peterson brought down two German monoplanes and Captain Marr destroyed an enemy biplane in the Toul sector, told their stories of the battle today.

"I was flying near Thiacourt at an altitude of 5,000 meters," said Captain Peterson, "when I saw two German Albatross scouts going away at right angles in the distance. One was ahead of the other. I ascended 200 meters, circled, and stopped my engine and darted after them. I finally got close to the last plane. At a distance of 100 yards I opened fire with incendiary bullets and the German machine almost immediately burst into flames and fell.

"I continued straight on my course and within two minutes had the other enemy machine before me. He started a quick dive but I am certain that some of the bullets went home. One of the wings of his machine crumpled up at the same moment. As I circled about I saw one machine burning on the ground and the other, smoking in its downward plunge, crash to the earth. That is all there is to it. It was a cinch."

Captain Marr was flying at an altitude of 2,000 meters when he saw an enemy machine over the American lines.

"As I sailed out I saw him far away, circling out from our line amid a cloud of puffballs from our "Archies," he said. "I circled out wider and finally passed the German and turned again down our line, between the enemy and the sun. Both of us had the sun at our backs.

"As I opened up my motor and approached nearer I saw that I had a two-seater to deal with. I thought that the German might see me or hear my motor, so I went a hundred meters lower until right under the tail of his machine. Then I pointed the nose of my airplane upward and went on a level with the enemy and opened fire at him at point-blank range.

"The German never knew I was there until incendiary bullets, alternating with ordinary missiles began pattering through his machine. After twenty shots his machine toppled. I must have got a lucky shot home on the pilot, for the machine went down, wavering through the air like a leaf falling from a tree.

"I saw the observer standing up in the machine trying to get his machine gun to bear on me, first from one side and then from the other. I certainly felt sorry for the helpless beggar. There he was dashing to certain death, but to the last gamely trying to give me a fight."

Captain Peterson and Captain Marr were standing on their flying field at daybreak this morning as they spoke. It was a perfect day for flying and they were about to leave for a patrol over the enemy lines. As they stepped into their machines Captain Marr said:

"Well, we're off again. Maybe we will get some more. Maybe they will get us. Anyway, its a fine day for it. So, long."

The motors started and the two airplanes, with several other machines, took the air and disappeared toward the front.

FAILED TO REACH PARIS.

Two Groups of German Airplanes Made Futile Efforts.

PARIS, May 16.—Two successive attempts to reach Paris were made by two distinct groups of German airplanes last night. The first group, after dropping bombs eighteen miles south of a point where they crossed the line, regained their base shortly before 11 P. M.

A few minutes later a second group of four airplanes crossed at about the same spot and headed southwestward. This group was headed off after it had covered thirty miles. The machines belonging to it dropped a few bombs, which fell in fields.

AVIATION FIELD VICTIMS.

Twelve Deaths in Two Weeks at Training Camps Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The War Department today issued this summary of deaths in aviation accidents at flying fields in this country from April 25 to May 8, 1918:

NUMBER OF FATALITIES.

Brooks Field, San Antonio, Texas	0
Call Field, Wichita Falls, Texas	0
Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla	1
Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill	0
Dorr Field, Arcadia, Fla	0
Eberts Field, Lonoke, Ark	0
Ellington Field, Houston, Texas	0
Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La	0
Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas	0
Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, L. I	2
Langley Field, Hampton, Va	0
Love Field, Dallas, Texas	0
McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio	2
Park Field, Millington, Tenn	0
Payne Field, West Point, Miss	0
Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla	1
Rich Field, Waco, Texas	0
Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal	1
Scott Field, Belleville, Ill	1
Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, Mich	0
Camp Taliaferro, Fort Worth, Texas. (Taliaferro, Baron, and Caruthers Fields)	3
Taylor Field, Montgomery, Ala	0
Wilbur Wright Field, Fairfield, Ohio	1
Total	13

SAYS KAISERS CUT PARLEY.

Was to Have Lasted Six Days, Zurich Dispatch Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Official advices from Zurich reached Washington today indicating that all may have not gone well in the recent conference between Emperors William and Charles, which the Bavarian and Saxon monarchs insisted upon attending uninvited. The dispatch from Zurich asserts that the return of Emperor Charles to Vienna has caused the most diverse comments.

"The conference was to have lasted six days," says the dispatch. "It was prematurely interrupted. It is not difficult to conclude that the conversations must have taken a less satisfactory turn than was hoped, and that certain divergencies of view rendered the adjournment necessary.

"Obviously nobody thought that the details of the new treaty of alliance would be drawn up and sealed in a few days, but the possibility of an agreement upon the two essential questions, closely related to each other, was admitted, these questions being the regulation of the Polish question in favor of Austria, and Austria's obligation to put her armies at the disposition of Germany, whether on the Italian front or the western front. It will be seen in a few days whether this agreement was reached. Concerning the first point the correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung states that nothing definite was decided."

DOWN 55 GERMAN AIRPLANES IN A DAY

British Airmen Account for 37 of Them and French for the Remaining 18.

LONDON, May 16.—Fifty-five German airplanes were brought down by British and French aviators on Wednesday, according to the official reports on aerial activities, issued tonight.

Thirty-seven airplanes, twenty-five of which were destroyed, were accounted for by British airmen. The official statement on aerial operations reports a marked increase in the activities of aerial forces on the western front. It reads:

A great deal of work was done by our airplanes and observation balloons on Wednesday in conjunction with our artillery. Our bombing machines began their attacks at dawn and continued until dark, dropping over twenty-four tons of bombs on targets, including the railway stations at Tournai, Courtrai and Chaulnes and billets in the neighborhood of Douai, Bapaume, Menin and the River Somme and on the Zeebrugge-Bruges Canal.

Enemy aircraft was active in the early morning and again in the evening, hostile scouts attacking our bombing machines with particular insistence. Twenty-five German machines were brought down and twelve driven down out of control. One was shot down by machine gun fire from the ground.

The report of the French War Office is as follows:

On May 15 our pursuit machines were extremely active in the air. Eighteen German planes were brought down and four captive balloons were set on fire.

ALLIED AIRMEN SUPREME.

Have Acquired a Marked Superiority in Alsace and on the Rhine.

GENEVA, May 16.—Swiss troops, stationed along the frontier, have noticed in the last three months an increasing superiority of the Allies over the Germans in the air over the territory under Swiss observation.

The German aviators, operating in Alsace and along the Rhine, have become scarcer, while the allied aviators are circulating freely in those regions.

The front further north, it thus appears, is demanding the services of the best of the German aviators.

VOTE ON CREEL TODAY.

House Committee Expected to Decide for an Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The House Committee on Rules to which was referred Representative Treadway's resolution, calling for an investigation into a recent utterance by George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, alleged to reflect on Congressmen, is expected to act favorably tomorrow. The matter was informally before the committee today. Democratic members sought to belittle the importance of the resolution, but it is believed there will be enough votes to obtain a favorable report.

Representative Pou, Chairman of the Committee, speaking for himself, today said:

"If Mr. Creel did not make the statement reflecting upon Congress he should, in justice to himself, repudiate the statement. If he did make the statement, it seems to me a question is raised to be dealt with by the President. Personally, I do not regard the incident of sufficient importance to warrant any action whatever by the House."

The belief exists in the Rules Committee that if Mr. Creel should act upon Representative Pou's suggestion the proposal for an investigation would be dropped.

TWO CARGO SHIPS LOST.

One Torpedoed and One a Dutch Ship, Was Sunk in Collision.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Navy Department was advised, late this afternoon, of the loss of two large cargo-carrying steamers employed on the lines of supplies and communications between this country and Europe, one of the vessels lost, the Neches, having been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine, and the other, the Zaanland, having been lost in a collision at sea. No lives were lost with either vessel and no troops were being carried. The announcement regarding the loss of the Zaanland follows:

"The Navy Department is informed that the U. S. S. Zaanland was sunk in collision at sea on May 13. All on board were rescued and will be returned to the United States. The Zaanland was a cargo carrier and was one of the Dutch ships taken over by the United States Government, and was 8,700 tons dead weight. It was commissioned and manned by the navy for army account."

This statement was authorized by Secretary Daniels regarding the sinking of the Neches:

"The War Department has received information that the Neches, a cargo carrier of 7,175 tons, was torpedoed and sunk on the night of May 14 or early morning of May 15.

"All on board are reported saved. The vessel was returning without cargo. It is believed that the vessel carried a crew of about 125 men. No troops were on board. The Neches was under charter by the United States Shipping Board. It was a steel ship, built in 1914, and had a capacity of about 14 knots per hour."

BELGIANS STARVING; LACK OF FOOD SHIPS

Diversion of Tonnage for Troops Checks Relief—Hoover Asks Wilson for Help.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Belgium is now starving, and some of the ships supplying the Allies must be diverted to carry relief, President Wilson was told today by Food Administrator Hoover. Under the present plan of pooling the ships and the food supplies, Mr. Hoover said that other countries were getting the food and Belgium was being neglected.

Ever since the United States began sending large numbers of troops to France the question of tonnage for Belgian relief has caused much uneasiness.

Last month the food situation was so serious that shipments to the civil populations of the allied nations were suspended for about ten days in order to move 3,000,000 bushels of grain to the Belgians and the inhabitants of German-occupied Northern France.

One of the factors in the present situation, which Mr. Hoover is understood to have brought to the attention of the President, is the diversion of tonnage to ship grain to Switzerland under America's agreement with that country. Recently the United States arranged to send grain-laden ships to a French port for Switzerland in defiance of the German submarine menace and under naval convoy. Several have gone, and others will follow under the arrangement.

1,500,000 TROOPS ABROAD BY JANUARY

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

and that a total of 4,000,000 men during the year will be nearer the mark.

Secretary Baker explained today his view as to what the new practice of brigading American units with French and British divisions and the appointment of General Foch as supreme commander might bring about in the way of producing mixed army corps or divisions.

It was possible, he said, that American division or higher commanders would have command of French or British troops or both under the arrangements made by General Foch. Where a mixed division or corps was constituted and American troops predominated, Mr. Baker thought it probable that an American would command if one of adequate rank and experience is available.

ASSERT WE WILL PUT 5,000,000 IN FIGHT

And If More Are Necessary to Win They Will Go Too, British and Italians Are Told.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 16.—"We intend to act seriously. We intend to win whatever the cost. If 5,000,000 men are not enough, if it is necessary we will send 10,000,000," writes Irving Bacheller of Riverside, Conn., to Ernesto Nathan, ex-Mayor of Rome.

Bacheller continues, saying that if Nathan and his countrymen were able to see the feverish activity occurring in America, they would not have moments of doubt about the future. He concludes:

"Tell our Italian brothers to fight with undiminished faith and light heart. If other means should fail, we will construct with our ships a bridge across the Atlantic, thus attaining our mutual aim to join hands in the name of liberty across the ocean."

The press publishes the letter with large headings producing an excellent impression.

LONDON, May 16, (Associated Press.)—American preparations on the western front are amazing in their immensity and plans are being made to care for 5,000,000 American troops, Harry E. V. Brittain, Secretary of the English branch of the Pilgrim Club, told the Royal Colonial Institute last night. If the Germans do not give in, he added, the number of American troops will be increased to any amount necessary.

Sir Charles P. Lucas, former head of the Dominions Department at the Colonial Office, said he wondered if the Germans realized what the entry of America into the war meant. It meant, he said, not only the accession to the Allied powers of many millions of fighting men and the addition of vast resources, but also the coming in of the only one amongst the great peoples of the world who have seen and carried through to an unmistakable issue a four years' war.

The United States, asserted Miss Higgins, of the American Labor Delegation, had answered the call of blood. England had been a wonderful inspiration, and the heart of America was full of gratitude for what England's sons had achieved.

PRESIDENT OPPOSES ANY WAR INQUIRY

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

who, with Senator Jones of New Mexico, voted against reporting the resolution out, said he wanted time to file a minority report.

"For the life of me, I cannot see any objection to the resolution, amended as it is to meet objections that have been raised before our committee," said Senator McKellar. "Everything to which objection was raised has been eliminated."

Senator Thompson said there were still "a few objections" to the resolution, and he would point them out in the minority report.

"I do not think a conflagration is going to take place unless we go at double-step to take up this resolution," interpolated Senator Martin. "I want to see both these reports, and I want ample time for it. Indeed, I had hopes that the steps taken by the President in appointing to the case one of the best lawyers in the Department of Justice, associating with him Justice Hughes, would satisfy every Senator that the Government proposes to make a full investigation of this matter."

Senator Thompson was assured that he would have ample time to put in his report. He expects to have it ready tomorrow morning. The Chamberlain resolution is on the calendar for tomorrow, but no effort will be made to put it to a vote unless its advocates feel assured of enough votes to adopt it.

Senator Brandegee later in the day told of receiving the letter and affidavits mailed to him by Gutzon Borglum to refute the charge that he was interested in an aircraft concern at the time he was investigating for the Government. The Connecticut Senator, while disclaiming responsibility for the Borglum data, said he felt there were things in it that ought to be considered by some committee of the Senate.

"Mr. Borglum makes some serious charges against two gentlemen in affidavits accompanying his letter," said the Senator. "I hesitate to stand sponsor for them, and yet I do not want to pocket them. If the charges made by Mr. Borglum are true, criminal prosecution would lie against the men he names, and if they are not true they are libelous."

Senator Brandegee suggested that the Borglum data be referred to the Military Affairs Committee in confidence, with the privilege of making it public if considered wise. This was done.

An *Unusual* Collection of Saks-Made Suits for Men

in at least forty distinct styles and as many patterns

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The Colors:

New Grays.

Smart shades of Brown.

Stripings in new treatments, from pencil stripes to the richest of tri-color effects.

Mottled colorings.

Mixtures that are as snappy as any that ever left the loom.

Novelties that an artist's brush may picture, but which no pen could put into print.

And many others too numerous for detailed description.

¶ Few suits are as individual in styling as these, regardless of price, and no other popular-priced collection of suits offers so much latitude for choice in coloring and patterns. They are tailored in a manner that would be commendable even in much higher-priced productions.

No other suits at anything near these prices reflect so much care in every little detail of making.

¶ The variety of styles affords splendid selections for men of every preference—Single and double-breasters, with flap, patch, welt and half-moon pockets, and soft, easy rolling lapels.

¶ Look these suits over and you will soon realize the advantages to you of the following facts:

Saks Clothes are Saks Made

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

SUFFRAGISTS CHIDE POLITICAL SPEAKERS

Hear Leaders Explain Party Aims, Then Say They Didn't Learn Anything.

MISS HAY STOPS HISSING

Saves Hillquit from Hecklers—Senators Wagner and Ottinger Encounter Levity.

The principles and achievements of political parties were recommended to an Aeolian Hall audience of women last night, women who are going to enroll on May 25, and wanted to know how to pick their parties. Fifteen minutes of oratory and five of question and answer were furnished for the Prohibitionists by Dr. Ralph Meyer, for the Socialists by Morris Hillquit, for the Democrats by Senator Robert F. Wagner, and for the Republicans by Senator Albert Ottinger. And when they had finished, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the Woman's Suffrage Party of the city, which had organized the symposium, asked her audience: "Well, have you learned anything?" And the women answered with an enthusiastic shout of "No!"

Whereupon Miss Hay advised the women voters to go home and get the literature of all the parties, study it hard, and then make up their minds for themselves.

The crowd, which included a scattering of men, was earnest enough at the outset, but developed a somewhat irreverent attitude toward the speakers in the latter part of the evening. Most of the earnestness was exhausted in asking Morris Hillquit about the Socialist Party attitude toward peace, but there were enough Socialists left who had things to ask of the representatives of the old parties to keep things lively in the latter part of the meeting. Miss Hay was an iron-handed Chairman. She stopped hissing with the firm and definite statement that it would not happen again while she was Chairman.

Deprived of its opportunity to hiss and heckle, the crowd developed the habit of interrupting a speaker with loud applause of somebody whom he was denouncing, and many a burst of oratory was greeted with tumultuous laughter. The speakers held on gallantly, however, and most of them evaded the unpleasant possibilities of the five minutes given over to questions from the floor by answering a single question at such length that it took up nearly all the time allotted.

While apparently the bulk of the women were there to get guidance in making up their minds as to party affiliations, a good many of them had preferences that were indicated by their applause. They cheered pretty liberally for all the parties and all the public men, and of them all the largest outburst was provoked by the name of Theodore Roosevelt, with the President a close second.

And after the party representatives had set forth their views Governor Whitman came in to beg the women to enroll themselves in some party—not any particular party, he was careful to state, though admitting a personal preference; but in some party.

"I am a member of a party," said the Governor, "but in the discharge of the very onerous and difficult duties connected with that office I am not and never have been a party. Greater and more important than partisanship is patriotism, and the man who assumes that all patriotism and all Americanism resides within his own party deceives himself."

Dr. Meyers, the first speaker, got on better with the audience than his successors. He pointed out that the Prohibition Party had been strong for woman suffrage, and declared that it didn't want to prohibit any of the just rights of man, but only to institute a greater measure of liberty, justice, and happiness.

Mr. Hillquit suggested that women might be voted for at the primaries this Fall, at which Miss Hay shook her head, explaining later that she meant was that women should not be voted for simply because they were women. The difficulties of the Socialist representative began with the questions, when half a dozen persons popped up to ask him about the war. Miss Hay explained that he was only representing a party, and that the question was not Mr. Hillquit's attitude toward the war, but the Socialist Party's attitude. Thereupon a man at one side of the auditorium asked:

"Does the Socialist Party support a military organization in the United States for home protection?"

"The Socialist Party here as elsewhere," said the speaker, "is opposed to all war all the time." [Applause.] "In this we are not alone; you all are—" [Hisses and many shouts of "No!"] Then Miss Hay declared that there would be no hissing while she was Chairman, and Mr. Hillquit went on to explain that what he meant was that no sane person was in favor of war as such, but that the Socialist Party would not favor any kind of a peace; that it was opposed to a peace of subjugation and enslavement; and that "the Socialist Party in this city long before the war expressed its hatred of the German system of monarchy and militarism."

Senator Wagner and Senator Ottinger, combating the growing levity of their hearers, had a harder time of it; particularly Senator Ottinger, who finished up his remarks by declaring that "the Democratic Party of today resembles Jeffersonianism as much as Mayor Hylan resembles Daniel Webster," only to be met with the question: "You've told us what the Republican Party did back in 1492; what are you going to do?"

"The Republican Party," said the Senator, "is going to do what it has done in the past. If you put it in power, but it will not do it if it is not restored to power." Then Miss Hay got the audience's opinion of the speakers and the Governor's appeal closed the meeting.

ALUMNI TO AID FUND.

University Graduates Enlist in the Campaign for $450,000.

The alumni of New York University met at dinner last night at the Hotel McAlpin and formed plans for a campaign to raise a fund of $450,000 to enable the institution to meet current operating expenses and to provide equipment for the engineering school, which is now training 600 soldiers. Although the actual campaign for subscriptions has not begun, the Executive Committee announced that $85,000 had already been obtained.

The speakers who explained the object of the campaign were James Boyd, Chairman; Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown, William M. Kingsley, Cyrus C. Miller, and M. H. Avram, Chairman of the Engineering Fund Committee.

WOMEN FOR RADIO WORK.

Ten Volunteers Called from East Side Y. M. C. A. Class.

Ten young women for Government radio service were called for yesterday at the radio class for women at the East Side Branch, Young Men's Christian Association, 153 East Eighty-sixth Street, where a class of twenty-five young women is studying. An officer of the Signal Corps in Washington asked William C. Bohn, instructor of the class, to fill the places. The girls will be placed in large commercial plants where orders are being filled for the Government.

Two young women of the class immediately volunteered and will go to their positions next week. The other eight will follow later.

NO WAR WITH URUGUAY, BERLIN DECLARES

Germany Finally Answers Montevideo's Demand That She Make Her Position Known.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, May 16.—The German Government has informed Uruguay, in response to the request for a definition of the relations between the two countries, that it does not consider that a state of war exists. This official note was issued today:

"When the Uruguayan Military Mission was detained by a German submarien the commander of the submarine justified his arbitrary action by the state of war with Uruguay in which he said Germany had found itself, and said that he was acting in accordance with instructions from the Admiralty, which he exhibited.

"Our Foreign Office demanded that Germany state whether the submarine commander had acted in accordance with instructions from the Government at Berlin, adding that in case a negative reply should be given our military representatives should be relieved of their engagement. [This evidently refers to pledges which the members of the Uruguayan mission were compelled to give before being permitted to proceed.]

"Several days later the Spanish Government made an offer of mediation in regard to the promise made by the Uruguayan officers. Mediation was suggested by the German Ambassador to Spain. The Uruguayan Government refused, regarding this as incompatible with the dignity of the nation. Moreover, the fundamental point of the question, which was whether Germany was or was not at war with Uruguay, must be decided by Germany. The German Government responded that it relieved the Uruguayan officers of their engagement, but in exchange hoped that Uruguay would exert influence in France to the end that the Chilean mission in Spain be permitted to pass over French territory. [This apparently refers to a Chilean mission to Germany, which has been denied passage through France.]

"The Uruguayan Government, without accepting the abrogation of the pledges, called for a reply to the fundamental question; that is to say, whether Germany did or did not consider that a state of war existed. Germany replied that it was not at war with Uruguay. It said, furthermore, that the rupture of relations between Uruguay and Germany was not brought about by itself, and called attention to Uruguay's silence on the subject of the passage of the Chilean mission.

"Meanwhile, the Uruguayan Government inquired of the Chilean Government if it desired Uruguay to request the French Government to authorize passage of the Chilean mission over French territory. The Uruguayan Government decided to take this step only as a mark of deference to a friendly country. The Chilean Government replied that it had no interest in the passage of the mission. The Uruguayan Government informed Germany of this fact. Germany replied today that it relieved the Uruguayan officers of their pledges without any condition. It said that the Chilean question had been raised simply in a desire to consult Uruguay on the subject, and that, in view of the negative reply of Chile, the German Government considered the incident to have been closed."

CONBOY ANNOUNCES DISTRICT DRAFT QUOTAS

5,000 Men from New York City Will Be Mobilized Next Week.

Director of the Draft Martin Conboy made public last night the quotas of draft men from the various New York City districts who are ordered to entrain for the regular army mobilization camp at Fort Slocum during the five days beginning with next Monday. The call, which come unexpectedly, summons to the colors 5,000 men from the five boroughs and precedes the call for the much larger number of men who are ordered to report for duty between May 25 and 29. The quotas affected by this last call were published in THE TIMES last week.

The quotas from the various districts as given out by Mr. Conboy follow:

The Bronx.

District.	Men.	District.	Men.	District.	Men.
1	13	9	66	17	27
2	78	10	..	18	29
3	..	11	41	19	..
4	28	12	25	20	20
5	52	13	28	21	41
6	28	14	..	22	27
7	42	15	37		
8	56	16	33		

Brooklyn.

District.	Men.	District.	Men.	District.	Men.
23	40	45	36	67	30
24	52	46	28	68	..
25	53	47	35	69	12
26	19	48	52	70	28
27	45	49	31	71	20
28	54	50	27	72	62
29	40	51	25	73	40
30	38	52	14	74	..
31	28	53	14	75	..
32	28	54	20	76	40
33	17	55	32	77	21
34	27	56	39	78	22
35	24	57	64	79	33
36	61	58	31	80	11
37	46	59	13	81	6
38	42	60	..	82	30
39	40	61	17	83	..
40	53	62	16	84	..
41	85	63	11	85	20
42	13	64	..	86	18
43	20	65	..	87	8
44	32	66	37	88	21

Manhattan.

District.	Men.	District.	Men.	District.	Men.
89	65	117	..	145	19
90	20	118	18	146	18
91	16	119	32	147	14
92	..	120	50	148	32
93	14	121	6	149	45
94	..	122	44	150	20
95	9	123	54	151	..
96	28	124	37	152	..
97	15	125	24	153	38
98	..	126	..	154	19
99	..	127	..	155	17
100	16	128	31	156	18
101	41	129	39	157	38
102	..	130	41	158	34
103	..	131	24	159	11
104	..	132	38	160	27
105	74	133	21	161	22
106	40	134	25	162	17
107	12	135	39	163	28
108	..	136	32	164	21
109	10	137	44	165	25
110	35	138	32	166	42
111	23	139	35	167	..
112	9	140	..	168	23
113	84	141	83	169	38
114	39	142	21	170	41
115	42	143	11		
116	45	144	13		

Queens.

District.	Men.	District.	Men.	District.	Men.
171	40	176	11	181	20
172	17	177	54	182	34
173	25	178	46	183	58
174	9	179	72	184	37
175	31	180	9	185	12

Richmond.

District.	Men.	District.	Men.
186	14	188	11
187	..	43 189	17

Five hundred men selected by the Government from the New York State draft, including a large number from New York and Brooklyn, went into training yesterday on the campus of New York University, University Heights. The newcomers are a contingent of the 90,000 the Government is distributing among colleges and universities for technical training, and added to the 100 Iowans already at New York University makes 600 now at University Heights.

New York University was one of the first colleges to enter upon the work, though it was then thought the number of soldier students would be small on account of the housing problem. The gymnasium has already been given over to the Iowans, but the housing will be extended by turning the Hall of Fame Museum of six rooms set apart for the commemoration of great Americans, whose names are inscribed in the colonnade above, into barracks. Gould Hall will also be turned into barracks.

JURY DENOUNCES FUSION'S BIG FUND

Declares That Its Mere Existence Seems "Detrimental to the Purity of the Ballot."

URGES NEW REFORM LAWS

Would Put Election Workers on Fixed Pay—Finds Indictment Against Timothy Healy.

Recommendations for amendments to the election laws to prevent the use of unlimited funds by any political party were made by the extraordinary Grand Jury yesterday in a report reviewing its two months' investigation of the contributions and disbursements in the Fusion campaign in the municipal election in November. The jury denounced the "reckless expenditure of an amount of money so unduly large as to have shocked the public conscience."

To the previous indictments returned by this Grand Jury against William Hamlin Childs, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Fusion Committee, and against ex-State Senator Josiah T. Newcomb, Chairman of the Fusion Campaign Committee, and William Sulzer, one of the speakers of the campaign, the jury yesterday added a fourth indictment, against ex-Coroner Timothy Healy, President of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, charging him with attempted bribery, petit larceny and forgery.

The presentment of the Grand Jury, which was read by the foreman, J. Sinclair Armstrong, a Republican, who had made two contributions to the Fusion fund, evoked this statement from Justice Goff in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court concerning remedies suggested in the presentment for safeguarding the ballot.

"You have touched the vital spot. The foundation of our political institutions, irrespective of party affiliations or of leanings, and their existence and maintenance, we must all recognize, must depend upon the purity of the ballot box, and no more important presentment has ever been handed up to this Court in this county than the one you have handed up. For the services which you have rendered the people of the city should be deeply appreciative, and the Court adds to that appreciation its own expression of grateful recognition."

Justice Goff announced that as the Legislature was not now in session, he would send a copy of the presentment to Governor Whitman, to be presented by him or his successor to the Legislature at the proper time.

The Grand Jury in the presentment pointed out that under existing election laws candidates were limited as to the amounts which they might expend, but no limitation was placed upon the amounts which committees might disburse on behalf of candidates. While the present law required the filing of a more or less detailed statement by such committees or persons as received and expended moneys subscribed for election purposes, the Grand Jury said that this was not a sufficient check to the existing evil. Continuing, the presentment says:

"The evidence before the Grand Jury as to the campaign conducted by the Fusion Committee of 1917 as regards the amount of money expended seems so detrimental to the purity of the ballot as to warrant the strongest condemnation, and it most earnestly recommends that a recurrence should be prevented without delay by remedial legislation."

Commenting on the present law that requires a political committee to consist of at least three members in order to handle funds in a campaign, the Grand Jury's presentment says:

"It expressly relieves such committee of responsibility for the proper expenditure or accounting of any amounts transferred to other political committees. In the opinion of the Grand Jury this is a source of evil and should be remedied."

The Grand Jury condemns the custom of political parties of paying out large sums of money "on the eve or on election day to so-called district leaders, who in turn dispense the same on election day without restriction, at their own pleasure and without regard to any other obligation than to furnish some kind of general voucher."

According to the tabulation made by the Grand Jury from financial statements, $170,851.42 in cash was placed in the hands of Fusion district leaders on election day. The presentment adds:

"There is before the Grand Jury, on well-substantiated evidence, a case where a large amount of money was paid to one individual, apparently with little reason, and with no obligation on the part of the recipient to further the political cause for which the money was subscribed. The total of the moneys expended in conducting the Fusion campaign of 1917 reached the astounding figure of $1,610,862.58."

In conclusion the Grand Jury recommends the defining by law of the status of every worker at an election, with fixed compensation, and says the payment to any person of an amount in excess of the fair and reasonable value of his services should be prima facie evidence of corrupt intent, and be punishable. It would restrict newspapers to the usual rates for advertising; would prohibit a political committee from giving money to any society, cult or organization with the intent of influencing the votes of persons connected with any such organization, and would compel the names of all election workers, leaders and others to be filed fifteen to thirty days preceding election.

MACHINERY BIG WAR NEED.

Manufacturers Warned of Coming Call for Ordnance Tools.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 16.—The nation's aircraft program collapsed because those directing the work failed to allow sufficient time for the patterning of the intricate tools necessary for their production before starting to manufacture, according to J. B. Doan of Cincinnati, President of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association, speaking at the annual convention of that body here today.

"Right now there is a scarcity of large size machine tools, which apparently will shortly be urgently needed to speed up war machinery," said the speaker. "It is obvious, therefore, that since it is not possible to produce them over night a program should be laid out as far in advance as possible, so that when production is demanded proper machinery will be in readiness."

Unless there is a big speeding up immediately in the production of machine tools of large size there will be a serious delay with the big ordnance program in 1919, said Major H. H. Reed of the Ordnance Bureau. The Major announced that the War Department was preparing to establish two mammoth ordnance factories at Pittsburgh and Philadelphia in the next few months, which will require $10,000,000 worth of machine tools for big guns and an additional $5,000,000 worth of smaller tools in reserve for small arms. Of this amount, only $1,500,000 worth are in sight, he said, urging the toolmakers to prepare for the huge order.

CATHOLIC CHURCH AIDS SALVATION ARMY DRIVE

Pastor of St. Patrick's Cathedral Calls on Parishioners to Give to War Fund.

With only two days left in which to get the last $75,000 of New York City's quota of $250,000, the Salvation Army campaign was spurred yesterday by an appeal to Catholics to support the drive, which was issued by Mgr. M. J. Lavelle, pastor of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and secretary to Cardinal Farley. Addressed to all Catholics in the archdiocese, the appeal was:

"One of the most striking changes brought about by the war, and the necessity of raising great funds for charitable work under the direction of the various organizations best fitted for it, has been the practical razing of old walls of religious insularism. These various drives have brought Jew and Gentile, Catholic and Protestant, and the nondenominational shoulder to shoulder.

This war has had a wonderful effect in bringing people together, making them waive differences of religion and party, and causing them, without the slightest diminution of loyalty to individual belief, to join hand in hand and stand together in every enterprise calculated to promote the welfare of our common country.

"We Catholics have striven to do not only our share, but our utmost, in the financial support of the Government and of all the war charities. We appreciate cordially the aid we have received from our non-Catholic fellow citizens in the Catholic War Drive; consequently we are deeply concerned in the success of the Salvation Army's present drive. I wish it well, and shall lend it every assistance. We know that the money thus raised—like that of the Y. M. C. A. and the Jewish Society—will be wisely used for the welfare and comfort of our soldiers in the camps and on the battlefield. This unanimity of sentiment in the present issue, is of great value to the country at all times, but especially in these days of danger and stress."

At the headquarters of the campaign, 148 West Fourteenth Street, announcement was made last night that the campaign total now stood at $175,000. Among the larger givers were Cleveland H. Dodge & Co., $1,000; Mrs. R. A. Wellington, $1,000; Clarence MacKay, $1,000; Mrs. Walter Damrosch, $1,000; R. G. Dun & Co., $500; American Telephone and Telegraph Co., $1,000; New York Telephone Co., $1,000, and $500 from Liggett & Myers.

A factory girl, who has relatives at the front, approached a Salvation Army woman yesterday and tendered two $100 Liberty bonds. Investigation disclosed that the girl was trying to give away her entire savings, and the bonds were returned. The girl, highly indignant, said she could use her own money as she pleased, and mailed her contribution right into headquarters.

The high cost of living was completely forgotten yesterday when John Beck, manager of the American Lithographic Company, 52 East Nineteenth Street, called his employes together at noon and talked to them about helping the campaign. With R. E. Newberry, a member of the firm, he rounded up all the men in the big plant and started to auction off doughnuts at $2 apiece and pies at $1 a portion. The auction brought $1,045 in twenty minutes.

Commander Evangeline Booth yesterday issued an order directing all Salvation Army workers to give one day to helping the Red Cross in its drive next week, besides helping all they possibly could while pursuing their regular duties. The Salvationists have already donated forty-six ambulances to the Red Cross, and furnished several drivers, who have won honors.

$17,000,000 in Record Income Tax.

Yesterday was a record-breaking day in the collection of taxes in the Second, or Wall Street Internal Revenue District. Collector William H. Edwards's appeal for advance payments of individual and excess profits taxes met with a gratifying response, for at the close of business yesterday the Collector estimated the day's collections at $17,000,000.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
384-386 and 388 Fifth Avenue 46TH AND 47TH STS

Offer today in their

Readjustment Sales

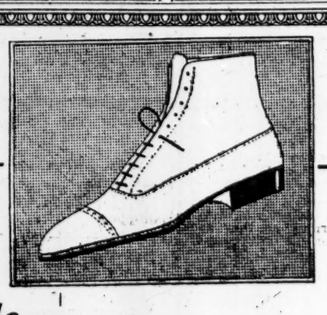
Fashionable Tailormade Suits—
taken from regular stocks— Formerly $65 to $95. $35 and $55

Coats and Capes
of most wanted fabrics— Formerly to $125. $45—$65—$95

Tailored Street Dresses
serge, twill, satin and taffeta Formerly $65 to $125. $45—$65—$95

Street and Dress Hats—
Extensive selections..... $10—$15—$25

R. H. Macy & Co.



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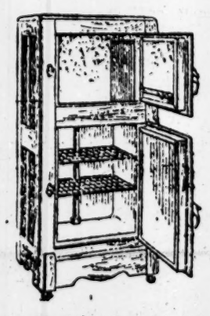

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45th Street & Sixth Avenue
New York

R. H. Macy & Co.

An Order By Aerial Mail

There is nothing spectacular in receiving an order from Washington—in fact, almost every Washington mail brings us news of the needs of some of our Washington customers—but there is something thrilling about an order received by air-post.

We wanted to have an order by the first regular air postal service, so we asked one of our customers in Washington to send us one. We exercised every effort to fill the order with all possible dispatch.

22 minutes from the time we received the order the goods were speeding on the way back to Washington.

We reproduce the order, the envelope in which it came, and the return registered receipt for the merchandise sent. It may be of interest to note what was ordered:

"Marchioness" Gloves

Fine quality, pure silk, so well shaped that they seem almost moulded to the fingers. Made with double finger tips.

"Purple Top" Hosiery

The Silk Hosiery that is synonymous with quality. Reinforced at the soles, heels and toes so as to give the maximum wear. A heavy grade, of fine appearance.

"Marchioness" Silk Vests

Cut a bit longer than the average silk vest so that it stays well below the longest corset. Made with shoulder straps that stay in place.

N. B. This is the second order we have received by aeroplane post in our sixty years of making merchandising history. The first was from a customer in Chicago and was carried by Victor Carlstrom in The Times Aeroplane in 8 hours 28½ minutes actual flying time.

HERALD SQUARE R. H. Macy & Co. NEW YORK

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Men must be measured by their conduct in contingencies, and contractors by their ability to cope with the unexpected. There are few difficulties that can develop on a building in our charge which we cannot foresee, and none which we cannot solve.

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Executor's Imperative Sale
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Costly Furnishings and Embellishments
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Belonging to the Estate of A. D. Oppenheim, Estate of Gilbert M. Plympton, Estate of Theopile Papin, St. Louis, the late James Buchanan Brady, a private owner giving up housekeeping on account of being in service of the U. S. Government, and other interests.

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(The Fighting Scot)

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HOTEL ADVERTISING COMPANY,
90 West St., New York.

A FLOCK OF SEAPLANES

lined up on the shore near an American aviation station is shown in the current Mid-Week Pictorial. This interesting weekly shows the interesting war scenes over here and over there. Published super-printed in rotogravure. Published by The New York Times Co. every Thursday. At all news stands. 10 cents a copy. $5.00 a year.—Adv.

MUSIC HAS CHARMS AMID WAR'S STORM

Poilu Plays Daily on Rickety Old Organ in Village Church Right in Zone of Fire.

DEAD OF BATTLE ARE THERE

How Irvin Cobb Arrived as the Stiff-Necked Passenger of a Motor Cycle.

By FLOYD B. GIBBONS.

Copyright, 1918, by The Chicago Tribune Co.
[Seventh Article.]

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY UNDER GENERAL FOCH IN FRANCE, May 16.—Leaving the cellar where I had spent the night with the Major I explored the town by daylight the next morning, noting the havoc wrought by the shells that had arrived in the night. I had thought in seeing the refugees moving southward along the roads that there was little in the variety of article, related to human existence, that they had failed to carry away with them. But inspection of the abandoned abodes of those unfortunate peasants was enough to convince one of the greater variety of things that had to be left behind. Old people have saving habits, and the French peasants pride themselves upon never throwing anything away.

Cottage rooms were littered with the discarded but saved clothing of ages. Old shoes and dresses, ceremonial high hats, and frock coats, brought forth only for weddings or a funeral, were mixed on the floor with children's toys, prayer books and broken china. Shutters and doors hung aslant by single hinges.

In the village inn mud had been tracked in by exploring feet and the red tiled floor was littered with straw and with pewter mugs that would be dear to the heart of an antiquary.

The ivory balls were gone from the dust-covered billiard table, but the six American soldiers billeted in the cellar beneath had overcome this discrepancy They enjoyed their afterdinner billiards just the same with three large wooden balls from a croquet court in the garden. The croquet ball is a romping substitute when it hits the green cushions.

That afternoon we laid more wire across the fields to the next town north. The men who do this job, in my opinion, are the most daring in any organization that depends for efficiency upon uninterrupted telephone communication. For them there is no shelter when a deluge of shells drops upon the field across which their wire is laid. Without protection of any kind from flying steel splinters, they must go to that spot to repair cut wires and restore communication. During one of the shelling spells I reached cover at the side of the road and prepared to await clearer weather.

In the distance down the road appeared a scudding cloud of dust. An occasional shell dropping close on either side of the road seemed to add speed to the apparition. As it drew closer I could see that it was a motorcycle of the three wheeled, bathtub variety. The rider on the cycle was bending over the handle bars and apparently giving it all there was, but the bulky figure that filled the side car rode with his head well back.

At every irregularity in the road the bathtub contraption bounced on its springs, bow and stern rising and falling like a small ship in a rough sea. Its nearer approach revealed that the giant torso apparent above the rim was encased in a double-breasted khaki garment, which might have marked the wearer as the master of a four-in-hand or a Mississippi River steamboat of the ante-bellum type. The shoulders thus draped were surmounted by a huge head which, by reason of its backward, star-gazing position, appeared mostly a chin and double chin. The whole was topped by a fat cigar, which sprouted upward from the elevated chin and at times gave forth clouds.

I was trying to decide whether the elevated chin posture of the passenger was the result of bravado or an Adam's apple when the scudding comet reached the shelter of the protecting bank in which was chiseled the dog kennel that I occupied. As the machine came to a halt, the chin depressed itself ninety degrees, and brought into view the smiling features of Irvin S. Cobb.

"I have neither a sensitive nose, a saw-edge collar, or an inordinate admiration for clouds," he explained, with reference to his stiff neck pose. "But George here," waving to the driver, "took a sudden inspiration for fast movement. The jolt almost took my head off, and the wind kept me from getting it back into position. George stuck his spurs into this flying bootblack stand just about the time something landed near us that sounded like a kitchen stove half loaded with window weights and window panes. I think George made the record for this road. I've named it Buh-Looney Boulevard."

When the firing subsided we parted, and I reached the next town without incident. It was almost vesper hour, or what had been the allotted time for that rite in these parts, when I entered the yard of the village church, located in an exposed position at the crossroads on the edge of the town. A sudden, unmistakable whirl sounded from above, and I threw myself on the ground just as a high velocity small calibre German shell registered a hit on the side of the nave where the roof and wall met.

While the steel splinters whistled through the air an avalanche of steel tiles slid down the slanting surface of the roof and fell in a clattering cascade on the graves in the yard below. I sought speedy shelter in the lee of the western wall. Several other shells had struck the churchyard, and one had landed on the final resting place of the family of Roger la Porte. The massive marble slab which sealed the top of the sunken vault had been heaved aside and one wall removed, leaving open to the gaze a view of eight caskets lying in a row.

Nearer were fresh mounds of yellow earth, surmounted by new and unpainted wooden crosses, on which were inscribed in pencil the names of French soldiers with the dates, indicating that their last sacrifice for the tricolor had been made ten days prior. At the head of each grave an ordinary beer bottle had been placed, neck downward, and through the glass one could see a paper scroll, on which the name, rank, and record of the dead man was preserved.

While I wondered at this method of identification, an American soldier came around the corner of the church, lighted a cigarette, and sat down on an old tombstone.

"Stick around if you want to hear something good," he said. "That is, if that last shell didn't burst the organ. There's a poilu comes up here every afternoon at 5 o'clock for the last three days and plays the sweetest music on the organ. It certainly is great. Reminds me of when I was an altar boy back in St. Paul."

We waited, and soon there came from the rickety old organ the soothing tones of reeds. Ancient pipes, sweetened by the benedictions of ages, poured forth a melody to the touch of one whose playing was simple but of the soul.

We sat silently among the graves as the rays of the dying sun brought to life new coloring in the leaded windows of stained glass behind which the soldier of France swayed at the ivory keyboard and heavenly harmony ignored that thing of death and destruction that might have arrived through the air at any minute.

Gen. Pershing Reports 91 More Casualties; Our Missing at the Front Pass the 200 Mark

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The War Department today made public a list of 91 casualties in the American army abroad, bringing the total from the beginning to 5,773. The list of missing passed the 200 mark today. The casualties made public included 8 killed in action, 4 died of wounds, 4 died of disease, 1 died of accident, 1 died of other causes, 4 wounded severely, 55 wounded slightly, and 14 missing in action.

Seven commissioned officers are named in the list. Lieutenant Carl O. Rosequist died of wounds. Captain Earl V. Morrow and Lieutenants Lester S. Macgregor and Winfray G. Nathan were slightly wounded. Lieutenants Charles W. Chapman and Robert Baker McDowell are reported missing in action.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported May 16.	Total.
Killed in action	468	8	476
Killed by accident	234	1	235
Died of disease	1,044	4	1,048
Lost at sea	238	0	238
Died of wounds	178	4	182
Gas and other causes	72	1	73
Civilians	7	0	7
Killed or prisoner	1	0	1
Total deaths	2,242	18	2,260
Wounded	3,190	59	3,249
Captured	60	0	60
Missing	190	14	204
Grand total	5,682	91	5,773

ARMY CASUALTIES REPORTED MAY 16.

Army casualties made public today, including next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—8.

Corporals.

GIFFIN, LUTHER; J. A. Giffin, 409 Harrison St., Springfield, Ohio.

JOHNSTON, JOHN A.; Mrs. M. O. Harrison, R. F. D. 1, Box 85, Bryant, Ark.

LONG, HARRY R.; Mrs. William Woods, Manchester, N. H.

Privates.

BOYES, CLINTON M.; Byron Boyes, Harvey, Wash.

BRENDEN, THORVALD; T. O. Brenden, Korkhoven, Minn.

CHANDLER, EDGAR R.; Mrs. A. P. Chandler, 1,002 8th Av., North Fargo, N. D.

CHAPMAN, CHARLES W.; Charles W. Chapman, Sr., West 3d St., Waterloo, Iowa.

DIED OF WOUNDS—4.

Lieutenant.

ROSEQUIST, CARL O.; O. S. Rosequist, 1,914 Jackson Av., Evanston, Ill.

Corporal.

McSWIGGAN, CHARLES; Frank J. McSwiggan, 1,837 South Hancock St., New York.

Privates.

BOLLING, CLYDE W.; Charles W. Bolling, Winston-Salem, N. C.

THIBODEAU, WILLIAM H.; Mrs. Nellie M. Thibodeau, South Paris, Me.

DIED OF DISEASE—4.

Sergeant.

IGOE, FRANK; Michael Igoe, 6,434 Cornell Av., Chicago, Ill.

Wagoner.

ELSTON, CLIFFORD E.; Lillian Putnam, R. F. D. 5, Geneva, N. Y.

Privates.

CAMPBELL, ERNEST; Colin Campbell, Hersey St., Hingham, Mass.

SINGLETON, CLELLIE M.; F. P. Singleton, Eubank, Ky.

DIED OF ACCIDENT—1.

Private.

LEIGHTON, JOHN J.; Miss Esther Leighton, 1,908 South 20th St., Philadelphia, Penn.

DIED—OTHER CAUSES—1

Private.

WILLIAMS, EMANUEL G.; Mrs. Mary Liles, 1 Blasher St., Morristown, N. J.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—4.

Corporal.

McCARTHY, LESTER; William H. McCarthy, 5,901 Theodosia Av., St. Louis.

Privates.

HAYES, BAXTER; John A. Hayes, 36 Harris St., Anderson, S. C.

MATHEWS, EARL; Mrs. Margaret Mathews, Tulsa, Okla.

RANATAZZO, SALVATORE; Mrs. Maria Grazigallo, Delia Carten, Sat, Sicilia, Italy.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY—55.

Captain.

MORROW, EARL V.; J. W. Morrow, M. D., 1,485 Belmont St., Portland, Ore.

Lieutenants.

MacGREGOR, LESTER S.; R. S. MacGregor, 824 West Main St., Findlay, Ohio.

NATHAN, WINFREY G.; Mrs. Gladys G. Nathan, 3,417 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

Sergeants.

EDDINGS, LEONARD; Ross Eddings, 201 Grand Central Av., Tampa, Fla.

FELTY, HARRY; Mrs. Laura Felty, 2,033 I St., Granite City, Ill.

GOSNELLE, LEONARD J.; William M. Gosnelle, Youngstown, Ohio.

HOOD, ISAAC; Mrs. Jane Hood, Penobscot Av., Millinocket, Me.

LOGAN, CLAUDE N.; George T. Logan, Mooresville, N. C.

Corporals.

BROWN, CLAYTON W.; Arthur Brown, Scotland, S. D.

CRANNA, JOHN P.; John Cranna, Lowell, Mass.

DZUBIN, JOHN; Dan Dzubin, International Falls, Minn.

FENSKE, WALTER; Al Leppold, 4,455 Potomac Av., Chicago, Ill.

GOOLD, RUEL R.; Mrs. Grace Goold, Caledonia, Ill.

HILT, LEONARD; Mrs. Dora A. Hilt, 915½ Second Av., Eau Claire, Wis.

JOCHUM, JACOB A.; Mrs. Julia Jochum, 1,486 Bailey Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

KUMERALSKI, ANDREW J.; Mike Kumeralski, Spring Valley, Ill.

SANBORN, CLYDE G.; Mrs. Josephine Barry, Butler, S. D.

Privates.

ADAMS, FRED L.; William Adams, R. F. D. 8, Evart, Mich.

BAILEY, WILFRED; Joe Kratcher, St. Joseph, Mo.

BALDRIDGE, TROY J.; Hugh B. Baldridge, R. F. D. 1, Woodlawn, Ill.

BENEDICT, ELMER R.; Edwin A. Benedict, 1,286 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, New York.

BOWEN, WILLIAM J.; Mrs. J. J. Bowen, Bridgewater, S. D.

BRANCHARD, HORACE E.; Mrs. Eva L. Branchard, 191 Earl St., New Bedford, Mass.

CARR, LEO O.; Mrs. Lula Carr, 312 Maple St., St. Joseph, Mo.

CARRIER, CARL C.; Miss Eva Carrier, Park City, Utah.

CHALFANT, LEWIS O.; A. B. Chalfant, Conrath, Wis.

CLARK, ARLO; Henry Clark, McKenzie, N. D.

DAMIANO, LOUIS; Mrs. P. D. Damiano, Vacaville, Cal.

DI BERIO, RALPH; Mrs. Gregorio di Berio, Ceccano Provinciadi, Rome, Italy.

GALLAGHER, JOHN BERNARD; Mrs. John E. Gallagher, 503 Centre St., Syracuse, N. Y.

GOLDHAR, JACOB; Joseph Rosenberg, 97 Elm St., Toronto, Canada.

GRANDA, CHALS; Miss Mary Granda, 1,859 S. Park Av., Meadville, Penn.

HAYS, MARVIN A.; Charley C. Hays, R. F. D. 2, Sheldon, Ind.

HILL, FRANK L.; Frank Hill, 748 Westminster Hill Road, Fitchburg, Mass.

LUNDIN, ERICK; Mrs. Sam Lundin, Meadowlands, Minn.

McCRAW, MANNING G.; Joseph D. McCraw, R. F. D. 1, Flat Rock, N. C.

McKINNEY, JERYL D.; David C. McKinney, Box 74, Geuda Springs, Kan.

MARCONI, LOUIS; Mrs. Carmella Marconi, 488 East 117th St., New York.

MARTIN, JAMES; Mrs. Mary Martin, 5,646 Winthrop Av., Chicago, Ill.

MEYERS, LELON W.; M. P. Holt, Cunningham, Ky.

PICH, ARNOLD C.; C. Pich, R. F. D. 4, Fort Worth, Texas.

POTTS, VIRGIL; Bascom Potts, Paris, Ill.

POULTER, CHARLES; Mrs. Mary Poulter, 941 South 16th St., Louisville, Ky.

ROSCOE, FREDERICK; Mrs. Mary Buday, 1,721 Harper Av., Detroit, Mich.

RUDDER, LEROY T.; Elmer E. Rudder, R. F. D. 1, Medora, Ind.

RZEPKA, WALTER J.; John Rzepka, 76 Milburn St., Buffalo, N. Y.

STEVENS, PORTER A.; Albert Stevens, Cook Place, Texas.

STOLOWSKI, STANLEY; Mrs. Mary Stolowski, 2,358 North Seeley Av., Chicago, Ill.

STRADA, FRANK; Mrs. Anna Strada, 335 East 108th St., New York.

STUDLIEN, OLEN; Martin Studlien, Hofman, Minn.

SULLIVAN, RICHARD; Mrs. Delia Roake, Salmon, Idaho.

TIFFANY, CLAUDE A.; Chester A. Tiffany, 710 West 51st St., Chicago, Ill.

TRUSSELLI, WALTER D.; William J. Trussell, Honea Path, S. C.

WEAKLEY, ROBERT; Henry Weakley, 1,784 Jackson Av., Memphis, Tenn.

WITTING, HAROLD F.; Mrs. Julia Witting, 1,188 West 3d St., Marquette, Mich.

MISSING IN ACTION—14.

Lieutenants.

CHAPMAN, CHARLES W.; Charles W. Chapman, Sr., West 3d St., Waterloo, Iowa.

McDOWELL, ROBERT BAKER; Mrs. R. B. McDowell, 606 Bramhall Av., Jersey City, N. J.

Corporal.

BARNES, EDWIN J.; Miles J. Barnes, 804 3d Av., West Haven, Conn.

Mechanic.

CHAPMAN, AUGUSTUS H.; L. H. Chapman, Colchester, Conn.

Privates.

ANTKONIK, FRANK J.; John Antkonik, George St., Webster, Mass.

BARBEAU, ADELLARD; Toussaint Barbeau, Dyer St., Danielson, Conn.

CHMIEL, WALTER; Miss Stella Chmiel, 18 Delfield St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELLIOTT, NORMAN C.; Mrs. Mary G. Elliott, 11 River Court, Webster, Mass.

ELY, RAYMOND E.; Mrs. Phoebe M. Ely, Hillside Av., Haverhill, Mass.

PETERSON, PAUL A.; John E. Peterson, 32 Walnut St., South Farms, Middletown, Conn.

PIERCE, WALTER R.; Mrs. Mary A. Pierce 160 Newton Road, Haverhill, Mass.

PITOCHELLI, JAMES E.; Mrs. Louise Pitochelli, 20 Brown Av., Pawtucket, R. I.

TIEMAN, CARLISLE; Henry Tieman, 414 6th Av., Dayton, Ky.

WEBB, HOWARD A.; Mrs. S. Webb, 9 Jackson St., Ansonia, Conn.

FORSTMANN AGREES TO SHOW HIS BOOKS

Consents to Admit Expert When Attorney General Makes Drastic Order.

HEARING AWAITS REPORT

Government Wants to be Sure That Transfer of Stock in Woolen Mill Was Genuine.

The Forstmann & Huffmann Company of Passaic, one of the largest woolen goods manufacturing concerns in the United States, decided yesterday to permit James A. McKenna, the public accountant retained by A. Mitchell Palmer, the Alien Property Custodian, to examine its books. In the course of the hearing before Attorney General Lewis on Wednesday, which was called at the request of the Government to inquire into certain transfers of stock in the company from German to American control, Mr. McKenna testified that when he went to Passaic the Forstmann & Huffmann Company declined to let him make such an examination of the books as was necessary in the case.

Samuel Untermyer, attorney for Mr. Forstmann, at that hearing said that Mr. McKenna was not acceptable to his client, and said that any one of the numerous other accountants would be acceptable. Mr. Forstmann, when questioned by Attorney General Lewis, said that he declined to permit Mr. McKenna to make certain examinations as a result of advice given to him by Robert H. McCarter of Newark, one of his attorneys. The accounts which Mr. McKenna said he had been denied access to were the personal ones of Mr. Forstmann. The German stock in the company, which figures in the present investigation, was sold to Mr. Forstmann, who is an American citizen of German birth.

Mr. Untermyer told Attorney General Lewis that several accounting firms which he named would be acceptable to Mr. Forstmann. It was a case, according to the testimony, of anybody except Mr. McKenna, who was selected for the work by the Alien Property Custodian.

At the close of Wednesday's hearing, which was at times a very stormy one, Deputy Attorney General Becker served a subpoena on Mr. Forstmann which called for the production in New York of all the books which Mr. McKenna desires to inspect. Attorney General Lewis told him to have the books at the office of the Attorney General at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The service of the subpoena was entirely unexpected by Mr. Forstmann. He was informed by Mr. Becker that the purpose of the Government was to determine whether stock known to have been owned by enemy subjects had been transferred into bona fide American control and ownership, in other words, whether it is actually owned by American citizens or merely held by them for persons who are enemy subjects. Checks with which it is said Mr. Forstmann paid for the stock are in evidence, the total amount represented being $670,000.

Yesterday afternoon Deputy Attorney General Becker was informed that Mr. McKenna was acceptable to the woolen firm and that he would be permitted to make the examination he desired without interference. Mr. McKenna immediately got to work and the hearing was adjourned pending his report.

The investigation which Attorney General Lewis is making for the Government in order to ascertain whether the Germans had, or still have, in this country 1,000,000 Mauser rifles and over 1,000,000,000 rounds of rifle ammunition will be resumed at 10:30 o'clock next Wednesday morning. It was said yesterday that Mme. Gadaki, wife of Captain Hans Tauscher, may be called as a witness in this case next week. Captain Tauscher is said to have negotiated for the sale of the guns to revolutionary elements in Russia.

Mme. Gadaki is said to be a friend of a Countess von Sievers, who is also reported to know something about the guns. She may also be called as a witness. Freiherr von Gersdorff, who is said to have offered to arrange for the transfer of the guns to Russian revolutionists, it was said yesterday, is now in an internment prison. He may be brought to New York to testify as to what he knows about the matter.

Foot Valued Above Man's Life.

A jury before Supreme Court Justice Cohalan returned a verdict yesterday for $30,000 in a suit of Harry Stoffman, a shipping clerk for a hospital uniform manufacturing concern, because he lost his foot in an elevator accident in a Childs company building while loading packing cases containing Red Cross uniforms. Another jury before Justice Cohalan gave Mrs. Rebecca Cohen $25,000 for the death of her husband, Benjamin Cohen, proprietor of a Summer hotel at Mountaindale, Sullivan County, who fell between two cars on the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad and was killed.

Collect $29,500 for Hospital Fund.

Mrs. James Speyer, Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the United Hospital Fund of New York, announced yesterday that $29,500 had been received in contributions as a result of the special appeal sent out to continue the work of the organization. The money is greatly needed now owing to the extensive work planned in connection with the war. Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, President of the auxiliary, pointed out that the amount was the largest collected by any auxiliary with the exception of the Bankers and Brokers, of which Walter E. Frew is Treasurer.

FOUNDED 1856

OUR Spring clothes for men have character in every line, the colors are reliable, textures of maximum serviceability, tailoring irreproachable and the prices evidence true value.

The same essential qualities feature our offerings for young men and boys.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

CLOCKS for TRAVELING, BOUDOIR or DESK in GOLD, SILVER and LEATHER CASES

REED & BARTON

ESTABLISHED 1824
JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS
FIFTH AVENUE AT 32nd STREET
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To Effect an Immediate and

FINAL CLEARANCE

CREATIONS taken from our Palm Beach Salon, together with Model Gowns from our New York displays.

Three price groups without reservation

$35. $55. $75.
SUITS: GOWNS:

HATS
$10. $15. $20.

Henry Collins
9 East 57th Street

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street — Thirty-fifth Street

MEN'S SACK SUITS

(Sizes 34 to 44 chest)

at $35.00

are among the new selections on the Sixth Floor

Designed for Spring and Summer wear, these Suits are made of the smartest light-weight woolen fabrics (neat mixtures and blue serge); in quarter and half-lined models, with regulation and patch pockets.

The wants of both conservative and ultra-fashionable men can be met, as a multitude of styles have been prepared, representing high standards of tailoring and workmanship throughout.

Considering the present state of the woolen market the price is surprisingly moderate.

B. Altman & Co.

announce that

THE STORE WILL BE CLOSED

to-morrow (Saturday)

AT ONE O'CLOCK

in honor of the Red Cross

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue
34th and 35th Streets — New York

In honor of the American Red Cross parade, and in order that our employees may participate, the store will close at 1 P. M. Saturday, May 18th.

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Established 1879

Of Special Interest to Business & Professional Women

Women's Tailored Suits
Finally Reduced
18.00

Originally 29.50 to 79.50

Practical models in serge, gabardine, Poiret twill. Tans, navy, black, greys. Sizes 34 to 44.

Well-Known Artists Will Show You the Pictures
AND, IF REQUESTED, WILL AID YOU TO SELECT RARE BARGAINS

Every Afternoon and Evening at the

Remarkable Exhibition and Sale of Nearly 800 Works of Art

Donated by American Artists in all parts of the United States and in England and France to be sold for the benefit of the

AMERICAN - BRITISH - FRENCH - BELGIAN

PERMANENT BLIND RELIEF WAR FUND

AT THE

Anderson Galleries, Park Ave. & 59th St.

Every Afternoon at 4 o'clock Well-Known Society Ladies Will Pour Tea, to Which All Visitors Are Cordially Invited, and Artists of the Opera and Theatre Have Volunteered to Entertain

Admission 50 Cents

REMEMBER THAT FOR THIS FIFTY CENTS YOU HELP BUY EYES

for a soldier who lost his sight while saving his loved ones AND YOURS from a fate far worse than death. DO IT TODAY. Bring your friends with you.

Advertisements and subscriptions are received at the Harlem office of The New York Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, for The New York Times, and all other publications of The New York Times Company.

FINDS SHIPWORKERS KEEN FOR VICTORY

Dr. Charles A. Eaton Declares Appointment of Schwab Has Stirred Men Under Him.

LIBERTY RAIL FOR SEDITION

Rides on a Heated Iron Pipe Now Employed by Workers to Suppress Disloyalty in Yards.

"The shipworkers can be trusted by the nation, and the more the nation trusts them the better work they will do," said Dr. Charles A. Eaton, head of the National Service Section of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, yesterday on his return from a four weeks' circuit of the country's shipyards. During his trip Dr. Eaton, who was commissioned to gauge the spirit of the men and to stimulate them to greater effort, visited 154 shipyards and addressed about 125,000 of the 350,000 workers.

Dr. Eaton said that every man in every yard was now awake to his responsibilities and that there had developed an inter-yard rivalry that was putting all the workers on their mettle "in the practice of the gospel of speed the ships." Discussing slacking and pro-German attempts to slow up the men, he declared that the enemy activities had been practically stamped out through the organization of the men themselves to fight them. Enemy agents, said Dr. Eaton, are being seized right and left, and those the Department of Justice doesn't get are given severe treatment by Vigilance Committees formed by their fellow workers.

"Out on the Pacific Coast," he said, "the men have what they call the 'Rail Committee.' This is formed of workmen and is charged with seeing that every hand in the yards is 100 per cent. American and on the job eight hours, six days a week. In a yard at Seattle the rail committee has an iron pipe which is called the 'Liberty Rail.' It is kept near the blacksmith's forge. When a workman utters a disloyal remark, fails to buy bonds or war savings stamps, or in other ways proves he is lukewarm, the rail committee waits on him. The Liberty rail is heated at the forge and the disloyal workman is ridden about the yards on the hot rail. At one time, I was told, there were 12 men in a Seattle hospital recovering from 'Liberty rail' rides.

Unpatriotic Get Rough Usage.

"I saw a man at one of the yards who failed to take off his hat one night when the national anthem was played during a change of shifts. This man was seized by the workmen and badly beaten before the guards could rescue him. These punishments, rough but earned, should indicate the men's mood toward anything or anybody that attempts to block the shipbuilders' determination to carry their work through rapidly and thoroughly.

"The appointment of Charles M. Schwab has had an inspiring effect on the men," he added. "They appeared to be crazy about him and to regard him as 'one of them.' To hear the shipmen talk you'd get the idea that the big boss was a man who when he wanted a little change from the monotony of speeding things up would slip into overalls and drive a few thousand rivets or put in a couple of hours at the brake of a hoisting crane."

Though he was convinced that the men had done much toward eliminating the insidious work of Germans and their sympathizers he cited an instance to show that efforts were still being made to tie up the ships. He said that when his party visited the plant of the Union Iron Works at San Francisco 7,500 men assembled to hear speeches. Just as one of Dr. Eaton's aids, A. Richmond Parkhurst, started his talk a Secret Service man edged up to the platform and warned the speaker not to go on. He said the Government had been informed that five Germans armed with bombs planned to enter the yards while the speechmaking was at its height and, taking advantage of the assemblage, wreck some of the ships then on the ways. While Mr. Parkhurst suspended his speech, Government agents went through the crowd and the half-finished ships, but without success. Dr. Eaton said that while the search for the Germans was being conducted bands of angry workmen followed the Secret Service men with shouts of "Turn them over to us!"

Dr. Eaton said that orders had been received extending the scope of his department to include patriotic campaigns to increase the output of all factories turning out materials which enter into ship construction. In all, about 3,000 factories will come under his supervision.

SHIPWORKERS ON STRIKE.

Men at Sparrows Point Demand Bonus Promised Them.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 16.—Ignoring the agreement made by the Associated Shipworkers' Union with the Wage Adjustment Board and their promise not to strike during the war, 1,800 riveters and ironworkers at the Sparrows Point plant of the Bethlehem Ship Coporation threw down their tools today, completely tying up the work now under way. The men say they walked out because the bonus promised them last February by the Emergency Fleet Corporation has not yet been paid in full, and they say they will wait no longer for this extra money.

They were told by the officials of the company that a large office force was busy working out the new scale, and just as soon as it was completed they would receive their pay. Officials say the scale will be completed tomorrow, and the men will be paid immediately.

The Wage Adjustment Board of the Emergency Fleet Corporation at Washington has wired Acting President Weyant of the Riveters' Union to endeavor to adjust the differences.

NEW RIVETING RECORDS.

Gang at Sparrows Point Drives 4,875 In Nine Hours.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 16.—A gang of negro riveters working at the Sparrows Point Plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation broke the world's record for driving rivets in a steel steamship today. Charles Knight drove 4,875 three-quarter-inch rivets, 2½ inches long, in nine hours. The previous high record was 4,442, established in shipyard in Scotland.

The work was witnessed by W. Tinsley and Joseph O'Keefe, Inspectors of the United States Shipping Board, and other men prominent in the shipbuilding industry.

PORTLAND, ORE., May 16.—By driving 4,089 rivets in nine hours, a crew at the shipyard of the Northwest Steel Company, working on the 8,800-ton steel steamer Westview, established today what is claimed as a new American record. The best previous performance in driving rivets was a total of 8,415 in nine hours, made by a crew at the Wyandotte plant of the Detroit Shipbuilding Company. The record claim for today's performance was telegraphed tonight to Chairman Hurley of the United States Shipping Board. The British record recently was reported as 4,422 in nine hours.

DRIVE 165 PILES IN ONE DAY.

Captain Bob Sutton and Crew at Hog Island Make a New Record.

"Bill" Gordon, section Captain at Hog Island, who established a record of having driven 140 piles in nine and a quarter hours, must look to his laurels, for Captain Bob Sutton and Engineer Stone have gone him one better. The Raymond Concrete Pile Company of 140 Cedar Street announced yesterday that in nine and a quarter hours on last Friday Captain Sutton and his crew drove 165 wooden piles, or approximately two miles of piling, continuous driving. The company has a contract for ten shipways of Group No. 2 at Hog Island.

Ever since the pile drivers at Port Newark announced they had laid down sixty piles in a working day the record has been going up. Captain "Bill" Gordon's crew placed seventy-eight in a working day, and later laid down 140 in record time. More than that they challenge any other pile-driving team, and now the crew headed by Bob Sutton has come to the front.

"Captain Sutton's record is the best record so far published," said P. D. Case, Secretary of the Raymond Company. "We shall be glad to hear of any one who beats it. In all fairness to Captain Sutton, we believe the title now goes to him."

MAYOR BRUSH TO FIGHT.

Says Mount Vernon Will Bar Hearst Papers Unless Stopped by Court.

Mayor Edward F. Brush of Mt. Vernon was served yesterday afternoon with a copy of the order of Justice Greenbaum, obtained by The New York American and The New York Evening Journal, restraining the Mayor and city officials from enforcing the ordinance against German newspapers and The American and Journal.

Mayor Brush said the city would answer the injunction, and added, that the ordinance would be enforced unless the injunction was made permanent. "The matter has been referred to the Corporation Counsel," he said, "and we are ready for any kind of a fight. We like a row in Mount Vernon. In this case we feel that we are on the right track, and will see it through to the end."

SUMMIT, N. J., May 16.—Posters notifying the citizens of Summit that newsdealers here have agreed not to sell The New York American and The New York Evening Journal were printed today at the order of Mayor Ruford Franklin, and will be posted in conspicuous places. Newsboys sent out by the Hearst Circulation Departments sold the papers on the streets today. They wore American flags around their left arms.

The Union News Company today repudiated the action of its agent, Max Knoller, in agreeing not to sell The American and Journal, and placed the papers on sale at its stands.

LEAGUE FOR VICTORY TO BRING PEACE

Taft Expresses Convention's Opposition to End of War on Other Terms.

OTHERS TAKE SAME STAND

Labor Goes on Record Anew Against Any Cohesion with Enemy for Negotiated Peace.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—Peace, but not without victory, was the slogan sounded by speakers at the opening session here today of the "Win the War for Permanent Peace" convention of the League to Enforce Peace. Ex-President William H. Taft, who presided, emphasized the fact that there could be no peace without victory, and declared that the American people should set their faces sternly toward one end—war.

"Let us have peace," said Mr. Taft, "but let us have war that we may have peace. To sound the trumpet for war to the end this convention was called.

"No one in the wildest flight of his imagination now can think of undefeated Germany yielding either proper indemnity to Belgium or justice to Alsace-Lorraine. Nor will the unconquered German ruling class consent to lift the German paw from prostrate Russia, or give over to decent rule the blood-stained Christian provinces of Turkey. If the wrongs of the oppressed are not righted the war will have been fought in vain."

Many other speakers indorsed the sentiments expressed by Mr. Taft.

Delegates appointed by President Samuel Gompers to represent the American Federation of Labor and the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy at the convention presented a statement tonight indorsing the plan for a league of nations, but opposing international labor conferences during the war. The statement, it was announced, was drawn up at a conference in Washington at which Mr. Gompers presided.

Government Speaks for Nation.

"In times of war," the statement said, "we oppose conferences with the subjects of enemy countries for any purpose connected with the war or peace. In America, as in all other democracies at war, the Government speaks for the entire nation in all negotiations or conferences with enemy subjects or Governments in relation to foreign affairs. All persons or groups of persons who in open or private collusion with persons in enemy countries attempt to cause to be initiated or to influence peace negotiations or the conduct of the war independently of the Government are guilty of violating the fundamental principles of democratic Government, based upon the consent of the people."

The statement advocated the fixing of maximum prices of the necessities of life, urged the increase of war taxation for those who can stand it, Government regulation of rents, and the establishment by the Government of adequate housing facilities for war workers.

"We are opposed," it said, "to legislation for the suppression of the so-called nonessential industries."

The collapse of civilization in the next war, which he said must surely come if Germany is not conclusively defeated in this war, was pictured by Dr. Franklin H. Giddings of New York, Professor of Sociology and the History of Civilization in Columbia University.

"If the Central European powers shall obtain a substantial advantage by means of the war which they began in 1914," he said, "justice and democracy will have thenceforth for generations no safe abiding place in the world. If the Entente Allies lose the defensive war that they are now waging, a greater war will follow in which civilization will collapse. This is the monstrous peril that the civilized world faces today.

"There is but one way left to save civilization. It runs through battlefields from Amiens to Potsdam. The black flag of Germany must be lowered in unconditional surrender."

A League in the Trenches.

Speaking on the subject, "A Conflict of National Ideals," Oscar S. Straus, ex-Ambassador to Turkey, said in part:

"The allied young manhood in the trenches have already cemented a league of nations. Why need we wait longer to formulate what their blood and sacrifices have created and sanctified? Why not make sure that such a league as unites us now shall be continued and perpetuated for the future? The formation of such a league now during the continuance of the war will give added assurance not only to the allied but to the neutral nations as well as to the people of the world that we seek not the victory of conquest but the victory of justice, which all nations shall share equally, secured by the combined power of the combined nations.

George Wharton Pepper, Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University; Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Lyman Abbott, Richard Heath Dabney, Robert McElroy, Charles B. Elliott, and W. Morgan Shuster were also speakers at the meetings, while telegrams expressing regret at being unable to be present were read from Viscount James Bryce, ex-British Ambassador to this country, and Cardinal Gibbons. The Cardinal wrote in part:

"The doctrine of might aand brute force must give way where the teachings of God find welcome and firm footing. May the convention enunciate more clearly than ever these same divine teachings, and thus aid in bringing about true, lasting, and permanent peace."

Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, the former Mrs. Grover Cleveland, presided at one of the sessions, and in taking the chair said the League to Enforce Peace never had deceived itself into the belief that it was living in a world that was ripe for the realization of its ideal. "This society," she said, "has never lent itself to wild visionaries, the 'peace-at-anyprice' people. On the contrary, it prevented these visionaries from destroying the moral courage of the American people."

$40,000,000 SUPPLY BASE FOR BROOKLYN

War Department Lets Contract for Large Freight and Steamship Terminal.

It was announced yesterday by the Turner Construction Company, 244 Madison Avenue, that it had obtained the contract for the erection of the supply base for overseas transportation, and that it will build for the War Department a freight and steamship terminal that will cost approximately $40,000,000. The new terminal will improve and enlarge the terminal facilities already in South Brooklyn. The new improvements will occupy the property located between Second Avenue and the pier head and between Fifty-eighth and Sixty-fifth Streets, South Brooklyn.

One feature of the plans is that it is proposed to erect the largest building, the company claims, that was ever built in the world. The plans for this and the other structures were prepared by Cass Gilbert, under the direction of General Goethals, Director of Storage, Transportation, and Purchase. The great building is to have 6,000,000 square feet of fireproof floor space, and will be approximately 1,000 feet square. It will take eight or nine stories to allow for this space under one roof, as the plan calls for the lighting of the building by one street and three courts.

9,000-Ton Tank Ship Launched.

QUINCY, Mass., May 16.—The 9,000-ton tanker George W. Barnes was launched at the Fore River Yard of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation today. Mrs. Edward L. Doheny of Los Angeles, wife of the President of the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company, which contracted for the steamer, christened it as it started down the ways. The vessel is expected to be put in service by the end of this month. It has been taken over by the United States Shipping Board.

Best & Co.

Week End Specials

In the Men's Haberdashery Shop

Fifth Floor

Friday and Saturday we shall offer:

Men's Silk Lisle Hose of unusually fine quality in plain navy, russet, grey, cordovan, white and black. Sizes 9½ to 11½. *Regular 75c. grades* .55

Men's Neckwear in foulards, crepes, and rich brocades, in a variety of designs and colorings. *Regular 1.50 and 1.00 grades* .75

Men's Pajamas of fancy madras in plain and neat stripes of unusually good wearing quality. *Regular 2.00 grades* 1.75

Geneva Blade Razors, 1.50 to 3.00

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

MEN

Ready With 12,500 Suits of Summer Underwear

All styles of separate garments or union suits. All lengths, kinds and sizes including the scarce B. V. D's. and lightweight Balbriggan.

OUR advice to our men friends is to secure their Summer underwear needs NOW. We have been told that our new stock, particularly our B. V. D. and Balbriggan Showing, is the most complete in New York. On account of the needs of the boys in Olive Drab, many factories are working exclusively for Uncle Sam.

No more Balbriggan, for instance, can be secured for at least two months.

Good Morning!

ADVICE and phisick are so plenty that the man who makes enny blunders or gits sick, must be a phool!

—*Billings.*

Direct Entrance From 38th St.

Thousands of New, Cool, Carefully Made Garments:

At 60c
B. V. D. Shirts, athletic style. Drawers knee length.

At 65c Up
Madras Shirts, athletic style. Drawers knee length.

At 75c
White Cotton Shirts, long, short or sleeveless. Drawers regular or knee length.

At 75c Up
Balbriggan Shirts, long or short sleeves. Drawers regular or stout sizes.

At $3.25
Tub Silk Shirts, athletic style. Drawers knee length.

85c Up
Cotton Mesh Shirts, long, short or sleeveless. Drawers regular or knee length.

$1.50 Up
Lisle Thread Shirts, long, short or sleeveless. Drawers regular, stouts or knee.

$1.00 Up
Madras Union Suits, athletic style.

$1.15
B. V. D. Union Suits, athletic style.

$1.50
White Cotton Union Suits, short sleeves, knee and ankle length.

$2.25 Up
White Cotton Union Suits, short sleeves, ankle length.

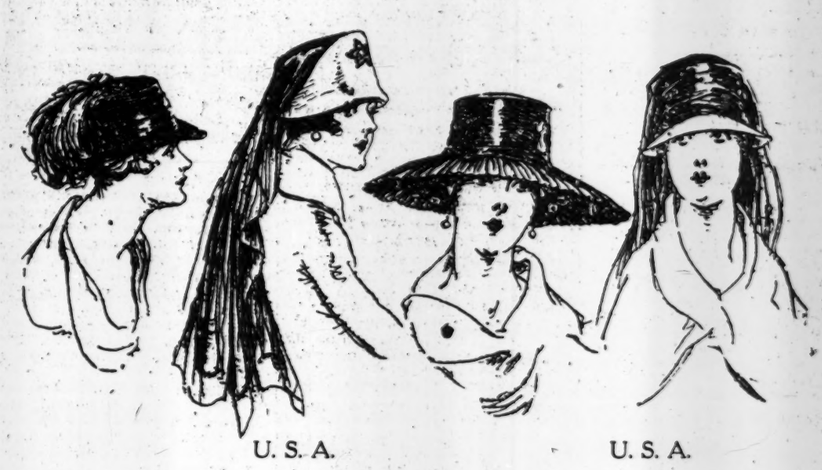
$2.50 Up
White Lisle Union Suits, sleeveless and short sleeves; ¾ and knee length.

$3.50
Silk and Cotton Union Suits, athletic style.

$6.75
Tub Silk Union Suits, athletic style.

Ground Floor.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street



U. S. A. U. S. A.

Friday and Saturday—A Most Remarkable Display of

$5.85 Wonder Hats

Presenting the Newest Modes for Immediate Wear

Hats that reflect the military note of the day, light colored hats for wear with the modish Organdie and Voile frocks and a special collection of U. S. A. Veil hats that are exclusive with Saks & Company.

Some are in Black Satin and Maline trimmed with Jet ornaments; others are in Georgette Crepe, Gros de Londre and Satin, in Pink, White, Sand or Pearl Gray; and many others are to be had in Black with White or Navy Blue with White. *Four Styles Illustrated*

New Fashions in Women's Foulard Frocks a Special Value at $20

Just arrived—and they certainly are most exquisite. One is in surplice waist effect with dainty Georgette Crepe collar edged with lace, and a second model has the new Dutch collar and tucked vestee of White Georgette Crepe. To be had in Navy Blue, Copenhagen Blue, Taupe and Black. Sizes 34 to 44.

Also—Beaded Georgette Crepe Afternoon Frocks Special at $25

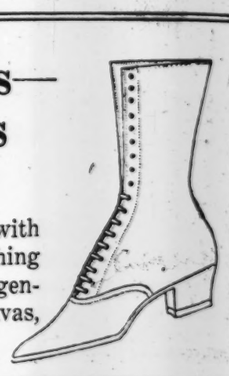
Cool, practical Summer frocks, skillfully embroidered with self color, or contrasting color beading. Obtainable in Beige, Coral, White, Silver Grey and Flesh color. Sizes 34 to 42.

Women's Washable Summer Frocks at $6.50, $7.50, $10, $12.50, $15

In a wonderful variety of new models, with tucked or tunic skirts. Developed in dark colored Voiles, with White figures in Foulard patterns; and in plain color Voiles. Also in smart Ginghams in checked and plaid designs.

For Red Cross Nurses—Hood Leisure Shoes at $3, $3.50 and $4

Pumps, Oxfords and High Cut Boots with low military heel or Louis XV. heel. Nothing better for the parade on Saturday, or for general wear. Made of finest Sea Island canvas, with hard-wearing composition soles.



FOUNDED 1880 LONDON

DE PINNA

Those English tailors from whom we secure our models for sport clothes for young men admittedly excel in the designing of correct clothing for golf, motoring, tennis, riding and other sports.

De Pinna sport clothes for young men, made in imported English, Scotch, and Irish woolens, are worn by college men and the younger graduates of our leading universities, colleges and preparatory schools.

Young Men's Suits for sports wear, in English Homespuns and Tweeds, sizes 33 to 40. From $28.50.

Sport Coats, in Knit Cloths and English Gabardines. $18.50 to $25.

Cricket Flannel Trousers, $10.

English Golf Suits, Jackets and Knickerbockers, from $38.50

Correct Neckwear in English silks for sport wear.

Exclusive De Pinna models in young men's soft shirts.

5th Avenue at 50th Street

KNOX STRAW HATS

Meet the usual requirements in an unusual manner, and thoroughly satisfy one's desire for a summer straw of unquestioned merit. In every particular they maintain the traditional Knox standard, even in these times when quality is so often sacrificed for price.

Five Dollars to Three Hundred

452 Fifth Avenue at 40th Street
196 Fifth Avenue at 23rd Street *161 Broadway, Singer Building*

WHITMAN OPENS THIRD TERM FIGHT

Governor Reviews His Record and Tells of His Confidence of a Re-election.

SAYS 'WE HAVE MADE GOOD'

Three Hundred Women Among the Members of the County Committee Who Applaud His Declarations.

Governor Whitman made the opening speech last night in his campaign for re-election to a third term before the members of the New York County Republican Committee at its regular monthly meeting in Bryant Hall, Sixth Avenue near Forty-second Street. The hall was crowded with men and newly enfranchised women, who for the first time were present in large numbers at a meeting of the committee. They cheered and applauded when the Governor made his appearance and again after he had concluded his speech, which began with a patriotic appeal and ended with praise of his administration and a prediction that the achievements at Albany during the last four years would be rewarded by re-election for a third time.

"I am willing to assume full responsibility for all that has been done during the last four years by any of the Republican State officials who were elected with me," said the Governor. "It is all good. We have made good on every pledge that we made to the voters four years ago and two years ago."

The Governor appeared to be in very good humor. He made no reference to the Prohibition issue. He had praise even for the men who are preparing to place hurdles in the way of his third term ambitions. Even Attorney-General Merton E. Lewis, who already has announced his intention of entering the Republican primaries for the Gubernatorial nomination, was included in the kindly mention Governor Whitman made regarding the achievements of his elective associates in the State administration. After he had discussed the work of the other elective State officials, he added:

"What I have said regarding them may be said truthfully, too, regarding the Attorney General's office." This faint praise failed to evoke any enthusiasm or applause. The Governor made light of the opposition to his re-election.

"There may be opposition," he said. "It would be strange if there were not. Even in the same party all men cannot think alike with all other men on every subject. The world would be a dull place if they could. The only place where there is perfect harmony is the graveyard."

Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, introduced the Governor as a man who in his years of public service had "strengthened the belief of the people in the belief that the Republican party is the party that should rule in New York State."

"We are Republicans, all of us," said the Governor after the applause had subsided. "We are Americans, all of us. And at this time when so much is happening in the world which concerns us as Americans we are not going to waste our time or energies on matters of purely political of partisan purport. First, last, and all the time, you and I as citizens are going to devote our time and our energies to the welfare of our country, its Government, its army and navy, and to whole-hearted support of our President. They are our Government, our army, our navy, and our President, and we are not going to let any small, mean, partisan political, or individual consideration interfere with the support we owe them in an emergency where issues vital to the future of our land, humanity, and civilization are at stake."

At this point Governor Whitman abruptly reminded his audience that he had been an active worker in the Republican County organization for twenty-six years and had begun his political life as an election district captain.

"The electorate of this State is not easily stampeded," he continued. "It has been shown again and again that the voters are wise and know what is going on. The general public is not very readily fooled. The people have not forgotten what was going on at Albany during the four years next preceding our coming into office. They have not forgotten how indictments dropped all over the State, as snow flakes in Winter, as a result of highway scandals."

Refers to Record Plurality.

The Governor recalled to his audience that after serving his first term, he was re-elected by a plurality of 169,000, the largest in the history of the State.

"The same things that are being said now were being said then and with just as much bitterness," said the Governor. "But we have been in office at Albany for four years and there has been no scandal so far as I know and no fraud, and that is more than can be said for any Administration that preceded us. Millions have been spent on the State highways during the last fifteen years. For the first time there is no charge that a single dollar has been misspent in the State Highway Department during the last three years and a half."

The Governor reviewed the work of some of the State departments and said they had done well.

"I am waiting with intense curiosity for any one to raise his voice against any man that I have appointed to office," he added. "I have appointed more Judges than any other Governor in the history of the State. I am proud of every one of them. I have appointed more men to public office during the last three years and a half than any other Governor who ever held office in this State. There has been no breath of scandal against any of them."

"The State Engineer is not under indictment, and that could not always be said about the State Engineer," Mr. Whitman said at another point in his speech. "The Barge Canal, now completed, will remain a monument to his administration."

In closing, Governor Whitman said that it was easy to deceive the people for a little while and easy dishonestly to misrepresent the motives of honest men in public office.

Tells of His Confidence.

"It is not easy to deceive for a long time 11,000,000 intelligent American citizens," he added. "Knowing the men in office at Albany, knowing what they have accomplished and the stuff they are made of and knowing the people, I am supremely confident that the people will say that the men who have faithfully served them in these turbulent times shall be suffered to continue to do for the people the things the people want done and in the manner that the people want them done."

Before he appeared at the meeting, Governor Whitman had been entertained at dinner at the Republican Club by Chairman Koenig. All the Republican district leaders, men and women, Mrs. John Francis Yawger, Chairman of the Women's Division of the Republican State Committee; Miss Helen Varick Boswell, head of the Women's Division of the Republican County Committee, and Republican State Chairman George A Glynn attended the dinner, too, as Mr. Koenig's guests.

Mrs. Yawger and Miss Boswell spoke briefly at the meeting of the committee, urging the women to come out and enroll a week from Saturday. There were fully 300 women in attendance at the meeting—a larger number than any that ever participated in a meeting of the committee.

It was announced that Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, would make an address at the June meeting of the County Committee.

LEWIS TO HIS DEPUTIES.

Wants Them to Feel Free to Support Whitman if They So Desire.

ALBANY, May 16.—Attorney General Merton E. Lewis notified all attachés of his office today that he did not desire his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Governor to cause them embarrassment. The notice, a copy of which was sent to each employe, follows:

"The fact that I have announced my candidacy for the nomination for Governor should not in any way be regarded by the deputies and employes of this office as embarrassing.

"All deputies and employes should, as the campaign progresses, feel perfectly free to exercise their own judgment as to their choice of candidates. No person in this department need hesitate as between Governor Whitman and me, nor fear loss of position as a result of the exercise of his political freedom in the pending primary campaign."

DUTCHESS FOR WHITMAN.

Republican County Committee Indorses His Candidacy for Re-election

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 16.—By a vote of thirty to seven the Republican County Committee of Dutchess this afternoon adopted resolutions indorsing Governor Whitman and his administration and pledging support to his candidacy for re-election. The resolutions also indorsed other State officials who are seeking re-election.

Sweet Indorsed for Governor.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 16.—The Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee today passed a resolution pledging support to Thaddeus C. Sweet, Speaker of the Assembly, for the Republican nomination for Governor. Speaker Sweet, who was present, declared he was in the hands of his friends. It is expected he will wage active campaign for the nomination.

Women in Villages Now Enrolling.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 16.—Enrollment blanks for women voters in communities of less than 5,000 inhabitants are now being sent to the various Boards of Elections in counties of the State. This is provided for by the laws of 1918, which provided that women voters living outside of cities might enroll by affidavit any time from May 15 to June 15, but that women living in cities and who desire to enroll must do so on the fourth Saturday of May, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 10 P. M.

ANXIOUS ON ARMY COMPACT.

Viennese Uncertain as to Prussianizing Austrian Army.

ZURICH, May 16.—Publication of the contents of the military agreement arrived at by the German and Austrian Emperors at their conference is awaited with intense anxiety in Vienna, according to a dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung from the Austrian capital. The most important question is whether the agreement is so complete that the Austro-Hungarian Army will be permeated with the Prussian spirit as were the armies of the south German States after 1866.

In this event, it is added, the alliance would be deepened and completed in such a manner that the significance of other political and economic questions would recede into the background.

TAMMANY WOMEN TOLD HOW TO ENROLL

Organization Expects a Full Registration of New Voters on May 25.

AIDS THRIFT STAMP SALE

Mrs. Belmont Attacks Democrats, Charging They Blocked Federal Amendment.

The Tammany Hall Executive Committee, on which women have equal representation with men, held a meeting yesterday at the Fourteenth Street headquarters and discussed at length the question of getting out a full enrollment of women Democrats on Saturday, May 25, the official enrollment day for women. Tammany leaders explained to the women present the importance of getting every Democratic woman in their districts to enroll.

Samples of enrollment ballots were given to the women and it was carefully explained just how to mark the ballots under the star, the Democratic emblem, so that the women would be eligible to vote in the primaries on Sept. 3. Alfred E. Smith of the Committee on War Savings and Thrift Stamps, made a report for the committee in which the suggestion was made and adopted that there be erected in every Democratic clubhouse in New York County a booth for the sale of the stamps.

The booths will be in charge of the men captains, while the women captains will be made a field force to visit every house and manufacturing building in the districts for the purpose of putting before the people the necessity for buying the stamps.

John F. Mulcahy, who was elected a few days ago leader of the Twenty-second Assembly District in place of Thomas F. McAvoy, who resigned, was installed as a member of the committee. The vacancies of women leaders in the Third, Fourth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twentieth Assembly Districts were not filled as the district committees had not decided upon their selections.

The National Woman's Party, through its Chairman, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont; its Acting Chairman, Mrs. John Winters Brannan, and its Legislative Chairman, Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., issued a statement yesterday attacking the address to women voters of the State, urging them to enroll as members of the Democratic Party, sent out by the Democratic State Committee on Wednesday. It said in part:

> It is amazing that Democrats dare ask the support of women, when it is now apparent that the Democratic party is responsible for the blockade of the federal suffrage amendment in the United States Senate. Last Friday Senator Jones, a Democrat, who is in charge of the amendment, was forced to confess that if the measure was brought before the Senate, Democratic opposition would defeat it.
>
> The Republican party, as its leaders stated on the floor of the Senate, is ready for a vote at any time, with two-thirds of the Republican membership pledged to support it. The votes lacking for its passage are Democratic votes. Women will never support a party so long as it refuses to apply to the women of the United States the liberty which half the world is struggling to preserve.

The Republican women of the Tenth Assembly District were instructed yesterday at their headquarters, 8 West Twenty-eighth Street, by Mrs. John Francis Yawger, State Chairman of the Women's Republican Party of New York, how to enroll. Mrs. Yawger said that following her tour throughout the State instructing women how to enroll there had been almost 100 per cent. increase added to the interest which was manifested by women voters prior to her tour.

Underwriters Elect Officers.

At the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the National Board of Marine Underwriters at the board rooms on Wednesday reports submitted by the various committees, the Treasurer and Acting Secretary outlined the work accomplished during the year and were accepted with much satisfaction by the members.

The officers elected were William H. McGee, President; H. K. Fowler, Vice President; Louis F. Burke, Treasurer, and Harry Bird, Secretary.

FIND JACOBUS BABY IN BRIDGEPORT JITNEY

Pearl Hayner, Held as Kidnapper, Says Mother Loaned Her the Child.

Shirley, the 5 months old daughter of Mr. and and Mrs. Max J. Jacobus of 227 West 121st Street, who was kidnapped on May 3, was restored to her parents last night, and Pearl Hayner, or Pearl Ferguson, which is her real name, is under arrest in Bridgeport, Conn. The arrest was made yesterday afternoon after weeks of patient work by Detective Conklin of the Fourth Brance Detective Bureau, who found the woman giving the baby an automobile ride. The baby wore a new dress and showed evidence the detective said, of having been well cared for. The prisoner denied the kidnapping, and said that the baby had been loaned to her by Mrs. Jacobus.

Pearl Hayner, as Mrs. Jacobus knew her, lived next door to the Jacobus family. In March she volunteered to take care of the Jacobus children if she were given a home. This agreement was entered into, and the woman roomed with the family for a week. Then she left. She returned on May 3 and volunteered to take care of the children while Mrs. Jacobus went shopping. Shortly after the latter left the house the woman packed up the baby's clothing in a suitcase and departed. That was the last seen of her until yesterday.

On her last visit to Mrs. Jacobus the Hayner woman said she had married a James Bloise. Through the Bureau of Criminal Record the detectives found Bloise on Harts Island, where he was serving a short term for having narcotics in his possession. He denied marrying the Hayner woman, but said he knew her and he told the detectives who were her friends. Captain McKenna found that the alleged kidnapper's name was Pearl Ferguson and that she was the daughter of Ward Ferguson, a former Danbury hatter, now a resident of Lawrence, Mass. The girl, the police found, had been a checker in the College Inn and other restaurants; some in Coney Island. A friend was found who had heard her say that she was dissatisfied because New York was "shut up" and she was going to Bridgeport, where it was "wide open."

Detective Conklin went to Bridgeport yesterday and came across the woman and baby in a jitney. The woman admitted her identity at once and agreed to accompany the detective to the police station. She will be brought to New York today.

SUES DR. PETROVITCH.

Wife of Serbian Professor and Soldier Says He Was Cruel to Her.

Dr. Woislav M. Petrovitch, who was a college professor in Serbia when the war began and is now head of the division of Slavonic languages at the New York Public Library and author of a number of books, has been sued for a separation by Mrs. Vera D. Petrovitch, a native of North Dakota, whom he married on Aug. 9 last at the Fort Washington Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Petrovitch asked Justice Greenbaum for alimony pending the trial, and in her petition said that her husband began to treat her cruelly a month after their marriage, and that their life together has been unhappy ever since because of her husband's unjustifiable jealousy. They lived at the Nevada apartments, and at 24 and 82 West Eighty-second Street. The plaintiff submitted to the court fervent love letters written to her by her husband, in one of which he said:

"Our marriage was based on beauty and sentiment. It was a wonderful dream of which never shall I be bereft; short but intense. Few intense things last long."

Dr. Petrovitch said that his means are small, because his estates in Serbia have been confiscated. He fought in one of the most bloody battles of the war, he said, and has lost thirty-two relatives."

URGES REVENUE BILL IN LETTER TO WILSON

Hull's Support of McAdoo Plan Disturbing to Advocates of Early Adjournment.

LETTER NOT MADE PUBLIC

President May Use It Later to Influence Congress — Kitchin's Opposition Not Modified.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Representative Cordell Hull of Tennessee, recognized as an authority on taxation, today in a letter to President Wilson supported the argument advanced by Secretary McAdoo for an additional tax levy at this session of Congress. Thus Mr. Hull comes into conflict with the majority members of the Ways and Means Committee, including Chairman Kitchin.

His action has caused uneasiness among members who have been looking forward to an adjournment in July. The fact that the news of the receipt of the letter was given out at the White House caused the conclusion among many that President Wilson favors another revenue bill. Senators who have acted as Administration mouthpieces have been saying so, and the development of today is taken by many to mean that President Wilson sought the letter from Mr. Hull and in due time will make use of it in recommending to Congress a revenue measure before adjournment.

Mr. Hull's letter, on reaching the White House, was sent immediately to President Wilson. It will probably be given to the press later in the week if President Wilson agrees with the arguments advanced. Mr. Hull declined to make known its contents, saying its publication rested with the President.

It is understood, however, Mr. Hull advocated an additional inheritance tax, a heavy tax on luxuries, and a readjustment of the rates on incomes. He does not favor lowering the exemptions, which are $1,000 and $2,000, respectively, for single and married persons. He is in agreement with Representative Kitchin that the tax on excess profits should be increased enormously.

Mr. Hull's arguments, as they have been impressed upon his associates, are that there is need of more revenue without delay, and that if there is a postponement until the short session Congress will force through an ill-digested bill or pass none at all. With the Democratic majority in the Senate slight, there would be opportunity for a filibuster at the short session. Many Democrats in the Senate oppose further direct taxes for the prosecution of the war. If the revenue bill should be defeated, the Government would be forced to obtain additional revenue entirely by bond issues.

Postmaster General Burleson has informed members of the House that he will exert his influence with President Wilson to prevent revenue legislation before the November election.

Representative Kitchin said today that the attitude of Representative Hull had in no way affected him. He reiterated his opinion that there was no necessity for more revenue before early next year and said a better bill could be written after the Government had found just what revenues were needed.

When he meets Secretary McAdoo next week to discuss finances, Mr. Kitchin will present figures intended to show that there will be more than sufficient moneys to vigorously prosecute war activities until next March.

The total appropriations for the next fiscal year, Mr. Kitchin said today, would reach about $29,200,000,000, divided as follows:

Army	$11,700,000,000
Navy	1,500,000,000
Fortifications	6,000,000,000
Shipping	3,000,000,000
Loans	6,000,000,000
Ordinary	1,000,000,000

In the opinion of Mr. Kitchin, not more than $18,000,000,000 can be expended by the Government out of the fiscal appropriation for next year. It is estimated by him that more than $4,000,000,000 will represent the income from the present Revenue bill. In addition, he points out, the Government has obtained $6,000,000,000 in loans and has authorization to issue certificates of indebtedness for $7,000,000,000. Returns from miscellaneous sources, he said, would amount to $750,000,000. The Government, by March next, he continued, would have a total estimated income of about $18,000,000,000, more than would be required for the year up to March, by which time other revenue legislation could be put into operation.

CITY BREVITIES.

Columbia University adds another war course to its program today when the department of extension teaching starts a course in military camouflage. The instruction will be open to "artists and mature students in various branches, painters, sculptors, architects, wood and metal workers, modelers, carvers, photographers, and other persons of allied qualifications."

The Lotos Club has issued in volume form the addresses given at the clubhouse at a dinner given March 27 in honor of the British Ambassador, the Earl of Reading. The collection bears the title "Across the Flood," and includes, in addition to the speeches of the evening by Frank R. Lawrence, President of the club; the Earl of Reading, Governor Charles S. Whitman, Charles E. Hughes, and Colonel George Harvey, a special message sent by cable by the British Premier, Lloyd George, to the American people, which was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, a poem by Lord Tennyson, the late poet laureate, and an extract from Schiller's "Invincible Armada" translated by the first Lord Lytton.

E. H. Sothern is to recount some of his recent experiences in France this evening at a meeting of the active and associate members and patrons of the National Patriotic Song Committee in the MacDowell Gallery, 108 West Fifty-fifth Street. Mr. Sothern and Julia Marlowe are to be the guests of honor. David Bispham will also make a brief address.

At the final meeting of the season of the Chicago Club at the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon Mrs. John Marshall Gallagher was unanimously elected President, Mrs. Emile Openhym First Vice President, Mrs. Franck J. Woulfe Second Vice President, Mrs. A. V. Markey Recording Secretary, Mrs. Frederick E. Slinger Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. Irvine Crane Treasurer.

Magistrate Corrigan in the Morrisania Police Court today will decide whether he will entertain a complaint in the case of alleged padding of payrolls of the employes of the Hunt's Point Disposal Plant of the Department of Street Cleaning in the Bronx.

The New York City Federation of Women's Civil Service Organizations will hold its first convention in the Municipal Building, Room 526, on Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock. The speakers will include Police Commissioner Enright, Commissioner Hamilton of the Correction Department, James E. MacBride of the Civil Service Commission, Dr. Frederick Robinson, President of City College; Mrs. Yawger, President of the Federation of Women's Clubs, and Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the Woman's Suffrage Party of New York State.

Representative woolen rag graders from all over the United States met yesterday at the Hotel Astor and formed for the duration of the war an organization to be known as the Wool Stock Graders' Association, which has as its object co-operation with the Government's war agencies.

INDICTED AS LOAN THIEF.

McClair Alleged to Have Robber Young Woman Agent.

Herbery L. McClair was indicted yesterday, charged with the theft of $400 from the Liberty Loan booth at Rector's on April 9. McClair, it is alleged, impersonated Charles Gault, a student at Columbia University, stole his draft registration card and used it to have himself enrolled as a loan worker.

Charles H. Carr of A. B. Leach & Co., in charge of an uptown loan precinct, enrolled him as a volunteer canvasser under Gault's name. Then McClair, it is alleged, went to the branch of the Pacific Bank at Seventh Avenue and Forty-ninth Street and got permission to set up a Liberty Loan booth in the lobby.

Miss Edith S. Beaver-Webb of 31 Park Avenue had charge of the booth at Rector's. McClair, it is charged, introduced himself as the manager of the Pacific Bank booth, and when Miss Webb closed the booth at midnight asked her what she intended to do with the subscriptions and cash received. Miss Webb said she would wait until the Federal Reserve Bank collector came or leave the money, $400, with the restaurant cashier.

"That is not a safe method for your protection," McClair is alleged to have told her. "You had better lock it up in a vault of the Pacific Bank," offering to take charge of the money. McClair fled to Maine with the funds, where he was arrested on a charge of burglary made by the New Haven police.

Exhibit Anti-Aircraft Gun.

Nearly 800 members of the New York Zoological Society participated in the annual garden fête yesterday at Bronx Park. An anti-aircraft gun, brought from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was exhibited to the guests. The gun is of the three-inch type, with a range of three miles.

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fall down on your fruit-planting plans this year
It's not too late to plant
Apple, Peach, Plum, Pear, Quince, Cherry, Grape Vines—Raspberries, Blackberries, Strawberries—and if you do it now, and do as we say! We guarantee success—or replace free!
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DECORATING AMERICAN OFFICERS.

General Philipot of the French Army decorating American officers recently arrived in Picardy makes an interesting picture in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

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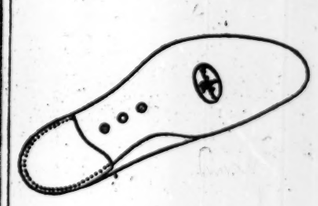


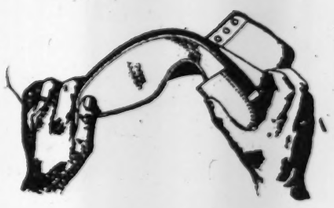
Stiff Shank Construction

Are Your Feet Comfortable?

THERE are Walk-Over shoes to relieve and correct foot troubles. You may have a weak arch which can be relieved by a Walk-Over Corrective Shoe made with a stiff shank. If the trouble is not acute a shoe with a flexible shank would be better. No one type of shoe can possibly correct all the many forms of foot and arch abnormality.

Walk-Over store salesmen are especially trained to diagnose conditions and to prescribe the proper shoe.

By the way, when a pair of Walk-Over Corrective Shoes have relieved your foot troubles you need not wear them all the time. But they are so comfortable, yet modish, that you may want to do so.



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Bronx Store, 557 Melrose Ave., Just. of 149th St. & 3d Ave., N. Y.
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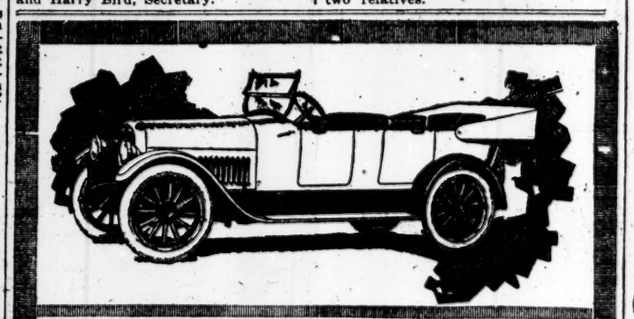

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—the simple, convenient device for holding doors ajar
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PLAN FOR CAMPAIGN TO AID RED CROSS

Committees Will Endeavor to Get 500,000 Subscribers, Breed Tells Luncheon Guests.

TO CANVASS ALL BOROUGHS

Davison in Unannounced Speech Says, "We Are at War for Our Lives."

The Merchants' Association gave a luncheon at the Astor Hotel yesterday at which plans were discussed for the coming campaign in New York to raise the city's $25,000,000 quota of the $100,000,000 Red Cross War Fund, and at the same time the 500 guests heard from Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross, and others of the work the American Red Cross is doing on a dozen battlefields.

Mr. Davison was an unexpected guest, remaining only a few minutes. He explained that he was on his way to his home and had not yet had time to see his family since his return from Europe. In a speech which caused much enthusiasm Mr. Davison said:

"I have just come back from the war zone, and I only want to tell you one or two things. In the first place, we are at war for our lives. The situation is serious, but we are going to win this war.

"I was delighted to find that every one of our commissions in Europe is imbued with the thought that it is not the Red Cross, it is the American people, and that every act of the Red Cross is done in the name of the American people. You may have been told something of the work in France. There may be language in which to express the work of the American people there, but I certainly have not the language to express the valor and the courage and the wonderful conduct of the French people and the French soldiers. Well, we have some boys over there, and you will hear more of them and more from them.

"In France, the reception which is given to the American people is not only touching, but it shows a desire on their part to reach their hands to us as we are endeavoring to reach our hands to them; and the same may be said of Italy.

"I have never been more surprised than I was when I had covered the country of Italy and found the appreciation of the service, of the help, and of the comfort which had been given to the Italian people by the American people. I learned something about Italy. And I want to cite one little instance from which you will get the lesson that I myself had.

"When I arrived in Italy, it was just after the most serious part of the offensive. It was eight days after the beginning of the offensive, or, on the 29th of March. We were bound that the American Red Cross, through its commission in Italy, should leave nothing undone which would immediately give greater courage to the Italian people and to the Italian forces. In order that nothing should be left undone, we had a conference in my room at the hotel. At that conference there were three very distinguished, important Italian men—important in the affairs of Italy. We discussed the situation, and then I asked Colonel Perkins, the head of our commission, if he would step outside, that I wanted to have a word with him, and I said to him: 'What would you think of our doing something now in rather a large way for the Italian Red Cross?

"'Well,' he said, 'I am not quite sure.' I said, 'What would you think of my submitting that to the Italians?' He said, 'I should think very well of it.'

"I then went into the room and called Major Byrne aside, and I put the question to him, and he replied as did Colonel Perkins. I then submitted the proposition to the three Italians. I said, "The American people wish nothing left undone which will immediately cause greater spirit in your people and to your forces. We would like to give you a substantial amount of money to be used through your Italian Red Cross.

"They said it was a new thought, and they should like to consider it; so they withdrew. In a few moments they came back and said:

"'We cannot express to you our appreciation of your offer, but we really believe that it is not wise, now, for us to accept that money from you, because we do not quite see how that, of itself, would serve the purpose you are seeking to attain.

"'I want to say that throughout Italy we found that same attitude,' Mr. Davison continued. 'We are not giving our money to people standing with their hands outreached to get it. We are only working in close co-operation and harmony with those people that appreciate it as we do ourselves.'"

William G. Breed presided at the luncheon. In his speech he described the scope of the campaign for funds here in New York.

Emergency Force of the War.

"You know," he said, "the Red Cross is officially recognized by both army and navy. You know that the Red Cross is really a doctor, a nurse, a comforter and friend of those who have gone to the other side. It is the great emergency force in this war, and it deserves your support on that ground, if for no other. One year ago, the American people were asked to raise $100,000,000, but this time it will not be on faith. It will be upon a record of achievement unparalleled in history.

"The War Council has fixed the quota for the City of New York at $25,000,000. This is one-quarter of the entire fund. The Liberty Loan quota for this district was one-third of the entire amount. I have heard people say that that was too large an amount in proportion to our population; and they are correct in that. I have heard them say that it was too large an amount in proportion to our wealth; I am uncertain about that. But I have not heard any man say that it was too large in proportion to the expression of the patriotism and the determination of New York to stand behind its men who are over there."

Mr. Breed said that committees had been selected which would see to it that every man, woman, and child in the five boroughs of New York was informed of the needs of the Red Cross. He said that in the last campaign there were 21,000 subscribers to the war fund, but he expected this time to see 500,000 names on the list.

Hugues Leroux, former editor of Le Matin and at the present in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in France, followed Mr. Breed. He spoke as a Frenchman conveying to America, France's message of gratitude for the Red Cross and respect for the Red Cross Workers in Europe.

"You have come to help us," said M. Leroux after describing the fraternal feeling which has been growing along the first line trenches between the poilu and the Yankee. "I must use the word help, although you never use it. You are speaking of shoulder to shoulder and heart to heart, but never use the word help. But we use it. I don't think I need to tell you that our soldiers are not at all broken up. You know they are not. Behind the lines there are fathers and mothers and wives and children, a little exhausted, all in mourning, who felt that we were alone.

"There were 40,000,000 inhabitants in France before the war. A million and a half were killed, men from 20 to 45. The poilus just now fighting are boys from 20 to 23, or men from 35 to 40.

Says France Will Not Forget.

"It was time to come and to help, and you did. And we shall never, never forget that the great American Red Cross came as the Spring comes before the Summer. That we shall never forget."

M. Leroux closed with a tribute to the Red Cross nurses.

"What are you doing for our soldiers?" he said. "Let me tell you. I recently happened to be at Aperais, one of the junctions of our railroads, where your Red Cross nurses are awaiting our soldiers when they come from the front. When they are coming home, to go to the front again, you know they are tired and want to be comforted; and there are the Red Cross nurses waiting in the snow, in the rain, and in the darkness for them. These dear Red Cross American women are there helping them."

The last speaker was Mrs. August Belmont, who was a special Commissioner for the Red Cross in Europe. Mrs. Belmont told from personal observation of the courage and fortitude of the fighting men of England, France, and America. She emphasized the needs of having a well-equipped Red Cross organization at the front. She told also of the wonderful feeling of comradeship growing between America and France and England through common suffering and common heroism.

Rabbis Appeal for the Fund.

Following the conference of Rabbis and Jewish editors held in the Educational Alliance last Monday, a letter was issued by the Rabbinical Association yesterday urging the Jews of America to subscribe generously to the Red Cross fund. Among those who signed the letter were: B. Drachman, President of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America; H. Pereira Mendes, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America; Rabbi H. S. Margolies, Rabbi Ph. Klein, Rabbi B. E. Jaffe, Rabbi J. Rosenberg, Rabbi J. Segal, Rabbi L. Silver, Rabbi M. L. Prell, Rabbi B. Revel, Rabbi J. Kanovits, and Rabbi J. Jackson.

More than 100 New York hotels announced yesterday through the Hotel Men's Association that they would give 10 per cent. of one day's receipts to the fund.

Twelve thousand pamphlets were sent yesterday to corporations in New York City asking for subscriptions to the Red Cross Fund. The pamphlet contains copies of the statutes enacted by the Legislatures of New York and New Jersey empowering corporations to make direct contributions to the Red Cross.

Bernard K. Marcus, Vice President of the Bank of the United States, Chairman of the East Side Red Cross Division, held a conference yesterday with 900 business men of the east side. Mr. Marcus asked for a store-to-store canvass.

Police Commissioner Enright said yesterday that the police would aid in the campaign for the Red Cross Fund. Patrolmen, he said, would be asked to give a certain sum each month for a whole year. It was hoped, the Commissioner said, that the Police Department would raise at least $50,000.

There will be a lawn fete today on the reservation at Fort Hamilton for the benefit of the Red Cross. There will be a bayonet drill and an exhibition drill by the Coast Artillery.

A dinner to H. P. Davison will be given tonight in the Hotel Astor to celebrate Mr. Davison's return from the war front. Five hundred invitations have been sent to the Presidents and other chief executives of the leading corporations of this part of the country.

President to Come Here Today.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—President Wilson will go to New York tomorrow, to remain until Saturday night, when he is to open the war relief fund campaign of the American Red Cross by addressing a mass meeting in the Metropolitan Opera House.

DAVISON PICTURES RED CROSS ABROAD

Chairman of War Council Says Organization's Activities Now Extend from Scotland to Sicily.

RETURNS SURE OF VICTORY

Says Germany Now Is Trying to Terrorize the Civilian Population Behind the Lines.

Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross, returned yesterday after spending nearly three months abroad in inspecting in allied countries the work of the Red Cross. He saw the troops of the Allies at their best when they were pouring to the front to resist the German drive, and he saw evidences of the Hun at his worst, bombing the civilian population of towns and villages, and killing women and children in Paris with his long-range gun. Mr. Davison returned very optimistic over the outlook for the Allies. "Italy has come back," he said in reply to a questioner.

"This war is still in a very serious stage, and the demands upon our people for sacrifice and support of it are greater than ever before," Mr. Davison said. "There is no occasion for anything but confidence, but that confidence must be based upon determined effort and willingness on the part of every man and woman to do his or her part. Our boys, as they arrive in France, are showing the most wonderful spirit. They go into action with dash and bravery which is the talk of all Europe. But the price that will have to be paid for victory will be very heavy, and it will be some time before our boys can become as effective as they must be to help England, France, Italy, and Belgium with the victory that must be won.

"The outstanding feature of German method at the present time is the effort to terrorize the women, children, and old men at home. While the German troops are making their drive on the front, airplanes nearly every night are bombing towns behind the lines with the deliberate and declared purpose of terrorizing civilians. The purpose of the fight behind the lines is to break down the morale of the civilian population to such a point that they will importune their Government for peace.

"I was in Paris on many of the days on which the long-range gun was bombarding the city. That gun does comparatively little damage and is wholly intended to get on the nerves of the people at home.

Red Cross Upholds Morale.

"One of the great missions of the Red Cross has been to attempt to uphold the morale of the people at home. We have workers all over Italy and France carrying a message of comfort and cheer, helping especially to care for the refugees driven away from their homes, to care for the children and to provide for the sick and needy, particularly among the families of soldiers.

"In France, we are carrying on direct work in 121 cities and towns, 93 out of the total of 95 departments or counties of the republic being covered by American Red Cross activities. In Italy, we conduct direct activities in 45 cities and towns and we extend relief in 218 other places. Among Belgian refugees in France our work is on a similar scale.

"The gratitude the people feel for what the American people are doing through the Red Cross is beyond description.

"The way these people of our allies hold out their hands and look to America as the land of hope and promise, and as the great fact that makes certain that German might shall not prevail, is most stirring. America is today a rainbow toward which Western Europe, from the north of Scotland to the south of Italy, looks as the sign of comfort, hope, and victory.

"We have 8,000 American workers throughout the countries of our allies and these workers are succeeding to an extent that would be difficult to describe, not alone in carrying relief to these peoples, who are suffering and enduring for us as well as for themselves, but also in conveying to them a consciousness of the finest side of American life. It is all going to constitute, when the war is over, the strongest possible tie to hold the nations together in an enduring peace.

Conferred with Pershing.

"I went through the American Army zone, especially to see in what way the Red Cross could reinforce the work of our own army in caring for our own troops. I had conferences with General Pershing, with his chief medical officers, as well as many civilian officers, and men in the army. They told me that the work of our Red Cross was being conducted with wonderful efficiency and fidelity to what the American people would want to have done.

"Right here I want to say that throughout Europe I was impressed with the value and effectiveness of the voluntary work the women of America are doing in their Red Cross workrooms.

"We are serving both the French and American soldiers right up behind the lines with rolling canteens, and also providing rest stations and canteens at railroad stations. The soldiers tell us that the food and hot drinks that we bring them are of enormous comfort, but, above all else, is the satisfaction they have of feeling that some one is there who is not compelled to be there to give them a helping hand—some one representing home.

"Our Home Communication Service has just been fully organized. It searches for American soldiers in all the hospitals, writes letters for them, and to any man, sick or well, offers home help in whatever form it may be needed.

"The American Red Cross is their operating thirteen hospitals in France, two in Italy, and five in England. We are also operating a large number of dispensaries in France, England, and among the Belgians.

"On the eve of our War Fund Drive next week, I would like to say that I have no question whatever that the American people will contribute the money which is necessary to carry on the work of the American Red Cross."

Patchogue Schools Bar German.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., May 16.—The teaching of German in the Patchogue High School will be eliminated beginning with the September term and Spanish substituted, the Board of Education decided at a meeting last night. Recently newsdealers have barred German papers and the German services in the Emanuel Lutheran Church have been eliminated.

How many business failures have been directly traceable to the death of a partner? As many as were not adequately insured against such a contingency.

Mellor & Allen
Life Insurance
149 Broadway
New York

ERECT BUILDING IN A DAY.

Structure 230 Feet Long Completed at Fox Hills in Record Time.

To erect and complete a building 230 feet long and 20 feet wide in a day was accomplished at the big United States Base Hospital, at Fox Hills, Staten Island, yesterday.

Three hundred men went to work on the building promptly at 7 o'clock yesterday morning and at noon the building was completed. By dusk it had been equipped. As the last nail was driven the workmen were praised by Colonel C. A. Simons of the Quartermaster's Department. The building will be used as a barracks.

21 EAST 40TH

A MERCHANT seeking to locate in the centre of the best buying public and where the character of his store will give distinction to his enterprise will find space to rent in 21 East 40th.

HARRIS & VAUGHAN, INC.
Agent. Office on Premises

See How Shells and Guns Are Made.

Four billion dollars is being spent to make American guns that will blast the path to Berlin. The processes of manufacture are shown in a number of striking photographs, presented in the current Mid-Week Pictorial. Twenty-four large pages of rotogravure. Published every Thursday by The New York Times Co. At all news stands. 10 cents a copy, $5.00 a year.—Advt.

Who Discovered RICORO?

"A sailor—Christopher C. Reilly—discovered Ricoro," said the Inspector of the Port.

"In going thru the ship's papers one night, I bemoaned the fact I had smoked my last cigar.

"'Would you smoke one of mine, Sir?' said Reilly, producing two fine-looking smokes.

"As I puffed away I couldn't help remarking—'*Sailors will be sailors*—these cigars taste like the captain's.'

"Reilly grinned. 'Right you are, sir, they *are* the same kind—the cabin boy put me wise—they're Ricoros at 7c.'

"'Reilly,' said I, 'no wonder they named you Christopher Columbus—you're *some* discoverer.'"

Sooner or later you'll discover—

Ricoro
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Panetela size, 7c.
Box of 50—$3.50

Imported from Porto Rico

Discover Ricoro today. You'll find out why we call it the "self-made" cigar and why millions of Ricoros were sold the first year they were put on the market.

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PIERCE-ARROW trucks cost more than other trucks. They cost more because they cost more to build. They cost more to build because they are built to deliver a greater service—to do more work, to do it in less time, with less idle time, with fewer interruptions, and over a longer period of years than any other truck. That is why they are higher priced.

Price is fixed strictly on cost plus a reasonable profit. A less cost or a smaller profit would jeopardize both the character and continuance of the service. To cheapen construction in any element would endanger the delivery of the service which has made the preeminent reputation of the

PIERCE-ARROW Motor Trucks

This reputation is not built on what we say of the trucks. We say little. It is built on what owners say of them. They say much and say it enthusiastically. The more they have tested Pierce-Arrows in comparison with other trucks, the more enthusiastic they are. Most significant tests are made by contractors. Examine their records:

The Degnon Contracting Company used 6 Pierce-Arrow trucks so successfully hauling heavy loads of rock in the subway excavations in lower New York in spite of congested traffic, that it bought three additional Pierce-Arrows for similar work on the Seventh Avenue and 53th Street Subways.

The Warner Quinlan Asphalt Company of Syracuse operates 7 Pierce-Arrow trucks which average 100 miles a day on street paving and road building contracts and have an exceptional record for efficiency and economy.

Seven Pierce-Arrow trucks hauled for the George H. Fride Company 10,000 tons of iron ore over the roughest roads in the Adirondack Mountains, to the nearest railroad station after horses and traction engines had failed completely. The trucks made the 46 mile round trip in 8¼ hours. Running day and night, each truck averaged 180 miles a day.

We could multiply instances like these, but we prefer to tell you what Pierce-Arrows have done in situations like yours, if you will ask us.

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These 140,000 men certainly give Monroe Clothes the right to use the word satisfaction.

And there's every good reason why Monroe Clothes should give satisfaction—
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And Monroe Clothes at all times cost you less than the same qualities are sold for elsewhere.

Come up and see Monroe Clothes at $17—and learn for yourself how our method of selling direct from maker to you in our low rent Upstairs Shops provides you with durable, service-giving, stylish clothes at a substantial saving.

17.

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A distinctive Spring line of high grade Clothes that are super values.

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Clothing of the finest quality fabrics—at a wonderful saving.

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NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS
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Specially selected flake graphite that keeps metal surfaces from grinding contact. They stay longer and work better as a wear-preventer than any other lubricant.

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While the tape measure defines the youthful models we cut for young men whose chests measure from 32″ to 35″, it sets no limit to the age.

Older men who still retain their youthful lines find "just their size and style."

Prices always a bit less, too, than suits of the same quality in larger sizes.

Straw hats, including our own *Japanamas cleverly woven by the Japanese from their rice paper—very durable.

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THE DOUBLE-BREASTED IDEA, ILLUSTRATED, HAS BEEN LAID OUT BY FINCHLEY, AND EXECUTED IN SENSIBLE FABRICS.

THE JACKET IS ONE-EIGHTH SILK-LINED.

THE SKIRT FLARES ENGAGINGLY, AND THE SLEEVEHEADS EXPRESS CAREFUL CUSTOM TREATMENT.

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IF ATHLETICS

are not essential to keeping men fit, then athletes don't make the best soldiers as the records prove.

If you haven't gone into the fight yet keep fit anyway—you may be needed next.

These Sports Will Do It:

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If you are already a man in uniform, you're bound to be fit, Uncle Sam sees to that.

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ONE LONE TALLY IS YANKEES' TOTAL, BUT IT PROVES SUFFICIENT TO BEAT BROWNS

ONE TALLY ENOUGH TO WIN FOR YANKS

Pipp's Ire, Aroused for the First Time on Record, Causes His Exile to Clubhouse.

BAKER'S TIMELY HIT WINS

Third Baseman of Huggins's Tribe Brings Gilhooley Home with Run That Beats Browns.

Until yesterday, the meekest lamb in baseball was Walter Pipp, the long, silent custodian of first base for the Yankees. He is possessed of as much patience as Job, but the serenity of his nature was broken yesterday when Umpire Dick Nallin called him out on strikes at the Polo Grounds. It was in the fifth inning, and there were two runners aboard the bases when Pipp came to the bat.

Pipp half waved his bat at a ball which Nallin called the third strike, and Pipp turned loose all the opinions he has been storing up in his mind about umpires for years. Manager Huggins backed up Pipp in his protest, and the first baseman was exiled to the club house for the first time since he has been in the major leagues. Huggins was also invited to stick to the bench. The Yanks won the game anyway by a score of 1 to 0.

Herb Thormahlen gave further proof that he is a pitcher of parts. He held the Browns to four hits and was remarkably effective when he should have been. Bert Gallia gave the Yanks a lot of trouble, except in one inning, the fifth, when Huggins's lads managed to shove over a run.

Gilhooley started out in the fifth by bouncing a sizzling hit of Jimmy Austin's glove at third. Peck sent the runner along to second with a sacrifice, and Frank Baker cracked a single to centre which sent Gilhooley over the plate with the one precious run which was so badly needed to break up the pitchers' battle between Thormahlen and Gallia.

Pratt got a pass, and he and Baker worked a double steal, and with these players perched patiently on third and second, Pipp came up to the bat. Pipp was overanxious to get a hit to score the two impending runs, and he was highly incensed when Umpire Nallin called him out on strikes. It was such an unusual thing for Pipp to kick at a decision that he immediately won the support of the crowd, and Pipp gave the umpire a large piece of his mind after throwing his bat high in the air.

Huggins tried to quiet Pipp, for when there is any opinion to be handed to the umpire, Huggins retains that privilege for himself. That is one of the reasons why they have baseball managers. Nallin sent Pipp home to his dinner and told Huggins to remain silent at home inconspicuous spot in the shadows of the bench.

There was still a chance for the Yankees to get the two runs which Pipp tried so hard to drive in, for Ping Bodie was the next batter up. Ping, however, died on a pop fly to Hendryx in left field. The Yanks had Gallia worried again in the next inning, when, with two out, Thormahlen walked, and went to third on Gilhooley's two-base smash to right. Peck was hit by a lurid pitch and filled the bases.

With Baker at bat, the crowd jumped up and beseeched the home-run slugger to plant the ball into the grand stand, but no such thing happened. Baker lifted a high fly to Johnny Tobin in centre field. Zinn Beck played first after Pipp had been ejected, and when Pratt singled in the seventh, Beck sacrificed him to second. Bodie got a pass, and there was an excellent chance for Marsans to clean up. The Cuban spilled the beans by hitting into a double play.

The score:

NEW YORK. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Gilhooley,rf	4	1	2	4	0
Peck'gh,ss	2	0	0	5	8
Baker,3b	4	0	2	1	2
Pratt,2b	3	0	2	3	2
Pipp,1b	3	0	0	8	0
Beck,1b	0	0	0	1	1
Bodie,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Marsans,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Hannah,c	3	0	0	2	4
Thorm'len,p	3	0	0	0	3
aMaisel	0	0	0	0	0
Lawd'm'k,p	0	0	0	0	2
bJohns	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	1	6	27	15

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Tobin,cf	4	0	0	4	0
Austin,3b	3	0	1	0	1
Sisler,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Gedeon,2b	3	0	0	2	1
H'dryx,lf,rf	2	0	1	2	0
Demmitt,rf	2	0	0	1	0
Smith,lf	0	0	0	0	0
Nu'maker,c	3	0	0	5	0
Gerber,ss	3	0	0	0	5
Gallia,p	2	0	1	0	2
aMalee	0	0	0	0	0
Lawd'm'k,p	0	0	0	0	2
bJohns	0	0	0	0	0
Total	26	0	4	24	11

aBatted for Gallia in eighth.
bBatted for Demmitt in seventh.
Errors—Demmitt, Gerber.

New York .....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1
St. Louis .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Austin, Gilhooley. Stolen bases—Baker, Pratt, Hendryx. Sacrifice hits—Gedeon, Peckinpaugh, Beck. Double play—Gerber, Gedeon and Sisler. Left on bases—New York, 12; St. Louis, 4. First base on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Thormahlen, 4; Gallia, 5. Hits—Off Gallia, 6 in 7 innings; Lawdermilk, none in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Gallia, (Peckinpaugh.) Struck out—By Thormahlen, 2; Gallia, 4. Losing pitcher—Gallia.

MACKS GET HECTIC GAME.

Total of 14 Errors Marked Up in Fray That Indians Lose, 6 to 5.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—After making a muff that allowed Cleveland to tie the score in the ninth, Clarence Walker drove in the winning run in the latter half of the inning, and Philadelphia emerged victorious, 6 to 5, after two hours and twenty-three minutes of wild baseball. Fourteen errors were marked up.

The Athletics obtained a three-run lead on a fumble by Wambsgans, three stolen bases, and three wild throws by Catcher Peters. After his fourth wild throw Peters was spiked by Shannon and had to retire. First Baseman Williams went behind the bat and Wood played first.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Jamieson,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Popp,lf	5	2	1	5	0
Walker,cf	4	2	3	3	1
Burns,1b	3	1	0	9	0
Gardner,3b	3	0	2	2	1
Davidson,2b	4	0	0	2	3
Shannon,ss	4	0	2	2	4
Perkins,c	4	0	0	4	2
Gregg,p	3	1	1	0	0
Perry,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	6	9	27	11

CLEVELAND. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Graney,lf	5	0	1	2	0
Chapman,ss	5	1	1	1	2
Speaker,cf	5	1	1	1	2
Roth,rf	5	2	2	2	1
W'ganss,2b	5	0	2	3	3
Wil'ms,1b,c	5	0	0	5	1
Turner,3b	3	0	1	0	4
Peters,c	1	0	0	3	2
Wood,1b	2	1	1	7	1
Bagby,p	3	0	0	1	2
Total	39	5	9	*26	18

*Two out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Jamieson, Walker, (2,) Davidson, (2,) Wambsgans, Williams, Peters, (4,) Wood, Bagby.

Philadelphia .....3 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1—6
Cleveland .....0 0 0 1 2 0 0 1 1—5

Two-base hits—Roth, Gardner. Home run—Roth. Stolen bases—Roth, Kopp, (2,) Walker, Shannon. Sacrifice hit—Gardner. Left on bases—Cleveland, 11; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Bagby, 3; Gregg, 4. Hits—Off Gregg, 9 in 8, (none out in ninth;) Perry, 0 in 1. Struck out—By Bagby, 3; Gregg, 2. Winning pitcher—Perry.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

			R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 1 0	0 0—5	9	1
Jersey City	0 1 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	0 0—5	8	4

Game called.

AT NEWARK.

Buffalo	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	2	—8	5	2
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1	7	8	

AT BALTIMORE.

Rochester	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	2	0	—8	12	4
Baltimore	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	8	5

AT BINGHAMTON.

Binghamton	0	0	1	0	0	0	1			—2	2	0
Syracuse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	4	1

Game called.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Per C.
Binghamton	8	0	1.000
Newark	6	2	.750
Baltimore	5	4	.556
Rochester	4	4	.500
Jersey City	3	5	.375
Toronto	3	6	.333
Buffalo	2	5	.286
Syracuse	2	7	.222

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Syracuse.
Jersey City at Rochester.
Baltimore at Buffalo.
Binghamton at Toronto.

Baseball Today, 3:45 P. M. N. Y. Yankees vs. St. Louis. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 1; St. Louis, 0.
Boston, 7; Detroit, 2.
Philadelphia, 6; Cleveland, 5.
Chicago, 4; Washington, 2. (Eleven innings.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 3; New York, 0.
Pittsburgh, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
St. Louis, 2; Boston, 1.
Philadelphia, 6; Chicago, 5.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	16	10	.615
New York	14	11	.560
Chicago	12	10	.545
Cleveland	12	13	.520
Washington	11	13	.458
Philadelphia	11	13	.458
St. Louis	10	12	.455
Detroit	7	13	.350

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	19	5	.792
Chicago	14	9	.609
Cincinnati	15	13	.555
Pittsburgh	12	11	.522
Philadelphia	11	11	.500
St. Louis	9	14	.391
Brooklyn	8	15	.348
Boston	7	17	.292

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Game starts at 3:45.)
Detroit at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

WHITE SOX TAKE REVENGE.

Defeat Senators in Second Extra Inning Contest by 4 to 2.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Chicago and Washington played their second consecutive extra-inning game today, the White Sox winning in the eleventh, 4 to 2. Benz was knocked out of the box in the first inning, but Washington was unable to bunch hits on Danforth, who succeeded him. Chicago again fielded perfectly, making twenty-nine innings played here without an error.

The score:

CHICAGO. (A.)	Ab	B	H	Po	A
Leibold,lf	5	1	1	1	0
Murphy,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Shellenback,rf	0	0	0	0	0
E.Collins,2b	3	2	1	5	6
Gandil,1b	5	1	1	14	1
J.Collins,cf	4	0	1	5	0
Risberg,ss	5	0	0	3	2
M'Mullin,3b	4	0	0	0	2
Schalk,c	4	0	2	3	1
Benz,p	0	0	0	0	0
Danforth,p	4	0	0	0	4
Total	38	4	6	33	16

WASHINGTON. (A.)	Ab	B	H	Po	A
Shotton,rf	5	0	2	1	1
Lavan,ss	5	1	2	2	5
Milan,cf	4	0	0	5	0
Shanks,lf	5	1	1	1	0
Judge,1b	5	0	2	17	2
Morgan,2b	5	0	2	2	5
Foster,3b	4	0	1	0	3
Ainsmith,c	3	0	1	3	4
Harper,p	4	0	0	2	3
Total	40	2	11	33	23

Errors—Shotten, Foster.

Chicago .....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—4
Washington .....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Lavan, Ainsmith, Gandil. Stolen base—Foster. Sacrifice hits—J. Collins, Shellenback. Double play—E. Collins and Gandil. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Washington, 7. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 2; Danforth, 2. Hits—Off Benz, 4 in 2-3 inning; Danforth, 7 in 10 1-3 innings. Struck out—By Harper, 1; Danforth, 2. Winning pitcher—Danforth.

TIGERS AT MERCY OF MAYS.

Red Sox Twirler Allows Only Four Hits, Boston Winning by 7 to 2.

BOSTON, May 16.—Mays held Detroit to four hits today and Boston won the second game of the series, 7 to 2. Boston fell on James's offerings in the third and made six runs on six hits, including Harry Hooper's home run with Mays on base, the first circuit drive of the Boston American League season.

The score:

BOSTON. (A.)	Ab	B	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Shean,2b	3	1	0	2	5
Strunk,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Ruth,lf	3	1	1	1	0
McInnis,1b	4	1	1	15	1
Thomas,3b	4	0	1	0	3
Scott,ss	4	1	1	2	5
Schang,c	3	0	1	4	2
Mays,p	3	1	2	0	2
Total	32	7	9	27	18

DETROIT. (A.)	Ab	B	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	4	0	1	0	3
Dressen,1b	2	1	0	13	0
Cobb,cf	4	1	2	2	0
Veach,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Heilmann, rf	4	0	0	2	0
Vitt,3b	3	0	0	0	2
Young,2b	3	0	0	3	4
Yelle,c	3	0	0	1	1
James,p	1	0	1	0	1
Kallio,p	0	0	0	0	0
C.Jones,p	0	0	0	0	0
aWalker	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	2	4	24	11

aBatted for Kallio in eighth.
Errors—Schang, Mays.

Boston .....0 0 6 0 0 0 0 1 0—7
Detroit .....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—James, Strunk, Schang. Home run—Hooper. Stolen base—McInnis. Double plays—Young and Dressen; Scott and McInnis. Left on bases—Detroit, 3; Boston, 5. First base on error—Detroit. Bases on balls—Off Jones, 1; Mays, 3. Hits—Off James, 6 in 2 1-3 innings; Kallio, 2 in 4 2-3 innings; Jones, 1 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By James, (Shean.) Struck out—By Kallio, 1; Mays, 4. Wild pitch—Kallio, 1. Passed ball—Yelle, 1. Losing pitcher—James.

AMES SUBDUES BRAVES.

Allows Only Four Hits and Cardinals Come Out on Top, 2 to 1.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 16.—Ames pitched St. Louis to a 2-to-1 victory over Boston, holding the visitors to four hits. With the score tied in the sixth, Baird singled, went to second on Hornsby's sacrifice, and scored on Cruise's hit.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	Ab	B	H	Po	A
Niehoff,2b	4	0	1	1	5
J.Smith,cf	4	0	1	0	0
Baird,3b	4	1	1	0	4
Hornsby,ss	1	1	0	2	7
Cruise,lf	4	0	1	3	1
Paulette,1b	3	0	1	14	0
Snyder,c	2	0	1	5	1
Betzel,rf	3	0	0	2	1
Ames,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	28	2	6	27	20

BOSTON. (N.)	Ab	B	H	Po	A
Powell,cf	4	0	0	0	0
Herzog,2b	4	1	1	2	3
Kelly,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Wickland,rf	4	0	1	1	0
J.C.Smith,3b	2	0	1	1	1
Konetchy,1b	2	0	1	14	0
Rawlings,ss	3	0	1	2	3
Wilson,c	2	0	0	4	2
Ragon,p	2	0	0	0	5
aMassey	1	0	0	0	0
Canavan,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	28	1	4	24	15

a Batted for Ragon in eighth.
Error—Hornsby.

St. Louis .....0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 x—2
Boston .....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Stolen bases — Niehoff. Sacrifice hit — Hornsby, Konetchy. Double plays—Hornsby, Niehoff, and Paulette; Betzel, Snyder, Hornsby, Snyder, Baird and Snyder. Left on bases—Boston, 3; St. Louis, 6. First base on error—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ragon, 2; Canavan, 1; Ames, 2. Hits—Off Ragon, 5 in 7; Canavan, 1 in 1. Struck out—Ragon, 2; Canavan, 2; Ames, 1. Losing pitcher—Ragon.

YANKS TO AID RED CROSS.

War Charity Will Get 10 Per Cent. of Receipts from Cleveland Series.

The Yankees' contribution to the coming Red Cross drive will be 10 per cent. of the receipts of the Cleveland-Yankee series, which will be played at the Polo Grounds, beginning Friday, May 24. Cleveland will be here for four days, May 24, 25, 27 and 28.

Monday, May 27, will be Red Cross day and there will be several events to boost the drive. This is the day on which all sailors and soldiers are admitted free, and there will be a parade before the game by the Red Cross nurses. No collection will be taken up through the stands, but voluntary contributions will be received at Red Cross booths.

Southern Association.

Mobile, 3; Chattanooga, 2.
Little Rock, 6; Atlanta, 3.
Memphis, 3; Birmingham, 0.

American Association.

Milwaukee, 8; Toledo, 7.
Columbus, 6; Kansas City, 1.
Indianapolis, 3; Minneapolis, 1.

TONEY TERRORIZES M'GRAW'S BATSMEN

Giants Unable to Score Against Matty's Twirler, While Reds Get Three Runs.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 16.—Fred Toney, always a hard man for the Giants to beat, again asserted his superiority over McGraw's men today, blanking the league leaders 3 to 0. The right-hander limited the Giants' allowance of hits to seven, and these were judiciously distributed over the nine innings.

Jeff Tesreau, on the other hand, was not very effective and suffered his first defeat of the season. Jeff gave way to a pinch hitter in the seventh and Al Demaree finished the game.

Groh, on his initial appearance at the plate, singled to centre. He was forced by Lee Magee, who stole second, only to be picked off that bag a moment later on Tesreau's snap throw to Fletcher. Roush tripled over Burns's head. McCarty then let one of Jeff's offerings get by him and Roush raced home. Tesreau kept the Reds from scoring again until the sixth, but in that frame they got to him for two runs, which, as it developed, were superfluous.

Lee Magee led off with a double to left and took third on a passed ball. Roush beat out a slow roller in front of the plate, Lee Magee being held at third, and then stole second. Sherwood Magee came through with a timely drive, a triple to right, that scored Lee Magee and Roush. Sherwood was left stranded at the far corner, as Griffith was tossed out by Tesreau, Neale died on a short drive to Burns and Blackburne filed to Kauff.

Toney was the Giants' master at every stage of the game except for a few moments in the seventh inning, when he lost his control temporarily. The New Yorkers tried hard to take advantage of the opening offered by the big fellow's wildness, but he shut down on them in time to prevent any scoring.

After Zimmerman and Fletcher had been retired in that inning, Holke beat out an infield hit and McCarty walked. Manager McGraw hastily withdrew Rodrigues from the batting order and sent Wilholt up to bat for the little Cuban. Wilholt waited Toney out and drew a pass, and Thorpe was ordered to hit for Tesreau. At this point Toney regained his effectiveness and fanned the big Indian.

A feature of the game was Neale's sensational catch of Young's line drive in the sixth. The Reds' left fielder turned a somersault after making the catch but clung doggedly to the pellet. The catch robbed Young of a three-bagger.

The score:

CINCINNATI. (N.)	Ab	B	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	4	0	1	5	3
L.Magee,2b	3	1	1	1	2
Roush,cf	4	2	3	1	0
S.Magee,lb	4	0	2	5	1
Griffith,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Neale,lf	4	0	2	7	0
B'burne,ss	4	0	0	2	2
Wingo,c	3	0	1	5	2
Toney,p	2	0	1	0	0
Total	32	3	11	27	10

NEW YORK. (N.)	Ab	B	H	Po	A
Young,rf,2b	4	0	1	1	1
Kauff,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Burns,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Zim'man,3b	4	0	1	1	0
Fletcher,ss	4	0	1	5	3
Holke,1b	4	0	1	6	0
McCarty,c	3	0	0	3	0
Rodrigues,2b	2	0	0	2	1
Wilholt,rf	0	0	0	0	0
Tesreau,p	2	0	1	0	2
aThorpe	1	0	0	0	0
Demaree,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	32	0	7	24	8

a Batted for Tesreau in seventh.
Error—Blackburne.

Cincinnati .....1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 .—3
New York .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—L. Magee, Roush. Three-base hits—Roush, S. Magee, Neale. Stolen bases—L. Magee, Holke. Sacrifice hit—Toney. Double plays—S. Magee, Blackburne, and S. Magee; Wingo and Groh; Fletcher and Rodrigues. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 7. First base on error—New York, 1. Base on balls—Off Toney, 2; Demaree, 1. Hits—Off Tesreau, 9 in 6 innings; Demaree, 2 in 2. Struck out—By Toney, 3; Tesreau, 3. Wild pitch—Tesreau. Passed ball—McCarty, 3. Losing pitcher—Tesreau.

PHILLIES HIT OPPORTUNELY.

Cubs Rally Too Late and Moran's Men Win Second Game, 6 to 5.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Philadelphia hit Chicago's pitchers opportunely today and made it two straight, winning 6 to 5. Mayer weakened in the ninth when Chicago started its belated rally and retired in favor of Oeschger, with the tying run on second base. The locals outhit the visitors, but snappy fielding behind Mayer kept down the score.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA (N.)	Ab	B	H	Po	A
Fitzgerald,lf	5	0	1	1	3
Bancroft,ss	5	0	1	1	5
McGaff'n,2b	5	1	2	1	2
Stock,3b	3	0	1	1	2
Cravath,rf	3	2	2	2	1
Luderus,1b	3	1	2	14	0
Meusel,cf	3	1	1	5	0
Burns,c	3	1	0	2	0
Mayer,p	3	0	2	0	5
Oeschger,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	33	6	12	27	16

CHICAGO (N.)	Ab	B	H	Po	A
Paskert,cf	4	2	1	2	0
Hollocher,ss	5	0	3	3	6
Mann,lf	4	0	3	2	0
Flack,rf	3	0	0	3	0
Merkle,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Deal,3b	4	0	1	2	4
Kilduff,2b	3	0	0	2	0
Killifer,c	4	0	0	4	4
Carter,p	1	0	1	0	2
Tyler,p	3	2	1	0	1
aBarber	1	1	1	0	0
Total	38	5	14	27	17

a Batted for Kilduff in ninth inning.
Errors—Fitzgerald, Cravath, Burns, Deal, Kilduff.

Philadelphia .....0 1 0 3 0 0 2 0 0—6
Chicago .....0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 3—5

Two-base hits—Mann, (2,) Fitzgerald, Paskert, Luderus. Three-base hit—McGaffigan. Sacrifice hits—Meusel, Luderus. Sacrifice flies—Mayer, Stock. Double plays—Cravath and Burns; Bancroft, McGaffigan, and Luderus. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Chicago, 8. First base on error—Philadelphia. Bases on balls—Off Mayer, 2; Carter, 2; Tyler, 1. Hits—Off Carter, 4 in 3 innings, (none out in fourth;) Tyler, 8 in 6; Mayer, 14 in 8 2-3; Oeschger, 0 in 1-3. Struck out—By Mayer, 1; Tyler, 1. Wild pitch—Carter. Winning pitcher—Mayer. Losing pitcher—Carter.

LARRY DOYLE IMPROVING.

Second Baseman of Giants Hopes to Rejoin Club by June 1.

The condition of Larry Doyle, second baseman of the Giants, was reported at the New York Post-Graduate Hospital last night to be very much improved. Doyle was operated upon Tuesday for intestinal trouble, but he is confident that he will be able to resume playing with the club when it returns to the Polo Grounds, after the Western trip on June 1.

Doyle's absence has noticeably weakened the batting strength of McGraw's club, for up to the time he was forced to leave the team, after the Boston series, he was hitting the ball at a .430 gait.

SANDERS JOLTS SUPERBAS.

Young Pirate Pitcher Saves Day for Buccaneers, Who Win, 4 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., May 16.—The Pittsburgh Pirates surprised the Brooklyn Superbas today just when it looked like another victory for Manager Robby's boys, winning by 4 to 3. The work of the young Pirate pitcher, Roy Sanders, secured from Kansas City this Spring, was too much for the visitors after he had relieved Elmer Jacobs.

The latter had sent the Brooklyns back to the bench in order in the first four innings, but he slipped a cog, and after two runs were over on four hits and a walk and the bases full, Sanders was rushed to the scene. The first man to face him was O'Mara, who sent out a sacrifice fly to Carey, and Krueger scored the third run. Sanders then filled the bags again by walking Zack Wheat, but he fanned Hi Myers and the side was retired.

In the very next inning Sanders got into the limelight and incidentally won the game for his side. The Pirates had bunched three hits in the fourth inning, but they got only one run and went down with three men on, but in the sixth they got four more hits, which netted three runs, enough to win.

Bigbee took King's place at bat and coaxed a walk, stayed on first while McKechnie fouled out, but reached second on Schmidt's safe blow, and both these runners crossed the plate on a mighty swipe for three bases by Sanders, tying the score.

Caton lined the ball at Coombs, who threw the runner out at first, holding Sanders at third, but Mollwitz bounced the ball off Johnston's shins for two bags, which gave Sanders a chance to score what was eventually the winning run.

The Pirates' first run was a cheap one, as Wheat lost Cutshaw's high fly in the sun, and the former Robin reached third, scoring on McKechnie's single past short. The visitors got a man to third in the eighth inning with only one out, but Hickman struck out and the next man was easy.

The score:

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	Ab	B	H	Po	A
Caton,ss	4	0	1	0	3
Mollwitz,1b	3	0	1	14	1
Carey,cf	4	0	0	5	0
Stengel,rf	3	0	1	0	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	1	2	3	6
King,lf	1	0	0	0	0
Bigbee,lf	1	1	0	1	0
McK'hnie,1b	3	0	1	1	3
Schmidt,c	4	1	1	3	1
Jacobs,p	2	0	1	0	1
Sanders,p	2	1	1	0	1
Total	31	4	9	27	18

BROOKLYN. (N.)	Ab	B	H	Po	A
Olson,ss	4	0	1	1	2
O'Mara,3b	3	0	0	0	2
Z.Wheat,lf	2	0	0	2	0
Myers,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Johnston,1b	4	1	2	12	0
Hickman,rf	4	0	1	4	0
Schmandt,2b	4	1	1	2	4
Krueger,c	4	1	1	2	0
Coomb

BUGLE'S FIRST CALL HEARD AT JAMAICA

Racing Fans Rejoice as Speedy Thoroughbreds Open the Season of 1918.

CAMPFIRE WEAKENS AT END

Two-Year-Old Champion of 1918 Runs Third to Old Koenig and Startling in Paumonok Handicap.

Racing on New York tracks for the season of 1918 was ushered in yesterday at Jamaica by the Metropolitan Jockey Club, under conditions that augur well for a successful campaign. There was no dense crowd to welcome the thoroughbreds back to local competition, but the attendance was larger than a year ago, the fields well filled with horses of fair class, and the crowd showed enthusiasm over the three races in which the public choices came galloping home.

Perhaps the greatest disappointment was the failure of Campfire, the popular favorite, to win the Paumonok Handicap at six furlongs, which was the feature of the program. The two-year-old champion of 1918 appeared to be leniently treated by the handicapper, but the result proved that official to be right as usual.

Campfire, carrying top weight, was made an even money favorite, but he failed when the pinch came, as in most of his races last year, the honor of winning the first important local race going to the Beverwyck Stable's Old Koenig, while R. F. Carman's Startling outgamed Campfire for the place. The time of 1:12 2-5 is only two-fifths of a second slower than the track record.

Notter, a master rider in his day, has again taken up active work in the saddle, and he had the distinction of riding Mrs. C. W. Starr's War Zone, which was the first horse to step on the track in response to the gladdening notes of the first bugle call. The superstitious trembled as it was noticed that thirteen horses were carded for the opening event, but in this instance the number thirteen was lucky. It was the post position assigned to W. S. Sharton's Dottie Vandeveer, a two-year-old which gained renown in Maryland under the name of Mrs. Kate Leydecker. Neither the change of name, nor the outside berth had any effect on this youngster's speed, for she was driven into the lead in the first eighth and galloped home an easy winner.

Campfire Falters Near Finish.

H. P. Whitney's Tumbler and W. C. Clancy's Royal Ensign were withdrawn from the Paumonok, leaving eight to go to the post. With Campfire an overwhelming favorite, Old Koenig was made second choice on the strength of recent trials, and High Noon, Startling and Hank O'Day, the only others seriously considered. High Noon showed all his old speed at the break and quickly opened a gap of several lengths. Byrne, on Old Koenig, was the first to go in pursuit, and at the bottom of the back stretch he was almost lapped on High Noon with Green Gold leading Campfire several lengths back.

Going around the turn Campfire began to move up, and, rushing by Green Gold, he was gaining on the leaders so rapidly that a shout went up, "Campfire wins in a walk." Byrne must have sensed the onrushing effort of the two-year-old champion, for no sooner had he straightened his mount out in the stretch than he called on Old Koenig for a sprint that made Campfire's effort look like a canter. High Noon was left almost standing still to be swallowed up by the slow beginners.

While Campfire was struggling in the wake of Old Koenig, R. F. Carman's Startling came with a rush from far back and joined issue with the Wilson colt. It was a brief struggle for the place, but Starting was better conditioned by reason of Maryland racing, and in the last sixteenth he drew away to take second place by a length, two lengths behind Old Koenig. T. P. Thorne's Panaman finished fourth, just in front of the tired High Noon.

Two Riders Are Injured.

Reckless riding on green horses resulted in the injury of two jockeys. In the first race R. Denyse had the mount on the Casco Stable's Unwise Child. In the crowding at the turn Unwise Child was put on the fence, and the jockey's knee was so badly cut that M. Rowan had to be substituted for Denyse in the following race. There was a jam in the back stretch in the second race, which caused T. P. Thorne's Longhi to fall. His rider, J. Wessler, also was cut on the leg, but not seriously.

After Longhi fell F. H. Doctor's Wheat Cakes emerged from the crowd in the lead, and, hard ridden by Troise, kept in front to win by a length. The victory of Wheat Cakes and Royce Rolls, in the fifth race, were wildly acclaimed by the crowd, as both had been heavily supported in the oral speculation.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For 2-year-olds, selling, purse $600, five furlongs. Time—1:02 2-5.
Dottie Vandeveer, W. S. Scharton's ch. f., 109 pounds, by Trap Rock-Hortensia, 2 to 1, 4 to 5, and 2 to 5, (F. Robinson)...1
Sylvano, T. P. Thorne's b. c., 115, by Magellan-La Source, 8 to 1 and 4 to 1, (W. Knapp) 2
The Desert, P. A. Clark's br. c., 110, by Black Sand-Parthenia, 4 to 1, third....3½
Harry M. Stevens, Cain Spring, Keen Jane, Fairy Prince, War Bonnet, Copper Jester II., Sharp Practice, Unwise Child, and Wonderman also ran. Dahinda left at post. Ormond, Clare Boothe, and Aunt Dinah scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, selling, purse $800, five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07 3-5.
Wheat Cakes, F. R. Doctor's blk. f., 3 years, 96 pounds, by Hapsburg-Ethel Wheat, 18 to 5, even, and 1 to 2, (R. Troise) 1
Poacher, Mrs. M. E. Williams's ch. g., 5, 95, by Star Shoot-Partridge, 9 to 10 and 2 to 5, (L. Ensor) 2
Harry Burgoyne, Marcus Stable's b. g., 5, 105, by Peep o'Day-Farley, 1 to 2, third, (J. McTaggart) 3
Stamping Ground II., Adee, Jane Hug, Peep Sight, and Bellringer also ran. Lourgi fell. Royce Rolls, All Aglow, and Woodthrush scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, selling, by subscription of $5, with $600 added, one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:46.
Lady Gertrude, F. Housman's br. f., 3 years, 99 pounds, by Meddler or Fitz Herbert-Lady Winifred, 3 to 1, 3 to 5, 3 to 5, (S. Mosbrat) 1
Home Sweet Home, A. Simons's ch. c., 4, 112, by Ballot-Homespun, 1 to 8 and out, (F. Robinson) 2
Saadi, T. P. Thorne's ch. c., 5, 115, by Magellan-Sada, 5 to 2, third, (W. Knapp,) 3
Sky, Phalerian, Julia L., and Golding also ran. Aldebaran and Tread Lightly II., scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Paumonok Handicap, for 3-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $50, starters to pay $100 additional. $1,000 added, six furlongs. Time—1:12 2-5.
Old Koenig, Beverwyck Stable's b. h., 5 years, 110 pounds, by Golden Maxim-Masthead, 4 to 1, 3 to 5, 7 to 10, (G. Byrne) 1
Starting, R. F. Carman's b. h., 5, 110, by Marta Santa-Country Fraud, 5 to 2 and even, (J. Domiecki) 2
Campfire, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s ch. c., 4, 122, by Alambala-Nightfall, out for third, (J. McTaggart) 3
Panaman, High Noon, Green Gold, Greek Legend, and Hank O'Day also ran. Tumbler and Royal Ensign scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For 3-year-olds, selling, by subscription of $5, with $600 added, six furlongs. Time—1:14.
Royce Rolls, W. P. Orr's b. g., 3 years, 111 pounds, by Salvation-Saintolat, 8 to 5, 7 to 10, 1 to 4, (R. Troise) 1
Thistle, M. L. Schwartz's ch. f., 3, 111, by Burgomaster-Wild Thistle, 6 to 5, 1 to 2, (G. Byrne) 2
Piedra, T. P. Thorne's b. g., 3, 116, by Magellan-Premiere Marche, 2 to 1, third, (W. Knapp) 3
Our Nephew, Frederick the Great, Prunes, and Whippoorwill also ran. Jane Mary and Wheat Cakes scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden 2-year-olds, by subscription of $5, with $600 added, five furlongs. Time—1:01.
Lou d'Or, P. A. Clark's ch. c., 115 pounds, by Hemo-Alle d'Or, 7 to 1, 5 to 2, 2 to 5, (D. Sterling) 1
Mihuel, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, b. f., 12, by Lambala-Fantasque, 8 to 1, 8 to 5, (J. McTaggart) 2
Different Eyes, Casco Stable's b. c., 115, by The Manager-Acushla, 6 to 1, third, (G. Taplin) 3
Sailor, Realist, Avion, Jorice, Teddy Rousseau, Charley Thorley, Sundial II., Croix d'Or, Tarascon, and Yuracari also ran. Ute scratched.

Weather, clear; track fast.

PIMLICO HONORS DIVIDED.

Entries of Major Parr and Lieutenant Cochran Win Chief Events.

PIMLICO, Md., May 16.—Major Ral Parr and Lieutenant Gifford A. Cochran divided the honors of the racing here today. In the Crickmore Steeplechase Handicap, which attracted the cream of the timber toppers, the Parr colors were carried by Captain Parr, a son of Ogden, that kept in the front flight all the way and at the finish defeated the top weight, St. Charlotte.

Only a small field started for the Clabaugh Memorial Cup for two-year-olds, and Lieutenant Cochran's Pinard was one of the outsiders, in spite of the fact that he had won his last race. Pinard was well handled by Jockey Buxton, and defeated the favorite, Esquimau, by a small margin.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For 3-year-olds, claiming, purse $700, four and a half furlongs. Tommy Waac, 107 pounds, (Lyke,) $10.10, $5.40, and $4.60, won; Milda, 107, (Watts,) $7.90 and $4.90, second; Sweetlet, 107, (Kummer,) $4.20, third. Time—0:55 2-5. Marie Connell, Sir Beau, Eddie McBride, Ringleader, Agnes Cook, and McLane also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For 3-year-olds, claiming, purse $700, one mile and a sixteenth. Golden Glow, 114 pounds, (Peak,) $3.40, $2.80, and $2.30, won; Valspar, 114, (Lyke,) $9.80 and $5, second; Coral, 109, (Mergler,) $3, third. Time—1:48 1-5. Grey Eagle, Umatilla, Saxhame Journey, Genevieve B., Poor Butterfly, Lord Herbert, and Thamar also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Crickmore Steeplechase Handicap, for 4-year-olds and upward, purse $1,000, two miles. Capt. Parr, 150 pounds, (Allen,) $12.60, $6.20, and $4.20, won; St. Charlotte, 137, (Smoot,) $10.80 and $6.80, second; Dramaturge, 137, (F. Williams,) $5.20, third. Time—3:58 3-5. Little Horn, Plaisir d'Amour, Skibbereen, Flight Captain, Ormsshead, Sun King, Goldie Locks, Brooks, and The Brook also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Clabaugh Memorial Cup, for 2-year-olds, purse $1,000, four and a half furlongs. Pinard, 118 pounds, (Buxton,) $33.50, $4.60, and $2.40, won; Esquimau, 118, (Mergler,) $9.60 and $2.10, second; Sea Pirate, 118, (Lyke,) $2.20, third. Time—0:55 2-5. Bettie Bluff, Broken Promises, and Keynote also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—The Stafford Handicap, for 3-year-olds and upward, purse $700, one mile, Damrosch, 117 pounds, (Lyke,) $5.80, $2.60, and out, won; Crank, 108, (Williams,) $2.40 and out, second; Nebraska, 97, (Mergler,) out, third. Time—1:39 4-5. Senator James and King Neptune also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, selling, handicap, purse $700, one mile and sixty yards. Fencer, 108 pounds, (McAtee,) $11.40 $4.70, and $3.50, won; Irregular, 112, (Lyke,) $8.80 and $2.90, second; Crepuscule, 107, (Stalkes,) $4.60, third. Time—1:40 3-5. Fisherman, First Troop, Boxer, Starry Banner, and The Belgian II. also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, selling, purse $700, one mile and a sixteenth. Game Cock, 101 pounds, (Wallis,) $15.90, $6.80, and $3.60, won; Obolus, 119, (Humphreys,) $4.50 and $2.60, second; Judge Winfield, 113, (Lyke,) $2.60, third. Time—1:48 1-5. Goblin, Bar of Phoenix, and Amackassin also ran.

CITY COLLEGE WINS AT NET.

Defeats Manhattan College Team at Tennis by 6 to 0.

City College won every match in its tennis meet with Manhattan College on the City College courts yesterday, 6 to 0. The Lavender racquet wielders had lost some of their men and sent out a new combination on the courts because of the enlistment of Captain Kweit in the Naval Reserve and the loss of several men because of the adoption of the one-year ineligibility rule in tennis, a sport to which it had never before applied in City College.

ADVERTISING MEN ON LINKS.

Barrow Wins Selected Score Event with a Card of 75.

Eighty golfers of the Metropolitan Advertising Golf Association competed in a one-day tournament over the links of the Arcola Country Club yesterday. In addition to enjoying some keen sport the members contributed generously to the Y. M. C. A. fund, about $300 being realized. The sum of $76 in War Saving Stamps was divided between five successful golfers in another event.

Hy Barrow won the day's most important prize, that offered for the best gross score in an eighteen holes selected score event, in which he returned the low gross of 75. Don M. Parker, with 76, 4—72, and F. H. Sisson, with 79, 7—72, tied for second and third prizes in this event. Barrow also shared in the laurels of a best ball foursome, in which he was teamed with G. P. Hotchkiss. This combination returned the winning card of 78, 8—70, topping by one stroke the card of E. Baber and O. Wood, with 87, 16—71.

In the Y. M. C. A. event P. Maxwell's gross of 80 was the best. The successful golfers in the War Savings Stamp play were led by H. F. Harrison, with 87, 16—72. F. H. Sisson, with 87, 16—73, was second; A. M. Soanlon, with 85, 11—74, was third, and S. tie resulted between Al Reeves, 93, 16—75, and E. T. Raine, 88, 13—75, for fourth.

OLDFIELD WINS AUTO RACE.

Defeats Louis Chevrolet in Match Contest at Uniontown.

UNIONTOWN, Penn., May 16.—Barney Oldfield defeated Louis Chevrolet in a five-lap match race at the opening meeting of the year at the Uniontown Speedway today. Oldfield's time for the five laps, slightly more than five miles, was 5:18.51. The race was for a purse of $10,000. The attendance was estimated at 10,000.

The Liberty Sweeptakes, with fourteen drivers entered and consisting of five heats of twenty-four laps each, was won by Ralph Mulford. His time was 16:42.52. Eddie Hearne made the second best time, and Tom Milton was third.

In the second heat of the Liberty Sweepstakes, Ira Vail narrowly escaped injury when the rear axle of his machine broke. The car skidded, but Vail held to the steering wheel and reached his destination unharmed. The same race two flagmen were injured when the machine driven by I. P. Fetterman of Pittsburgh was hurled against a box in which the two men were sitting. The machine got beyond the control of Fetterman when a rear wheel collapsed.

Cochran Increases His Lead.

Welker Cochran gained a big lead over Joseph Mayer in the continuation of their 18.2 balkline billiard match at Maurice Daly's Seventh Academy yesterday. He is now leading on the two days' play by 1,200 to 898. In the afternoon game yesterday Cochran was the winner by 300 to 55, running out his string for an average of 42. In the evening Cochran defeated his rival by 800 to 182, and this time his average was 50.

JAMAICA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; five furlongs. Frank Shannon, 112 pounds; Mine Sweeper, 112; Elected II., (imp.,) 109; Nan Knoehr, 109; *Misanthrope, (imp.,) 107.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; five and a half furlongs. Preston Lynn, 117 pounds; Felicidad, 117; *Dr. Campbell, 112; *Bill Simmons, 112; Manganese, 112; Dervish, 112; Casaba, 107; Mabora, 107; *Burlington II., 107; Baccarat, 103; Julian, (imp.,) 103; Babette, 98; Bennie's Sister, 98; Ideal, 98; *June Bug, 93; *Jane Mary, 93.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; six furlongs. Frank Waters, 115 pounds; Sungold, 115; Dick Miller, 115; Nolawn, 115; Turf, 115; Rio, 115; Sierro, (imp.,) 115; Debadon, 115; Prince Monero, 115; Macthesis, 115; Portuguese, (imp.,) 115; Magnetite, 115; Mose, (imp.,) 115; Camba, 110; Postage Stamp, 110; Common Law; Logical, 110.

FOURTH RACE.—The Arizona Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; five and a half furlongs. Top o' th' Morning, 122 pounds; Corn Tassel, (imp.,) 117; Gloomy Gus, 110; Diamond Rock, 110; Ima Frank, 109; Arnold, 104; Whimsy, 102; Columbine, 101; Wise Man, 100; Slippery Elm, 97; Spark, 95; Empress, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and seventy yards. G. M. Miller, 115 pounds; Say, 113; Waterproof, 113; Impression, 115; Jesse C., 110; Saadi, (imp.,) 110; Dervish, 110; *Stellarina, 105; Matin, 105; *Lord Fitz Herbert, 103; *Daybreak, 100; *Tread Lightly II., 93; *Oenone, 93.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; conditions; five furlongs. The Wanderer, 112 pounds; Aunt Dinah, 100; Donade, (imp.,) 107; Left Fielder, 107; Green Mint, 107.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

FOG MISHAP HINDERS NEW AIRPLANE MAIL

Flier Loses His Way Going to Philadelphia and Lands, Smashing Machine.

WASHINGTON MAIL DELAYED

Aeronaut at High Altitude Fails to Discern Harkings on Hangar at Bustleton Field.

Rising to an altitude of 8,000 feet over Belmont Park at 11:29½ o'clock yesterday morning, a half minute ahead of time, Lieutenant Stephen Bonsel, in a new airplane, set his course for Philadelphia, carrying seventeen pounds of United States mail, thus opening the second day of the regular airplane mail service between this city and Washington. His departure was unattended by the ceremony which marked the flight of Lieutenant Torrey Webb on Wednesday and the circumstances were more businesslike.

Not long after he had gone those who had watched his departure from Belmont Park, heard by telephone that Lieutenant Bonsel had suffered an accident at Bridgeton, N. J., where he had been forced to alight. Lieutenant Bonsel, caught in a fog, found himself far off his course, that followed on Wednesday by Lieutenant Webb, and sought a convenient landing place.

He chose the old Bridgeton race track, which is now in use as a horse bazaar, and dropping from the height of 8,000 feet, which he had maintained, he afterward explained, because he was using a new machine, he found the field filled with grazing horses. He opened his exhaust and throttled his engine to frighten the horses away, but they refused to budge. He circled the field and, to avoid killing some of the horses, he swerved into a fence. The propeller and one plane were badly damaged, but the aviator was unhurt. The mail was immediately forwarded to the railroad in an emergency motor truck, one of a number placed along the route for use in the event of just such an accident. The mail was sent on to Philadelphia and dispatched to Washington in the machine which Lieutenant Bonsel should have met at the relaying point, Bustleton, near Philadelphia. The damaged airplane was sent to this city last night for repairs. It was explained that at each end as well as at Bustleton substitute machines are provided, and the service will not be halted today because of the accident.

Shortly before 2:55 o'clock yesterday afternoon an airplane came into view over Belmont Park, and on the dot of 2:58 Lieutenant Torrey Webb stepped from his machine, completing the second northbound trip from Philadelphia. He carried 118 pounds of mail from Washington and 8 pounds from Philadelphia, a total of 9,490 pieces. These were rushed by train which left for the Pennsylvania Station at 3:01 o'clock, arriving at its destination at 3:24. The pouches were opened at 3:26 and the mail left for the branch Post Offices through the pneumatic tubes at 3:38.

On the southbound trip Lieutenant Bonsel had carried 237 pieces of mail. The heavy delivery from Washington was explained by the Post Office officials here, who pointed out that the northbound machine carried the letters which should have been brought on Wednesday, when delivery was not made because of an accident between Washington and Philadelphia.

Among the letters which Lieutenant Webb delivered yesterday was one sent by Postmaster General Burleson to Postmaster Patten of New York, the contents of which were published yesterday, though the letter failed to arrive on Wednesday because of the accident. The stamp of the letter had been canceled and autographed by President Wilson at Washington before the departure of the first machine from there on Wednesday. The envelope was turned over to Noah H. Taussig, President of the American Molasses Company, yesterday, to be auctioned off for the American Red Cross early in June. Mr. Taussig has agreed to start the auction with a bid of $1,000.

Another letter which arrived yesterday was one written by Postmaster General Burleson to the publisher of THE NEW YORK TIMES, inclosing a letter written in 1835 b ythe proprietors of THE NEW YORK TIMES of that day. The old document urged quicker mail service between New York and Washington. A facsimile of this letter was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday, copies of it having been forwarded from Washington by rail.

Barring the mishap to Lieutenant Bonsel's machine at Brideton, the Post Office officials expressed themselves as highly satisfied with the service yesterday. The northbound trip was made with the smoothness of clockwork, despite the fact that the time for Lieutenant Webb's flight from Philadelphia was one hour and eighteen minutes. He explained that he had encountered stiff winds en route and that this had hindered his speed. The mail had been relayed to him at Philadelphia by Lieutenant Edgerton, who had difficulty in locating the landing field, Lieutenant Webb said.

Lieutenant Edgerton arrived in Philadelphia at 1:35, having been two hours on the way. Three minutes later Lieutenant Webb was on the wing for New York.

Lieutenant Edgerton had passed the Philadelphia landing field at 1:15 o'clock, having failed to see the markings on the hangar because of his altitude, approximately 8,000 feet. It was said that had he landed then he would have got to Philadelphia in an hour and forty minutes.

At the Post Office yesterday Superintendent of Mails Norris said that the Post Office Department had been approached by several inventors, who asked that they be permitted to look at the roof of the Post Office Building, with a view to devising a landing place for the plane post there.

"The inventors realize," said Mr. Norris, "that sooner or later we shall need our terminals right on top of the Post Office Building instead of at Belmont Park. One man had letters of introduction from Washington, and we provided him with the blue prints of the Post Office Building. Of course, we must take these things seriously. It does not do in these days to make fun of inventors, no matter how extravagant their ideas may seem."

Among the letters which arrived by the air mail yesterday were several addressed to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"The inauguration of the air mail service at this time is a fitting triumph at this crucial period in the world's history," said Miss Wenona Marlin, a clerk in one of the departments at Washington, in her letter. "Through this message," she added, "may I not congratulate THE NEW YORK TIMES on the part THE TIMES has played in bringing about this achievement?"

Another letter came from the Women's Committee of the Council on National Defense, and contained the news that the first conference of the committee, which ended on Wednesday, had been successful in the end for which it was planned—the interpretation of the war to women and the elucidation of the difficult points on which they have been engaged.

Another letter was from Alan R. Hawley, of the Aero Club of America, which had been sent from this city to Washington several days in advance of the departure of the first machine.

"We all hope," said Mr. Hawley, "that some agreement may be reached between the nations which will guarantee against such a horror as the bombing of a nation out of existence overnight by another nation having tens of thousands of airplanes. But the present war has shown that hope does not save nations from the outrages of aggressors. As a matter of fact Germany's first air raids of Great Britain were conducted by Zeppelins, which were employed for passenger carrying before the war. So, while keeping our hearts in the right place, we must be ready to protect the republic and the rights of humanity and the cause of civilization."

WASHINGTON, May 16. — Airplane mail service between Washington and New York was deranged considerably today on the southbound trips, and the southbond consignment, which left New York before noon, did not arrive here until 3:35 tonight.

Lieutenant Stephen Bonsal, Jr., leaving New York this morning, lost his bearings in a fog and wandered far off his course, landing at Bridgeton, N. J., forty miles from Philadelphia. The mail was rushed to the Philadelphia field at Bustleton and got under way again at 5:15 o'clock in a plane piloted by Lieutenant Walter Miller. The machine developed engine trouble after twenty-five miles and was forced to return. Lieutenant James C. Edgerton, who flew from the Capital to Philadelphia earlier in the day, then volunteered to make the trip, arriving over Washington at 8:35 o'clock tonight.

GET MRS. WILSON'S THIMBLE

Trinket Here by Air Post to be Sold for Aviator Fund.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson's gold thimble, which the wife of the President promised to the Treasure and Trinket Fund of the Aviation Committee of the National Special Aid Society, sent from Washington by the first aerial post, arrived at the headquarters of the society, 259 Fifth Avenue, at 5 P. M. yesterday. The thimble is one that has been used by Mrs. Wilson for the last few years. It was started on its journey on Wednesday, and Mrs. William Allen Bartlett, Chairman of the Aviation Committee, accompanied by Mrs. Edward Robinson, wife of the Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, motored down to Belmont Park to receive it.

Owing to the accident at the beginning of the trip from Washington, the package containing the thimble was returned and arrived by air post yesterday. The thimble will be exhibited in the windows of Lord & Taylor's store for the next few days, with the table silver presented the fund by ex-President and Mrs. William H. Taft, gifts to them at the celebration of their silver wedding at the White House. The fund provides aviators with needed supplies which do not come to them through the Government. The thimble will be sold later.

FRANCIS WILSON LOSES BUNGALOW BY FIRE

Summer Home Is Destroyed with Actor's Collections of Prints and Old China.

The Summer home of Francis Wilson, the actor, at Lake Mahopac, was destroyed by fire early on Wednesday morning, and Mr. Wilson, his wife, and the three servants barely escaped with their lives. The bungalow with its broad verandas was destroyed. Mr. Wilson said yesterday that it would be difficult to estimate the damage. The fire, he believed, was caused by a defective flue.

Mr. Wilson was alone in the library, he said, when he heard the crackling of the fire. He found the rear of the house ablaze. He aroused the other members of the household, who were sleeping. They had difficulty in getting out, for the fire spread so rapidly that soon the entire building was in flames. The members of the household had no time to dress.

The fire destroyed the interesting objects that Mr. Wilson had collected in a lifetime on the stage and his collections of old china, pewter, prints, and old furniture. Among the articles destroyed was a collection of mezzoprints of old-time actors, in costume, and a collection of autographed theatrical prints. In addition, Mr. Wilson lost a collection of letters of famous men and women, including Emerson, Frederick Douglass, Eugene Field, Horace Howard Furness, Clyde Fitch, and others.

DR. ROBERTS ASSAILED.

Painted as Deceiver of Two Women at Trial of Grace Lusk.

WAUKESHA, Wis., May 16.—Dr. David Roberts, present only as a witness while Grace Lusk faces the jury charged with the murder of Mrs. Mary Newman Roberts, heard himself assailed today by witnesses and counsel as the alleged deceiver of two women—one his dead wife and the other on trial as her slayer.

Dr. R. E. Davies, the State's chief witness, testified that he was called to the house where Miss Lusk was rooming on the afternoon of June 21, 1917, by a telephone message from Dr. Roberts. There he found Mrs. Roberts dead in the parlor with two bullet wounds in her body. At the head of a rear stairway, he testified, he saw Miss Lusk with a pistol in her right hand and her left hand covering a widening stain on her white waist from a wound near her heart. Refusing to allow him to come up to treat her, she dictated the following statement:

"Dr. Roberts told me again and again that he loved me and only me. He said he and his wife never cared for each other. He swore on a Bible that he would tell her before the 15th of June. I told him that if he did not care for me we would end it all. Last night he told me again that he loved me. I told him that he must tell her, as it was the only honorable way. This morning I called him on the telephone and he told me he had told his wife that I had been chasing him and that I was the darndest fool that ever lived. She called me every name—every name. I loved him so dearly."

Later, Dr. Davies said, she asked him if the wound she had inflicted on herself was through the heart. He replied that it was not, and she then fell for the beating of her heart with her left hand, and, raising the pistol, fired again. When Dr. Davies reached her side he asked her why she had shot Mrs. Roberts, and believing she was dying she replied: "She drove me to it. She called me such awful names."

Walter L. Corrigan, in his opening statement to the jury for the State, drew another picture of the tragedy when he depicted Miss Lusk as a woman who was planning to separate Dr. Roberts from his wife that she might marry him herself, and declared that the prosecution would prove that the shooting was done with malice and premeditation.

BREAKS BROOKLYN RECORDS

"Out There" Performance for Red Cross Yields $21,882.

All theatrical records for Brooklyn were broken last night by the performance of "Out There," given at the Academy of Music by the all-star cast now touring the country in the interests of the Red Cross. The total receipts for the performance were $21,882, which was inclusive of $1,450 paid for a program autographed by each member of the company, and sold at auction by Burr McIntosh.

Last night's receipts bring the total of the first five performances to about $95,000. A Wednesday matinee in Wilmington yielded more than $12,000, and the Wednesday night performance in Philadelphia brought in nearly $24,000. An auction sale of tickets held yesterday in New Haven, where a performance will be given next Wednesday, resulted in premiums of about $18,000, which was $1,000 in excess of the amount obtained in New York.

The first of three New York performances will take place at the Century tonight.

MUSIC NOTES.

Nikolai Sokoloff, conductor of the Philharmonic Orchestra of San Francisco, will lead a concert of French music by ninety players at Carnegie Hall tonight, including works of Franck, Debussy, and Gabriel.

Lenora Sparkes, an English soprano of the Metropolitan, with Max Gegna, 'cellist, and Abe Seril, violin, will give a concert at the Brooklyn Academy tomorrow evening for the American Red Cross.

Belle Story, soprano of the Hippodrome, and Hans Kronold, 'cello, will appear with the Kriens Symphony Orchestra in a concert at Grace M. E. Church this evening.

ASKS SAVINGS BANKS TO ENLARGE ACTIVITY

Myron T. Herrick Says They Should Meet Competition of Government Institutions.

MUST WORK FOR DEPOSITS

Ex-Ambassador Believes the American People Can Supply Ample Funds to Win the War.

In the opinion of Myron T. Herrick, ex-Ambassador to France, the privately owned savings banks of the United States, with the increasing competition from the Government in the shape of postal savings banks, farm loan banks, and war demands, must reach out for deposits and stimulate attention to the local service they can render in their respective communities. Mr. Herrick, who is President of the Society for Savings of Cleveland, Ohio, was the principal speaker at the twenty-fifth annual meeting and luncheon of the Savings Banks' Association of the State of New York, held yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Henry A. Schenck, President of the Bowery Savings Bank, and President of the association, presided, and 240 savings bank men, representing 137 of the 141 institutions in the State, were present. Among the guests were John Harsen Rhoades, first President of the association; George I. Skinner, State Superintendent of Banks; Laurence McGuire, President Real Estate Board; William A. Nash, Chairman of the board of the Corn Exchange Bank; Samuel W. Fairchild, and Marcus M. Marks.

Mr. Herrick asserted that the American people had a reputation of being wasteful and extravagant. Nevertheless, they had enough money stored up to oversubscribe every recent bond issue of the Government, and also to buy $149,361,972 War Savings Stamps, besides contributing millions of dollars to the Red Cross and other charities.

Sees Ample Funds for War.

"By all indications," Mr. Herrick said, "they will be able to keep on supplying the Government and other public and private enterprises with funds until Germany is brought to her knees, and then will still have enough money left to maintain the United States in the front ranks of commerce, industry, and agriculture upon the advent of peace. Indeed, it seems, the wasteful and extravagant American people can always rise to the occasion by adjusting their habits to any condition of prosperity or adversity. A proof of this is the steady increase in the deposits in savings banks and policy holders in life insurance companies since the outbreak of the war."

Ohio's ex-Governor warned that the times called for the utmost frugality and thrift on the part of all classes, especially as the days of cheap living are closed. He then proceeded to discuss the changes that were leading up to centralization of Government powers and the attending competition from the Federal Government which the privately owned savings banks had to face. He declared that votes for women were not going to impede the Federal, State or municipal Socialist movement, as "the average woman is a born Socialist."

"So," the speaker added, "the not improbable outcome is a greater centralization of Government powers, the predominance of bureaus in Government, and the entering by the Government into various activities heretofore left to individual initiative and private enterprise." Mr. Herrick said Russia offered an example of dangerous centralization policies, where, among other things, the Bolshevist Government was "making a General out of each soldier."

"Banks Splendidly Successful."

The speaker said there had never been any claim that the private savings banks did not function satisfactorily, or that they needed help. On the contrary, they had been splendidly successful from the very start. In support of this, Mr. Herrick said that the 9,919 private savings banks and associations had together 14,935,445 depositors and members, which meant about one out of every three persons engaged in gainful occupations in the country.

"It is my belief that Congress will remove more restrictions from the postal savings banks, and will enlarge the savings bank features of the Federal farm loan system," Mr. Herrick asserted. "I can see no other outlook, owing to the enormous monetary needs arising out of the Government's own public functions and the private enterprises it is taking over, and is avowedly bent on financing directly.

"For this reason, I apprehend that progress for the private savings banks will not be so easy in the future as it was in the past. We have rent, taxes to reserve, salaries and expenses to pay out of income; and we are facing a highly privileged competition, such as has crushed out private enterprise in many a large foreign country.

"We cannot escape this fact by ignoring it. Our best hope lies in adjusting ourselves to changing conditions, even by engaging in local welfare work. In considering this readjustment, the first two points which present themselves are, of course, what interest may be paid on deposits, and how can deposits be invested?

"After analysing present and prospective rates of interest paid by postal savings banks, and expressing the opinion that the Federal land banks could also accept deposits of any kind and pay interest at any rate thereon, Mr. Herrick continued:

Land Bank Free of Taxation.

"Thus the land bank and the depositor are both free from taxation, while there is no limit to the amount of the certificates or of the convertible bonds that one person may hold. As against this, private savings banks cannot accept deposits except for limited amounts, while their earnings must be reduced by taxes and various expenses, which, in the case of the Government institutions, are borne by the public. Therefore, it is my belief that the private savings banks will have very little advantage, if any at all, over the postal savings banks and the Federal farm loan system in the matter of the interest rate that may be offered.

"Perhaps the private and Government systems will eventually give about the same net interest return (the deposittor. They will also be equal as regards safety. So the only way left for the private savings banks to meet this new competition is to become more active in reaching out for deposits, and more attentive to the local service they can render in their respective communities."

Resolutions were passed pledging support to the Government in the war.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President—Samuel H. Beach, Rome, N. Y.; First Vice President—John M. Tatterfield, Buffalo; Second Vice President—Martin T. Nachtmann, Albany; Third Vice President—John J. Pulleyn, New York; Treasurer—Walter S. Rose, Patchogue, L. I.; Secretary—Hollis H. Searles, Brooklyn.

THREE NEW IMMORTALS.

Jules Cambon, Curel, and Boylesve Elected to French Academy.

PARIS, May 16.—Jules Cambon, former Ambassador to the United States; Francis de Curel, playwright, and René Boylesve, author, were elected members of the French Academy today, succeeding Francis Charmes, Paul Hervieu, and Alfred Mesières, respectively.

Twenty-seven members of the Academy, including President Poincaré, met for the election.

WASHINGTON PLAYERS HARD HIT BY WAR

Entrance of Many of Comedy Theatre Actors Into Service May Cause Company to Disband.

The entrance of a majority of the male members of their company into various branches of war work, coupled with the other hardships imposed on the theatre by the war, probably will cause the Washington Square Players to abandon their enterprise for the duration of the war. The season will end at the comedy theatre tomorrow night, and it was said at the offices of the Players that no definite plans had been made for the resumption of activities next year. A Summer season, however, will be played in San Francisco, where the Players will offer about twenty of their plays in a five weeks' season.

Several of the male members of the company have been called by the draft, and with the end of the present season the director, Edward Goodman, will also take up war work. The past season, which has been the organization's second year at the Comedy, has not been profitable, although it was said that no money had been lost.

New York's other little playhouse, the Greenwich Village, has also been affected by the war. Its director, Frank Conroy, is subject to draft call, and will leave for camp in a few weeks.

STAGE WOMEN GIVE BENEFIT

Mme. Schumann-Heink Among Artists at War Relief Concert.

The Stage Women's War Relief gave a benefit last night in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton to swell its funds for the different activities of this organization which are to be taken up here and abroad. The first will be the establishment of canteens at the fronts in Europe, and a workshop for disabled soldiers and sailors, and a convalescent hospital will also be established soon.

Mme Schumann-Heink, who has just returned from a singing tour of the camps, was the chief artist. She opened with "The Star-Spangled Banner," and also gave several other numbers. Other artists who appeared were Max Rosen, Maggie Teyte, and Armand Vecsey, who led the orchestra in one of his own compositions.

Following the program there was a Summer promenade, when about twenty-five Summer frocks were shown. One which was chosen by judges as the most beautiful was auctioned off. The judges included Gladys Hanson, Crystal Herne, Elisabeth Risdon, Carroll McComas, Georgia Caine, and Margaret Namara.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Walter Jones will be seen in his original role when "Rock-a-Bye Baby," which was formerly "Baby Mine," begins its engagement at the Astor next Wednesday night. John Cumberland has been playing the part on tour.

Jessica Brown, a dancer who appeared in "The Cohan Revue" this year, will be added to the entertainers at the Century Grove next Wednesday night.

Yvette Guilbert and Percy Grainger are among those who will appear at a performance at the Shubert Theatre Sunday night under the auspices of the American Committee for Devastated France.

"Pershing's Crusaders," an official film showing the United States forces abroad, will begin an engagement at the Lyric Theatre next Tuesday night. The pictures will be shown under the auspices of Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Clarence H. Mackay and Frederic R. Coudert, and the proceeds will be devoted to war relief funds.

"In a Net," a drama by Maravene Thompson, was produced for the first time last night at the Apollo Theatre, Atlantic City. In the cast were Charles Milward,

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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MR. HUGHES TO INVESTIGATE.

Men who have gone to President WILSON with suspicions that the aircraft production program was being wrecked by selfish counsels of delay in the interests of monopolists, or by insidious propaganda, have testified to Mr. WILSON'S desire for an impartial and thorough investigation. But still there were those who believed that the President was trying to protect responsible War Department officials and did not want to have the light turned on. Mr. WILSON'S answer to these critics is the appointment of ex-Justice CHARLES E. HUGHES as the Administration's investigator, to co-operate with Attorney General GREGORY. It is not easy to say which is more to be admired, Mr. WILSON'S summons of the late Republican candidate for President to his side or the public-spirited response of Mr. HUGHES, who could have declined a difficult and thankless task without provoking criticism.

If the average citizen had been asked who is the bravest and most skilful investigator in the United States for a baffling case in which scandal may lurk, he would not hesitate to say, recalling the New York insurance exposure, CHARLES EVANS HUGHES. Nothing that is wrong or criminal can very well be hidden from his acute intellect. No reluctant witness can deceive him. Evildoers dread to face his examination. His mastery of detail, his clearness of statement, his penetration of motives, his quickness to detect evasion, and his always unruffled self-possession make him a consummate trail finder in a maze like that of the aircraft fiasco.

When Mr. HUGHES says in his letter to the President that he will "be glad to co-operate with the Attorney General in making a prompt and thorough investigation of the charges of dishonesty in connection with aircraft production," the man of probity and action speaks. He means every word of it; he will get to the bottom of things. When Mr. HUGHES goes on to say that he assumes that the Attorney General will advise him "of his wishes for a conference, with a view to the making of definite and adequate plans for the investigation," it means that Mr. HUGHES will be found ready to take a leading part in the inquiry and that he won't tolerate delay or mismanagement. Where he sits will be the head of the table. In fact, the understanding is that Mr. HUGHES will do the investigating in his own way, with the approval of the Attorney General.

FOCH AND PERSHING.

It was known that in the Ypres sector, and even before Amiens, French and British soldiers were fighting side by side, and that where the great battle has been raging most fiercely there was no longer a distinct French or British front. Obviously, the question of personal command of bodies of troops was to be settled according to numerical strength: General HAIG commanded in the Ypres sector, General PETAIN on the Somme and Luce, both subject to the orders of General FOCH, who could make transfers of divisions to suit his strategy.

It is now announced that General PERSHING is to have his share in the unified command. When American troops, brigaded with French and British, are in the majority along any part of the front, soldiers of the three nations will take their orders from the American General. This arrangement will be welcome to JOHN J. PERSHING, who is not the man to be satisfied with inaction and remoteness on the Lorraine border, holding a few miles of unimportant trenches. And the American soldiers will find it to their taste. They want to be in the fighting; and, for all his composure, General PERSHING covets the post of danger where history is being made. The rivalry of the three armies will be a spur to initiative and intrepidity, and the Americans cannot fail to gain in efficiency by the association. The enemy can't afford to blunder on his front; and when it comes to hand-to-hand fighting the Germans won't have the best of it.

An announcement which might have been anticipated is that General FOCH is to be as supreme in Italy, as he is in France: from the English Channel to the Adriatic he will be commander as well as strategist. No less than 6,000,000 men will owe him obedience and take orders from him. As he is a man of tact as well as genius, he will know how to reconcile questions of local command when they conflict. He will be likely to intervene and decide only when called upon to do so; but doubtless he will advise and urge in matters of the high command in cases of shortcoming and failure. In the history of warfare there has been no such responsibility as that of FERDINAND FOCH, called to the head of six millions of soldiers to achieve victory for human liberty and the blessings of civilization.

BOLOISTS.

DUVAL, manager of the "defeatist" Germanophil Bonnet Rouge newspaper, a replica in part of the Ardennes Gazette, printed by the Germans in Northern France, is the second "Boloist" to be condemned to death by court-martial for treason. Compared with the swaggering adventurer BOLO, he is a tame figure. Of the other defendants, LEYMARIE, sometime Director of the Ministry of Interior, gets off with the lightest punishment. Is his former chief, MALVY, Under Secretary of Interior in CAILLAUX'S Premiership, Secretary of Interior under VIVIANI and RIBOT, and soon to be tried, not by court-martial, but by the High Court, to escape as easily?

Maker of Prefects, controller of elections, the Minister of Interior in all Latin Cabinets is a personage, a power, at least a main vehicle for the continuance in power of his chief. AS LEYMARIE is interesting on account of MALVY, so MALVY is interesting, mainly on account of the arch-pacifist, defeatist, or Germanophil, JOSEPH CAILLAUX, a great financier, Finance Minister under WALDECK-ROUSSEAU and in CLEMENCEAU'S first Cabinet, ten years ago "the most hated man in France," yet Premier in the "year of Agadir," 1911. Daring, dominating, cynical, with a sort of eighteenth century mixture of fashion, finance, politics, amours, "the Richelieu of the Republic," the man who "smashed" the income tax while seeming to defend it," is a sinister figure. Distrusted, hated, feared, he long kept his friends in place; like GIOLITTI, he seemed to have the art of being in power when out of office. By sheer personal prestige or impudence he seemed to frighten and disturb the prosecution when he appeared as a witness in the Duval trial this week.

CAILLAUX, like CLEMENCEAU, recalls the vivid, terrible energies of the men of the French Revolution.

FEDERAL FINANCES AND TAX REFORM.

There is surprise only in the details of the statement that the income of the United States exceeds four billion dollars, almost all from taxes. In no country do war conditions prostrate business, the burden of taxes being offset by the expansion of credits due to the larger circulation of loan and tax moneys. Even in Germany the revenues are larger, and accounts reflect unusually large figures. In our case the increase is large over estimates last year, but less than within the last few days. Income and profit taxes are $348,000,000 more than was expected when the law was passed, but about a quarter of a billion less than hoped within a fortnight. Internal revenue receipts are a quarter of a billion higher than was expected by the lawmakers. These figures are based partly on actual receipts and partly upon bills sent for taxes due next month for which the figures are in hand. In round figures the expenditures will not be far from a billion dollars a month for the fiscal year, including some five billions of loans to allies. The proportion of taxes to expenditure is one-third, if allies' loans are included, and over one-half if they are reckoned as a deferred asset and deducted. There are those who want even more raised by taxes and less by loans, but the proportion is as large as experience, or comparison with the practice of other nations, indicates as judicious.

Decision regarding resting upon the present revenue law or levying additional taxes depends upon the expenditures of next year. More money was appropriated for this year than could be spent, but next year's expenses will demand larger provision than this year's. Expenses have a way of exceeding estimates even more than income. Yesterday it was announced that the postal employés' pay had been raised $40,000,000. That is only a minor item. It is hoped that the shipbuilding program will call for two billions, and the airplane bill may not be much less. There are huge expenditures for ordnance and ordnance plants in sight, several billions at least. The army alone may need as much as the total expenditures this year. There is a deficit of some hundreds of millions on account of the railways, subject to unknown offsets through economies and increase of rates. Secretary McADOO'S minimum expectation approaches double this year's expenditures. That would more than absorb the excess of this year's appropriations, and would leave unprovided for more than ought to be left to a deficiency bill. If the increase of expenditures should be near expectation, the proportion of taxes to expenditures would be much less than is thought desirable by any authorities.

The outlook, therefore, is that the existing laws will not produce revenue enough. If left unamended, they will produce a deficit, in addition to difficulties in administration which have annoyed the Treasury as much as the taxpayers. The Treasury has not been able to perform its duties within the limits of the bill, and taxpayers have been provided with excuses for their delinquency. If it were possible to hope that there would be another surplus next year, there might be an argument for deferring new legislation. But it is a certainty that more money will be wanted, that the present laws will not provide it, and that the laws should be amended regardless of such considerations, because of defects apart from the Government's finances. More money could be got by better laws and with less friction. There are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of rulings by the Treasury of which notice should be taken when the tax laws are next under consideration. It is undesirable that the annoyances through which the Treasury and the taxpayers have just passed should be repeated next year, and if there is to be any change it should be in time to allow the Treasury to prepare itself for the new situation, instead of being pitchforked into a muddle as it was this year. If Congress had been compelled to execute its own laws, and if Congress did not pride itself upon some of the defects of the laws it enacted, there would be no question about prompt action. The plain question is whether the taxpayers, the Treasury, and the country are less to be considered than the convenience of Congress, which is thinking more of politics than of finance.

THE SALVATION ARMY IN THE WAR.

Salvation Army girls were in the battle of Seicheprey, under fire, going intrepidly about ministering to the needs of the American soldiers resisting the terrific German attack. Up to that time probably many Americans did not even know that the Salvation Army was at the front, though they ought to have known it; the Salvation Army is always at the front, whether the battleline is one of war or peace. It does not fear pain, disease, or death. It does not advertise, and there is no reward to be got for helping it, except the reward that comes from conscience. Yet that should be reward enough to make men willing to aid the army in its "drive" for war funds.

The drive ends tomorrow. All over the land the little fellows have been giving their mites. But war funds cannot be built up only by mites from the little fellows. Men with money should come to the aid of the Salvation Army. If they want to know what will be done with the money, let them look at Seicheprey. But they do know; they know that wherever a task for humanity is to be done, too disagreeable, too difficult, or too dangerous for ordinary human beings, there they will find the Salvation Army men and women doing it, cheerfully, courageously, and modestly.

WARM WORDS FROM WILHELM.

"Hearty greetings to ZITA and yourself," cheerily telegraphs WILHELM to KARL, giving out the telegram for publication. To ZITA, by all means; but what will ZITA do with them? Will KARL quite dare to lay the foundations for a domestic "scene" by audaciously presenting ZITA with WILHELM'S hearty greetings? Or are Kaisers immune from domestic scenes? In private life a husband who has been foregathering with a chum whom his wife holds in abhorrence sometimes starts on his homeward way with the chum's last words echoing in his ears, "Remember me to Mary." And perhaps he really means to do so at first. But as he gets nearer and nearer to the house and to that waiting and wrathful spouse he begins to think of other things that would be much more genial topics of conversation, and when the latchkey scratches the lock he has made up his mind that perhaps it would be better to forget John's message; John will never know the difference, and there is no use in deliberately inviting trouble. Kaisers may be different, but we doubt if KARL really will deliver those hearty greetings to ZITA. And we doubt if WILHELM expected it; WILHELM knows ZITA. We think those hearty greetings were intended not for ZITA, but for the ill-bred persons who have been writing articles in the German press indicating that ZITA did not approve of WILHELM, or WILHELM of ZITA.

WILHELM is in happier vein when he talks to the Town Council of Aachen, or Aix-la-Chapelle. Have the Aacheners been grumbling? If not, why does the Kaiser remind them so emphatically that if it were not for him and the good German sword they might be suffering the fate of "devastated France"? "The offensive goes well ahead." "Our task in the west will be accomplished, but we must be patient." The grumbling Aacheners may ask what "our task in the west" is. The answer must be that it is whatever we accomplish, whether it is the rout of the Allies or a gain of a hundred yards. He is pleased with the patriotism of "Aachen, on the empire's frontier." The empire's frontier is elastic and fluid. Yesterday it was Belgium; today it is Aachen. The ultimate frontier will be wherever I and the good German sword can stay without being put out. Is Aachen so patriotic? We cannot doubt it, but why, then, does it persist in talking French? "We must cease to talk French." A word to the wise is sufficient. Ah, if one could dispose of ZITA as easily as of Aachen! If one could simply say to ZITA, "You must cease to sympathize with the French," and know that it would be done because there was no escape!

PROFESSORS, IDEALISTS, ANGELS.

German professors are servants of the State, missionaries of the Hohenzollern gospel. Many of them are snobs in the Teuton fashion. To wear a reserve officer's uniform is a greater glory than to be a savant of European favor. Germany is compact of drillers and the drilled. The professors belong to both classes. From time to time, since the beginning of the war, they have issued their sophisticated manifestoes and their defenses of indefensible, of criminal German policies and acts. The latest lesson set by "the military masters of Germany" for the professors to repeat relates to the dangers of "world-citizenship," of "idealism." Thus, ERNST HAECKEL, that illustrious pragmatical scientist, writes of "the false cosmopolitan idealism of the German people." When has there been any cosmopolitan idealism in Germany since the age of LESSING, of the indifferent philosophic GOETHE, whose "object was to get to "know man, content in general to let "people go their own way"; of the SCHILLER, later a strong nationalist in "Wilhelm Tell," who was saying in 1789 that "it is a poor and little aim to write for one nation"; of the FICHTE before the peace of Tilsit, before French garrisons held the Prussian cities, before the loss of half Prussia's territory had taught him to give up the half-affected devotion to Paris, the literary fashion of the eighteenth century, the cosmopolitanism of the citizens of little States, a divided Germany, and the Napoleonic legend? FICHTE developed in part a dangerous doctrine of the unlimited power of the State. German cosmopolitanism was an interlude where it was not a pose. FREDERICK the Great is the typical Prussian practical idealist. In the year he came to the throne he published his "Anti-Machiavel," wherein peace is praised, wherein he "would tell the Kings that "their true political interests consist "in outshining their subjects in "virtue." That same year he invaded and grabbed Silesia, "in order "to defend that country against attacks from a third Power." This was a genuine Prussian, a genuine modern German, the hero and the god of the Hohenzollerns; and he had his professors too. As he wrote in "The Seven Years' War":

> If sovereigns wish to make war, they are not restrained by arguments suitable for a public proclamation. They determine the course upon which they wish to embark, make war, and leave to some industrious jurist the trouble of justifying their action.

On the larger scale of today practically the whole corps of professors is set at work justifying. That is part of their work as servants of the State. They get decorations besides, and are well-seen at Court. They are better paid than FREDERICK'S favorite jurist and justifier, Professor VON LUDEWIG, who got, say, $2.25 (three thalers) a day for his assemblage of Prussia's right or claim to swallow Silesia. Forty years the good man labored for the author of "Anti-Machiavel," most Machiavellian of the Kings of his day, and was glad and proud to be paid with the honorific "von." FREDERICK'S Minister, PODEWILS, said contemptuously of this typical Prussian professor's ennobling particle: "A little wind that costs nothing."

The "idealism," the "cosmopolitanism" attacked by the contemporary Ludewigs is willingness to renounce indemnities and annexations, satisfaction with what Professor HAECKEL calls "the infamous" peace resolution of the Reichstag. That, says the professor genially, "gave fresh and terrible "proof of the proverbial political in"competence of 'German Michael.'" That terrible incompetence consists in "the ideal of an international itch for agreement." The professor fears that this will be "victorious over the in"dispensable national real increase of "power." So "German Michael," docile as he is, is a little tired of being dead, wounded, and missing for the benefit of the Junkers and the purple industrials.

One hates to take leave of this band of professors without hearing reverently SPAHN of Strassburg. This is no time for universal peace, he says. "We have to make good the omissions of centuries," that is, rob all the territory and power we can, since we didn't begin to rob till 1864, or rob in good earnest till 1871. But, remember:

> It was we who brought into the world the idea that the common state life of mankind should depend upon a trinity—the right of all, freedom for every individual member of the community, and peace as an ordered state of civilization. Only a race so full of idealism as the Germans are was capable of lighting up the horizon of humanity with an idea so great and eternal. If mankind is gradually to draw nearer to such a superterrestrial goal, it will only be if we once more advance as leaders.

Evidently the Germans have been belied. They are angels of light, apostles of freedom.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

They Forgot What Was Unforgettable.

That the start of the aerial mail service should have been delayed for seventeen minutes beyond the appointed hour—and at the Washington end of the route, too—by somebody's failure to put gasoline in the tanks of the airplane, illustrates one of the most curious possibilities of the human mind. Of course there was nobody, from the Postmaster General down to the humblest mechanic on the flying field, who did not know that gasoline was just as necessary for making the contemplated journey as the airplane itself, or as the aviator to operate it. The very idea that the gasoline could be forgotten—that it would not be provided betimes and in adequate amount—evidently never entered anybody's mind. And it was probably as a result of this certainty that the all-essential fuel was missing when the hour to start arrived!

What was in a way everybody's business, and business that any one of at least half a hundred people could and would have attended to had they not all been sure that it would be attended to by somebody else, was thus left undone, and there had to be a wild scurrying about to remedy the amazing negligence.

Of course nothing adverse is to be deduced from this as to the practicability of sending off the mail planes daily at a fixed time. The equally embarrassing and amusing incident, one can be certain, will not occur again. As much can be said of the mishap that befell this same machine a few miles from the starting point. The aviator seems to have lost his way, and, in making a forced landing to find out just where he was, his propeller was broken. That, at any rate, is the explanation given for the necessity that arose for transferring his burden of mail to such an antiquated method of transportation as a special train plodding along on the ground at the miserable rate of fifty or sixty miles an hour.

The explanation of the descent, indeed, is not quite as plausible as it might be, but it will do, and, anyhow, the breaking of the propeller is adequately accounted for if the landing was for any reason compulsory and hurried. It is the losing of the way that remains a bit mysterious, occurring as it did on a fine day and in a region where notable landmarks fairly swarm.

A Remarkable Group of Misstatements.

By stretching charity close to the point where it breaks with a loud popping noise, it is possible to characterize no more harshly than as a display of amazing ignorance an editorial article entitled "The Repentance of the Red Cross," which the National Anti-Vivisection Federation has taken from The Christian Science Monitor, reprinted in leaflet form, and is now engaged in scattering all over the country. Every single statement made in the article as of fact is false; most of them are not only false, but the direct opposite of the truth as it is known to everybody who has investigated the methods and results of animal experimentation and biological research enough to justify the expression of an opinion of them.

The first departure from veracity is in the assertion that "vast numbers" of subscribers to Red Cross funds had protested against any allotment of its money to the establishment in France of a laboratory for the study of trench and camp diseases. The numbers were not "vast"; they were small, for the great majority of Red Cross subscribers have common sense. But the minority was noisy and it was organized, and the Red Cross made the grave mistake of rescinding proper and beneficent action simply because the threats of the few anti-vivisectionists were not balanced by the assurances of continued and increased support that could have been secured so easily from people to whom the life of an American soldier seems of appreciably more value than that of a white mouse, a guinea pig, or even of a dog.

This, however, is among the least of the misrepresentations made in the article. It asserts, for instance, by clear implication, that the opinion of the medical profession as to the value of "vivisection" is divided, that the "vivisectors" in their confidential moments do not pretend that "the slightest attempt is made to ameliorate the suffering of the animal," and that "the deadening of the suffering of the animal destroys the very raison d'être of the operation." Every one of these assertions is false—ludicrously or abominably false, according to the point of view. To make them worse, they are quite irrelevant to the sort of work which was to be done in the proposed laboratory.

A Collection More Than an Invention.

Only professional engineers will get much, if any, real information from the detailed statement issued by the Government as to the way the Liberty motor was designed and the sources of the various mechanical ideas and devices that are incorporated in its construction. Other readers of the statement will derive from it the impression that the motor is original only in that it combines old ideas in a new way, but in a way that leaves little of mystery in the fact that the congeries as it stands is of narrowly restricted utility and far from the triumph of ingenuity it was hastily claimed to be.

It seems hardly possible that a machine so assembled from other machines, each planned to gain a different end or superiority, would unite the merits of them all, and not very surprising that it does not show any of them to a notable degree. Even the amateur mechanic, however, can now see how it happened that German airplanes already have been captured which contain elements present in the Liberty motor. There is a simpler explanation for that than the wonderful efficiency of German spies at work in the United States and gaining access to our most carefully guarded shops and laboratories. Seemingly we copied their motor, not they ours, so far as any copying was done.

Further elucidations of the Liberty motor's strange history are contained in the articles by Mr. ADAMS in a series the publication of which began yesterday. Those articles are full of information understandable even by the non-expert.

A Choice for Drafted Irishmen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Irish claim that their reason for resisting conscription is that they do not wish to fight England's battles. Could not some agreement be arrived at between the two allies that the Irish who were drafted should have the option of joining the American forces if they preferred to do so?

In that case they would be fighting for the United States instead of for England.

J. ACTON LOMAX.

New York, May 14, 1918.

MAURICE'S BLUNDER.

Unfair Criticism of the French Army Command.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that General Maurice has been punished for his "indiscipline" by being put on "relief pay," he is probably disposed of and we shall hear of him no more. But before consigning him to the oblivion that he seems to deserve we may note that he accomplished the apparently impossible. As official spokesman for the British Army he asked the assembled newspaper correspondents "Where is Bluecher?" and committed about twice as many blunders as there are words in his question. Surely this must be a world's record.

That is why General Maurice lost the position he then occupied, which in turn excited him to make the fatal mistake of attacking the truth of Lloyd George's statements. All the way through General Maurice seems to have made every possible mistake. He was not merely guilty of "a break" or "a bad break"; it was a compound fracture! He was even wrong about the facts, because the French came to help the British immediately after his effusion. Moreover, there was no definite obligation for them to do so. Heretofore the two nations have not sent each other troops except where their armies join and naturally overlap. Before General Foch received authority over the allied forces, who was to decide when the situation called for mutual assistance? That was just the trouble. General Pershing overcame it by putting our troops at the disposal of General Foch. But England and France had not then made that arrangement, and it took time, because no one man had the power to make it.

Very likely the delay of the French assistance was due to that. At least it is a very good excuse for the French, but there is a far better point that they could make. They might most pertinently inquire, "Where is Wellington?"

FRANCIS B. CROCKER.

New York, May 14, 1918.

Notice of the Soldier's Arrival Abroad

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note complaint of Walter S. Kupfer in THE TIMES this morning in regard to a safe arrival postal reaching a relative the day after a soldier had sailed. Mr. Kupfer asks if it is possible that the Government is careless in the mailing of these postals.

Notices are posted prominently in a number of places at the camps of embarkation advising the soldiers to write these cards and telling them that they will find mail bags on board ship in which to post them. When troops arrive at the piers they find similar notices displayed on bulletin boards near the gangplanks, they are advised by word of mouth, and also find circulars posted on the ship, all of these insisting that the mail bag is the proper place to drop their mail.

In spite of these instructions soldiers violate regulations by handing their cards to some sailor or workman. These men drop them in some Post Office box and they are mailed immediately. The fact that Mr. Kupfer received this card the day after his relative sailed is proof that it was mailed in this manner. This office does not begin to cancel and assort these cards for two or three days after the ship has departed.

A. C. BLUNT.
Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. A., (Retired.)
Mail Censor's Office, Hoboken, May 14, 1918.

Germany's Punishment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Professor George Trumbull Ladd's article in yesterday's TIMES, "A Whole World Outraged," is, in my opinion, a masterly one, and in reply to his question, "Should guilty Germany be permitted to ever resume her place among the nations?" I for one give a decided negative, and I think that now is the time to agitate the question of using the most drastic methods possible against Germany and German trade when the war is finished. I consider it the duty of every man and woman in the United States to lend their efforts to this end and refuse to be drawn into any business trade with Germany in the future, and it is their duty to voice these sentiments to this effect now, and impress upon their children the importance of continuing so to do; thus only can these barbarians be justly punished.

BLANCHE LELAND JACKMAN.
Good Ground, L. I., May 13, 1918.

Brisk Recruiting in Ulster.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The impression has been given in certain quarters that the Protestant North of Ireland was opposed to conscription and was inclined to give the Government trouble. I am today in receipt of a letter from Belfast, dated April 26, from a reliable correspondent, who says: "There was a big rush in recruiting, over 2,000 in Belfast, the first week," (after passing the act.) Be it remembered that this is after Ulster had given over 80 per cent. of the total recruits from all Ireland. (Figures only up to Oct. 15, 1916; the proportion would be even greater since.)

R. BENJAMIN GRIBBON.

New York, May 15, 1918.

THE SONG OF THE SHIPBUILDER

Written for the National Service Section of the United States Shipping Board and dedicated to the men in the ship trades.

We work in the oldest stuff of the world—
Water and iron and fire and air,
And the courage of men with a flag unfurled,
To build a bridge from here over there.

With a fleet of ships we'll span the sea,
To carry supplies to you in France—
Guns and food and T. N. T.—
And whatever you need for the big advance.

And what's the difference where we work—
At a bench with a hammer, or a trench at the front?
We all are needed and will not shirk;
We are done with delays! Count us in at the hunt.

And what's the difference how we fight—
With blood or money, labor or guns?
We'll keep the bridge building day and night,
Till we trestle the sea to get to the Huns.

And what's the difference where you are?
We're all on the job with a will to win:
So, boys, do your bit with your gun in the war;
We're doing our bit with the rivet machine.

We'll keep the bridge building night and day;
We'll speed up ahead of the submarine.
We'll build to you, boys, so keep 'em at bay;
We're doing our bit with the rivet machine.

Boys, keep up your courage, we're getting to you,
Khaki or overalls, count us all in—
Knapsacks or dinner pails, we're fighting, too,
And doing our bit with the rivet machine.

In camp or the shipyard we all of us swear
That the hope we are building will span to Berlin;
We're all of us soldiers, to do or to dare;
And we're doing our bit with the rivet machine.

LOUIS K. ANSPACHER.

POST OFFICE BILL PASSED.

Effort to Postpone Second Class Increases Abandoned in Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Post Office Appropriation bill, granting wage increases to postal employes and authorizing Federal acquisition of the pneumatic mail tube systems in six of the largest cities of the country, was passed by the Senate late today without a record vote. The bill, which provides for appropriations of $381,000,000, an increase of $47,300,000 over the House bill, now goes to conference.

Efforts to attach an amendment suspending for at least a year operation of the act, effective July 1, increasing second-class postal rates were abandoned after supporters of the amendment became convinced that it would be defeated. Many Senators questioned the legality of attaching it to an appropriation bill. An effort will be made to add it to some other bill, it is said.

Under the bill as adopted, city mail carriers, clerks, and other postal employes receive an increase in pay of $200 a year, and rural carriers 20 per cent. Overtime pay for postal employes also is provided for in a committee amendment, which the Senate adopted today, 26 to 21, after it once had rejected it.

The Senate retained House provisions appropriating $100,000 for experiments in airplane mail service between cities to be designated by the Postmaster General, and fixing the postage cost for such mail at 24 cents an ounce, or fraction thereof. Senator King of Utah, Democrat, led a fight to eliminate this section, asserting that such experiments should not be conducted during the war, because of the need of airplanes in France.

Before passing the bill the Senate, by a vote of 31 to 19, ratified its action of last Tuesday in accepting the amendment to purchase the pneumatic mail tubes in New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and St. Louis. The proposal was opposed by Postmaster General Burleson.

58 MORE CONCRETE SHIPS.

Board to Expand Program for the Construction of Tankers.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Shipping Board has decided to proceed immediately on a large scale with the building of concrete ships, and will increase the program out of the appropriation of $2,250,000,000 which has been asked for the next fiscal year.

Eighteen concrete ships, aggregating 117,500 tons, have been contracted for. It was announced today that fifty-eight other concrete vessels, at a cost of about $42,250,000, will be ordered as soon as sites for the four new Government yards are chosen. A committee of experts is on the Pacific Coast looking over available ground, after a long trip through the South on a similar mission. Its recommendations are expected to be made soon.

Virtually all of the new ships will be of 7,500 tons each, and many of them will be tankers for the oil trade. Urgent need for ships is felt nowhere more severely at the present time than in the lack of tank steamers for carrying fuel oil to Atlantic Coast ports for shipment to the interior. Most of the existing tank steamers have been taken from coastwise trade for service with the navy.

WAR EXPENSES MOUNT.

Treasury Department Reports $1,229,000,000 Paid Out in March.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Rapid increase in expenses for the army, navy, and shipbuilding program was shown today by a Treasury report covering March expenditures of $1,229,000,000. The Government spent $570,000,000 for the military establishment in March, $47,000,000 more than in the month previous; the naval establishment cost $143,000,000, as compared with $92,000,000, and the Shipping Board spent $116,000,000, against $58,000,000. Completion of contracts was responsible for much of the increase.

For the nine months ended April 1, expenditures included: Military establishment, $3,312,000,000; naval establishment, $921,000,000; Shipping Board, $497,000,000; Treasury Department, $141,000,000; civil and Spanish war pensions, $132,000,000.

The Government's net debt on April 1 was $9,585,000,000, which did not include any of the Third Liberty Loan. Receipts from the Third Liberty Loan today swelled the Treasury's net working balance to $1,647,000,000, the highest record for several months.

MEMORIAL DAY STANDS.

Celebration Not Modified by Prayer Proclamation, President Says.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—President Wilson asked today that Memorial Day be observed as usual and announced that in proclaiming May 30 a day of prayer he did not intend to suggest a modification of the usual memorial exercises. The statement was issued in response to inquiries as to whether the usual exercises should be changed. In some places arrangements had been made to eliminate the usual celebration and to devote the entire day to prayer.

A request that the President suggest to the allied Governments that they designate May 30 as a day for fasting and prayer for successful termination of the war and an honorable lasting peace was made in a resolution introduced today by Representative Campbell of Kansas.

ORGANIZE WOMEN POLICE.

Headquarters School to Train Force of 10,000 as Reserves.

Following up Special Deputy Police Commissioner Rodman Wanamaker's plans to form a police reserve of women, which were approved last week by Commissioner Enright, the following order was sent last night from Police Headquarters to all Inspectors and Precinct Captains:

"You will organize in each precinct within your district a unit of women police reserves, to be made up of patriotic women who desire to render helpful and patriotic work at this time.

"One competent woman will be assigned to command, whose duties will be equivalent to that of a Police Reserve Captain.

"The duties of the Women Police Reserve will be to carry on the auxiliary Red Cross work now being done by the auxiliaries attached to the different precincts; to be vigilant and alert in their respective localities; to discover irregular and unlawful conditions, and to report the same to this department; to teach patriotism and civic duty, and aid in the Americanization of the alien element of the population; to detect and report cases of disloyalty and sedition, relieve cases of distress and destitution, comfort the unfortunate, advise and direct the weak, foolish and idle, and set an example of usefulness and patriotic devotion. Members of the Women's Reserve can be very useful also in looking after boys and girls who may be prone to be delinquent, keeping bad company or pursuing a course that would lead to crime.

"The reserve will be composed of 10,000 women. Women of ability and character will be sought to become members.

"A Woman's Police Training Corps, composed of women between the ages of 18 and 60, will be organized at Headquarters, and will receive training of police matrons, probation officers, and prison attendants."

WOULD LIST ALL MEN TO 45 FOR WAR WORK

Senator Cummins Warns It Is Not Enough to Prepare to Send 5,000,000 Fighters Abroad.

BROAD VIEW OF OUR TASK

Believes Needs Are Greater Than Has Been Realized—Not Sure Men Over 45 Shouldn't Be Summoned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—In urging the Senate to adopt his resolution calling for information from the Government upon the country's industrial power, Senator Cummins of Iowa today declared that not only must America have 5,000,000 men in France within the next two years, but it must organize a civilian army to save industry from collapse. In his resolution Senator Cummins asks the Secretary of Labor and other officials for data as to the number of men available for industrial and agricultural work.

"My proposition is that every able-bodied man in this country between the ages of 18 and 45—and I am not sure that a few years ought to be added to the latter limit—must either work in a useful way or fight," said Senator Cummins.

"This at least should be the policy until we can see clearly that there is a surplus of civil energy that can be permitted to go to waste in unnecessary labor or lie dormant in idleness.

"It must be obvious to every thoughtful man, that the time has come for a careful, comprehensive, serious survey of the entire war situation as it now presents itself. Whatever may have been our former view with respect to a speedy termination of hostilities, it is now reasonably certain that we have before us a long and severe struggle which, if it is brought to a successful end, as it must be, will demand our full strength of both men and material.

"It is not enough to do no more than to drive the Kaiser from power; it is not enough merely to send his brood of murderers into obscurity; it is not enough to take from his conspicuous butchers the weapons they are using in the deadly conflict. We must destroy forever the military menace of that nation, and crush beyond resurrection the criminal designs and the cruel ambitions of the German people—designs and ambitions which through fifty years of education and training have resulted in a savage, brutal, and remorseless society—the implacable foe of Christian civilization, free institutions, and the peace of the world.

"The undertaking which we have assumed has gradually developed into the most colossal task which has ever fallen upon mankind. The difficulties which attend our part in accomplishing the common object of the allied countries are tremendously magnified by one unchangeable fact—an ocean nearly 3,000 miles in width separates us from the battlefields of Europe, and the power we exert here must be extraordinary if we would strike with sufficient force in the fields of Belgium, France, and Italy.

"If our problem consisted simply in raising fighting men, it would be an easy one, for the patriotism, spirit, and grim determination of the people of this country to settle, once for all, the vital issue between Germany and the world would call to the ranks half the population of the Republic. There are, however, other things to be done not less important than our fighting forces.

"We must clothe, equip, and sustain the army and the navy. We must build ships, manufacture guns, cannon and powder, and other infinite paraphernalia of war. We must transport both men and material through submarines and mines to a foreign shore. We must produce all that the army and navy demand for their efficiency, and all that is required for the life, health, and comfort of the men, women, and children who are not enrolled in the fighting organizations. Not only so, but we must produce enough to supply the imperative necessities of Great Britain, France, and Italy and to continue our essential commerce with neutral and friendly nations.

"It will not be disputed that to do this successfully and continuously all the energies of all the people must not only be called into action, but they must be co-ordinated, correlated, and guided by wise, intelligent, far-seeing statesmanship, both in legislation and in execution.

"It is my opinion that before two years shall have passed if we do not call five millions of men into the military service we will have failed to do our part in the war, and will not be able to win the kind of victory which will justify the indescribable losses we will suffer. Everybody understands that to take five millions of our men from industrial occupations in the way those already taken have been enlisted, or selected, would result in an immediate collapse of production and leave not only our army without sustenance and equipment, but the civilians of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy hopeless and helpless.

"Our army must be very largely increased, and at the same time it is of vital importance that our naval and coast defense program should not only be fully and quickly carried out but that it be at once greatly enlarged. It makes me shudder when I think of the partial suspension of work on warships and the almost total suspension of coast defenses because workmen and material are so much needed in other preparations. If by any chance—not probable, but possible—Germany should win in France, and America stood alone against this monster of the ages, our first and maybe our only protection from the hate and power of the enemy would be found in the strength of our navy and the resistance of our fortifications.

"It must not be understood that I am advocating, or that I favor, drafting men for civil pursuits. The constitutionality of a measure of that kind may well be doubted, but entirely aside from the legal aspects of the matter it would be in the highest degree unwise and impractical. The object can be attained through voluntary selection, with the proper organization and leadership. The age of conscription for military service can be advanced to any point, and the idle man or the man whose employment contributes nothing to the welfare of the nation can be denied the privilege of ex

FINDS SERIOUS DELAY IN POSTAL SERVICE

Merchants' Association Issues Report on Result of Five Months' Investigation.

MAIL 13 DAYS FROM SOUTH

Efficiency of Department Said to be Less Than People Have Right to Expect—Inquiry Asked.

The Merchants' Association of New York, through its Director of Research, Fred D. De Beard, yesterday presented to the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives in Washington a report comprising the results of a five months' investigation by the association of mail delays all over the United States. In the report, which has been approved by the Executive Committee of the association, it is stated that the efficiency of the Post Office officials has been materially less than the people have a right to expect and that the delay in the transmission of the mails has caused serious inconvenience to American business men from one end of the country to the other. An investigation of postal methods, with a view to increasing the efficiency of the department, is suggested.

The essential facts brought out by the investigation, as shown in the report, are as follows:

(1) That mails are not dispatched with former frequency;
(2) That they are not fully worked in transit;
(3) That in consequence much stuck letter mail is turned into the terminal stations and there materially delayed;
(4) That inferior mails move with extreme slowness;
(5) That train delays are not a principal cause of slowness in the mails, but that
(6) Insufficiency in the number of railway postal cars, their withdrawal from a great number of routes throughout the United States, and reduction of the crews of railway postal cars appear to be the main causes of the conditions shown.

An additional cause, says the report, is the space basis of payment to the railroads, which leads to the consolidation of mails and a lessened number of trains, thereby reducing the frequency of dispatch, causing the detention of trains for the purpose of transferring mails and overburdening storage cars to such an extent as to prevent the proper working of mails in transit, resulting in the detention of such mails in terminal stations.

The criticism of mail service in New York first became known last December when the Broadway Association, after a series of test letters mailed in various parts of the city, showed that mails were far from regular even within the city. Letters from Washington, D. C., and outlying places, such as Poughkeepsie, also showed that something was wrong. The Broadway Association addressed a report to Postmaster Patten of New York, and about the same time the Merchants' Association announced they would make a test that would cover the entire country. The present report is the outcome of this test. The inquiry was ordered by the Board of Directors of the association, and was made by the association's Committee on Postal Affairs, aided by the Research Bureau and a corps of experts.

Through the American Bankers' Association envelopes were obtained covering a week's business for a tendays period in twenty-three banking centres. An analysis was made of the postal clerk records on twenty-six railroads to develop the causes and extent of the delays to those trains. Analysis was also made to learn from Post Office reports of the reductions in postal car service.

In addition, about ten thousand test letters with return envelopes were mailed in two series to 800 correspondents scattered from one end of the United States to the other. In the first test one letter and in the second test two letters at different hours were mailed to correspondents daily for twelve consecutive days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays. These various tests and analyses brought out the following conditions of fact, which were embodied in the report:

First, that material and in many cases serious delays in the transmission of mails are general throughout the United States; second, that on more than 25 per cent. of the postal trains mail service has been wholly abolished, thereby curtailing such serious delays occur in the assorting and forwarding of mails in terminal stations; fourth, owing to insufficient postal car space per train sufficient time for mail handling; large quantities of mail are habitually left on platforms of principal stations of important mail routes from New York; fifth, the movement of important postal trains has been until recently seriously delayed by the conditions imposed by the Post Office Department as to loading and unloading of mail at important stations.

The report cites cases of where letters have been as long as from ten to thirteen days in transmission between cities in the South and New York.

In the matter of terminal delays, the report has this to say about conditions in New York City:

In this city terminal delays to inferior mails have been, during recent months, continuous and prolonged, and great accumulations of mail have resulted. For many weeks not only were the platforms at the Pennsylvania terminal crowded to the ceiling, but large stacks of mail, probably numbering several thousand sacks, were piled in the adjoining area, open to the sky and without protection. By reason of the great accumulation, no space was left for working, and much of the mail was untouched for many successive days. In this case the condition seems to have been in large part due to the failure of the department to comply with the Postmaster's urgent demand for more space. It is stated that the congestion, after persisting for weeks, was finally cleared up by a desperate remedy, namely, by shipping the unworked mail to the extent of several carloads per week to other cities, there to be assorted and forwarded. Similar conditions have frequently prevailed at the Grand Central terminal station, and considerable detention there of inferior mails is common.

Seeking the causes of the delays, the reports say:

In view of the great increase in postal business it might be reasonably expected that the facilities of the department would have been correspondingly expanded to cope with the increased business. This has not been done. On the contrary, by reason of a fundamental change in departmental policy and methods, postal facilities have been greatly reduced, with the result that the efficiency of the service has been seriously impaired. The railway postal car service—the most essential and serviceable factor in the prompt movement of the mail—has been heavily curtailed without supplying an adequate substitute.

The report closes with a recommendation for a Congressional investigation of postal methods.

Camp Concert at Mrs. Hammond's.

The ballroom at the residence of Mrs. John Henry Hammond, 9 East Ninety-first Street, was the scene yesterday afternoon of a camp concert, given by Mr. and Mrs. Francis Rogers in aid of the Art Workers' Club for Women.

Mr. and Mrs. Rogers recently returned from a tour of the camps at the front where they entertained the American soldiers as well as the men of the Allies. They repeated their program of entertainment for the soldiers, giving amusing anecdotes, recitations, and songs. The several hundred women assembled joined heartily in the chorus when Mr. Rogers sang "Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag."

1% Per MONTH on PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
Applications for loans of large amounts will be considered at the office at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street.

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.
BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.
BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

TO OUST DR. LUCK FROM PASSAIC SCHOOL BOARD

Mayor Says He Will Remove German-American for "Un-American Utterances."

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., May 16.—Dr. Paul Luck, leading member of the German-American Alliance and the Passaic Turn Verein and a member of the Board of Education, will be removed as a member of the School Board by action of Mayor George N. Seger, who today announced that he would demand his resignation "on the grounds that his recent utterances in the press were un-American."

Dr. Luck, prior to the meeting of the School Board on Monday evening of this week, when the German language was eliminated from the High School curriculum, bitterly assailed those who petitioned the board for its expulsion. He declared that they were "blockheads," and that the members of the local branch of the American Defense Society, who petitioned the board, were "ridiculous."

In a statement given to reporters on Monday morning, Dr. Luck highly praised German Kultur and the German ideas of education, comparing them with the American, which, he said, were "not good." He declared that German should be taught in every school in the country and that it should be made compulsory. The course in the High School in this city was elective and nearly 300 students took the subject.

There were about fifty citizens present at the board meeting on Monday evening, who demanded of the board that it eliminate the subject. Dr. Luck denounced them openly at the meeting. When William W. Welch, a Passaic lawyer, said that the statements in the newspapers of Monday afternon made by Dr. Luck "were more seditious than those made by men now in internment camps," Dr. Luck replied:

"But you can't intern me; I am an American citizen."

Mr. Walch's answer to that was that his citizenship papers could be taken away from him by the Government, and that he could then be interned.

Dr. Luck declared to newspaper men on Monday that "a country that has fought the whole world for more than three years must be a wonderful country, and the language of that country worthy of studying."

Mayor Seger said that he had received a "large number" of letters from citizens who demanded that Dr. Luck be removed, and that a greater number had made the same demand to him personally.

"I feel," he said, "that the demand is general and that there is a general feeling that the doctor's utterances are un-American."

Dr. Luck is about 55 years old. He was born in Germany and came to America twenty-six years ago. He has been a dentist. He is an eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist, and is considered well-to-do. He has long been active in the German-American organizations in Passaic, especially the German-American Alliance and the Passaic Turn Verein, and he was active in the big German-Austro-Hungarian War Fund drive before the United States entered the war.

Even Dr. Luck's closest friends were greatly surprised at his statements. They say that they always felt he was loyal to the United States and that they never knew him to give Germany any praise.

He was appointed a member of the Board of Education a little more than a year ago by Mayor Seger.

In an effort to stop the spread of anarchistic propaganda, Federal officials last night arrested Salvatore Sergi, a barber of 112 East Hanover Street, Trenton, N. J. The warrant was forwarded from the Department of Labor in Washington. Sergi came here in 1917 from Italy, and will probably be deported.

Frederick Fedoff and Tony Tachin, convicted of making seditious speeches in Bayonne recently, were yesterday sentenced to serve ten years in State's prison.

John Sulzcki of 157 Eighth Street, Jersey City, a Russian, was held in $5,000 bail in Jersey City yesterday on the charge that he tore up a service flag and made disloyal remarks about the Government.

Oscar Matson, a Finn, who was found wandering around the Picatinny Arsenal, near Dover, N. J., with wood alcohol and matches in his possession, was arrested last night by army intelligence officers. No charge has been made against the man. He is suspected of having come into the country without going through the immigrant inspection and, if this is proved, he will be deported.

DRAFT BILL GOES TO WILSON

House Adopts Conference Report Exempting Medical Students.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The House today passed without a record vote the conference report on the bill requiring registration in the draft of youths who have become 21 years of age since June 5 last. The Senate previously had agreed to the report, and after its passage by the House it was sent to the President.

As finally agreed to, the bill provides that men registered under it shall be placed at the bottom of the lists of those classes to which they will be assigned, and that students now in medical and theological schools shall be exempt from the draft.

The only opposition to the bill in the House today was on the student exemption feature. Representative McKenzie of Illinois, Republican, denounced the provision as "class legislation, un-American, and violative of the principle that all Americans are equal."

Representative Kahn of California, Republican, in reply, said it was necessary to exempt medical students in order that the doctors who lose their lives in the war may be replaced and the country saved from a recurrence of the prevalence of "quacks" from which it suffered some twenty-five years ago.

SCHOOL TO RAISE $300,000.

Endowment Planned to Aid Daughters of Men in the War.

A campaign for a war service fund of $300,000 is being conducted by the St. Agnes School for Girls of Albany, to provide an endowment to be used in giving free instruction and board to the daughters of men in the army and navy of the United States, who are without means or are killed in service. No discrimination will be made between children of different religions. At least 50 per cent. of the fund will be invested in Liberty bonds, it is said. A subscription of $15,000 will provide an endowed scholarship, $700 will pay for a student for a year, including vacations, and $500 will pay for a student for a school year. All contributions, it is announced, should be made payable to the St. Agnes's School War Fund and sent to Jonas H. Brooks, Treasurer, 55 Elk Street, Albany, N. Y.

Among the patrons of the fund are Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Governor Whitman, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, and Elihu Root.

OPEN DRIVE TO SAVE 4,700 BABIES HERE

Dr. S. Josephine Baker Urges Co-operation of Women in Nation-Wide Campaign.

CRADLE DEADLIER THAN WAR

Health Expert Says 4 Per Cent. Die in Allied Armies and 12 Per Cent. in Infancy.

Accepting as their inspiration the slogan "We must Hooverize our children" and "No mother's baby is safe until every mother's baby is safe," the Health Committee of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense met yesterday afternoon at the City Hall and officially opened the Federal Children's Year, the object of which is to aid in saving the lives of 100,000 children under 5 years of age in the United States.

Dr. S. Josephine Baker, Director of the Bureau of Child Hygiene of the Health Department, who acted as Chairman, announced that to New York City had been assigned the task of saving the lives of 4,700 babies under the age of 5 in the coming year. The meeting was attended by several hundred delegates from a large number of social, civic, and neighborhood organizations.

In outlining the scope of the work, Dr. Baker said that there were four casualties in the allied armies out of every 100 men engaged in the course of the year.

"In the United States, 12 babies out of every 100 die in the course of the year," she added. "So that one way of putting it would be to say that it is three times safer to be a soldier in the trenches in this horrible war than to be a baby in the cradle in the United States.

"It is not only a necessity but a patriotic duty to see that our children are well cared for," she continued. "We are spending our manhood in the war but we cannot afford to lose the next generation. The children of this generation will take up the affairs of the world in the period of reconstruction and carry it on.

"In Europe they have seen fit to save more babies and to devote more time and money to child welfare work than to anything else except fighting," Dr. Baker declared. With reference to maltrition, she asserted that at the present time but 1,500,000 quarts of milk were sold in the city, a decline of 500,000 below that of last year.

"The children of the poor have almost been compelled to forego the use of milk from their diet and they have been given wines and whiskies instead," she added. "In New York City the birth rate has already gone down since we entered the war. The infant death rate is increasing and undernourishment is increasing. We are going through the same experience of Europe only we are three years behind them in statistics, but we have not learned our lesson.

"We are going to need the wholehearted and vigorous assistance of every woman in the city. We are going to have volunteer doctors and we must have volunteer assistants to them, women who will work in the examining centres and who will do the follow-up work. In a week or two Teachers College will start a training course for volunteer helpers, and I hope many women will take the course."

The five boroughs of New York City will co-operate in the work. The Committee on Home Care and Nursing, of which Miss Lillian Wald is Chairman, is planning a house-to-house canvass in order that every mother may be reached. Meetings and exhibits will be held in all the boroughs.

In the course of the meeting copies of the President's letter indorsing the movement were passed around. Volunteers were asked to apply to the Headquarters for Children's Year, 139 Centre Street.

Health Commissioner Copeland returned yesterday from Washington, and announced that he had established working relations with the Federal departments. He said he invited two of the sanitarians from the Navy Department and the Public Health Service to come to New York in order to make a survey with a view to aiding the Health Department control those matters that were of interest to the Government. The Federal authorities will take no internes away from the city hospitals or do anything to embarrass the city Health Department. Dr. Copeland said, except in cases of stern necessity.

Mrs. Laura G. Cauble, Deputy Commissioner of Public Markets, called on the Health Commissioner yesterday, and discussed with him the problem of furnishing the poor of the city with milk at low prices. Dr. Copeland said that next week he would hold a conference with the city and State Commissioners of Food, and with some farmers, and the question of the milk supply would be gone into.

HEALTH DRIVE OPENS MAY 26.

Will Aim to Rid City of Dump Heaps and Piles of Rubbish.

Health Commissioner Copeland, speaking before the Civic Club, 14 West Twelfth Street, announced last night that the health drive of his department would begin on Sunday, May 26, and would last a week. The purpose of the drive will be to rid the city of the dump heaps and rubbish piles and the insanitary accumulations due to neglect and carelessness that contribute to disease.

Dr. Copeland said that it was his purpose to further the work of the Bureau of Public Health Education and not to disband this activity of the department. He also declared that the Bureau of Child Hygiene would devote itself with even greater energy than in the past to every activity of the Department of Health that had to do with the health and development of child life in the city.

The Health Commissioner announced that the facilities of the Health Department had been placed at the disposal of the Federal authorities in the effort to care for the soldiers and sailors who visit and pass through the city.

JEWS RAISE $2,786,400.

War Relief Committee Estimate Year's Need at $15,000,000.

It was announced by the American Jewish Relief Committee for Sufferers from the War yesterday that $2,786,400 had been collected for the 1918 fund of the organization by appeals sent to Jews throughout the country. It was added that to meet increasing demands in providing food and clothing for the Jews in Europe it had been estimated that the American Jewish Relief Committee must raise a fund of $15,000,000 this year. Recent cablegrams tell of increased suffering among the three million Jews in Poland and Eastern Europe, it was said.

According to an officer of the committee, Baltimore raised $430,000, while Wilmington, Del., is nearing the close of a drive for $100,000. Clarksdale, Miss., with a Jewish population of thirty-three families, led in per capita contributions, raising $12,000. A spirit of co-operation between Jew and Gentile in the cause of war relief work was displayed throughout the campaign, said the committee's representative, as many contributions were received from non-Jews.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.
THE JEWISH CENTER,
131 West 86th St.
Shabuot Services
Friday Morning, May 17, at 9.
RABBI MORDECAI M. KAPLAN
"THE VOICE OF HOREB"
Friday Evening Services at 6:30.
Sabbath Morning, May 18, at 9.
RABBI MORDECAI M. KAPLAN
"THE NEED OF VISION."
Everybody Welcome.

THREATEN TO STOP ALL SUBWAY WORK

Employes Demand Advance of One-third—Service Board Asks Estimate Board to Act.

About a week ago the men employed on the new subways notified the contractors that unless they received a 33 per cent. increase in their wages by May 15 they would seek work elsewhere. The men were asked to delay action until the contractors could discuss the matter with the Mayor and the Public Service Commission, under the new law permitting the commission and the Board of Estimate to abrogate present contracts and save the contractors from further loss due to increased costs of labor and materials.

On Tuesday representatives of the contractors and the workmen discussed the matter with the commission, and later went to City Hall to talk with the Mayor, but the Mayor refused to see them without a special appointment. Yesterday the contractors again called upon the commission, and Acting Chairman Whitney wrote to the Board of Estimate, setting forth the need for haste if the 5,000 men employed on the subway were to continue the work. After referring to the law permitting new arrangements to be made with contractors, the letter said:

"It seems important that both the Board of Estimate and the commission should at once declare whether they propose to proceed under this law. It is the opinion of the commission that such a declaration should be made at this time because both the labor forces and the contractors should know what the attitude of these bodies will be. If relief is assured where it is warranted by the facts it would undoubtedly stabilize the labor situation and help the contractors in fixing their policy.

"The situation is that the labor organizations have made a demand upon the commission and the contractors for the scale of wages now offered in identical lines by the Federal Government in this vicinity. The declaration to the commission by the contractors' association is that unless relief is possible the wages cannot be paid.

"On the other hand the officers of the labor unions state that unless the men are assured that they will receive this scale it will be impossible to hold them. To this extent, therefore, an emergency has arisen which can be met only under the authority granted by the Lockwood law."

The commission suggests that the Board of Estimate name a committee to confer with a similar committee of the commission to discuss the matter. The letter says a few months ago there remained $35,000,000 worth of work to be completed before $80,000,000 worth of rapid transit lines could be put into operation. But about $7,500,000 worth of work has been done since, so there remains less than $30,000,000 worth to be completed.

Part of the uncompleted work is in the Seventh Avenue and Lexington Avenue Subways, which the commission hopes to have in operation by midsummer. It was said yesterday that estimates, showing the needs of the War and Navy Departments and Shipping Board, are presented in concrete form. It can then be determined whether the needs of these departments will permit the use of labor by other industries on any considerable scale and whether it is practicable to attempt a large increase in the output of the steel mills.

The plans of the Shipping Board for expansion of its program are a factor in bringing about the present situation. The Shipping Board does not want steel enough next year to build more than 10,000,000 tons of steel ships. Officials of the steel industries think that this amount can be supplied in addition to the requirements of the navy and the army without cutting off many of the less essential industries.

GOETHALS EXPLAINS PLANS.

Tells House Committee How Supplies Will Be Shipped to Army.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Government's freight diversion plan, as explained to the House Military Committee today by Major Gen. Goethals, acting Quartermaster General, contemplates shipment of supplies to American troops as follows: From New York, 65 per cent.; Baltimore and Norfolk, 10 per cent. each, and Philadelphia, Charleston, and New Orleans, 5 per cent each.

Major Gen. Black, chief of engineers, told the committee $230,000,000 was needed for cantonment construction in France, and asked for $250,000,000 more for the purchase in France of supplies other than railroad materials.

General Goethals said terminal storage depots at the various ports would be of a permanent character. He asked an additional $150,000,000 for their construction, which will make a total of $380,000,000.

Asked if the large amount of freight intended for shipment through New York would not add to the congestion of the port, General Goethals said the Allies were arranging to move a large part of the future supplies through Southern ports, which would relieve New York. General Goethals said the Brooklyn terminals would not be abandoned in favor of a proposed location in New Jersey.

The committee will report the army bill, on which today's hearings were based, substantially in accord with the estimates already made public, totaling $1,771,000,948. About $5,000,000,000 for heavy ordnance and fortifications will be recommended in addition by another committee.

LEVI P. MORTON 94.

Former Vice President Celebrates His Birthday in Washington.

In excellent health and keenly interested in affairs, particularly the war, Levi P. Morton, once Vice President, yesterday celebrated his ninety-fourth birthday. At his home, 400 Park Avenue, it was said that Mr. Morton had not yet returned from his usual six months' stay in Washington, but that he intended to do so in a couple of days, preparatory to passing the Summer at Ellerslie, his 1,000-acre estate at Rhinecliff-on-Hudson.

Mr. Morton was born at Shoreham, Vt., on May 16, 1824. He had retired from active political life when, in 1888, he accepted the nomination as Benjamin Harrison's running mate. Two years after he ceased to be Vice President he became Governor of New York, 1895-96. From 1881 to 1885 he was Minister to France.

Miss Mary W. McBurney a Bride.

The marriage of William Howard Gardiner, formerly of Boston, but who has resided for several years in New York, and Miss Mary W. McBurney, the daughter of Mrs. John W. McBurney, took place yesterday at the residence of the bride's mother, 118 East Fifty-fourth Street, in the presence of the members of the family and a few close friends. As Mrs. McBurney is in mourning, the wedding was a quiet one, and the bride had no attendants. Mr. Gardiner's best man was Candler Cobb. Mrs. Gardiner is a niece of Henry F. Eldridge, her mother having been Miss Louisa Eldridge.

Miss Patterson to Wed Tomorrow.

The wedding of Miss Emily Marie Patterson, granddaughter of former United States Marshal John Wesley Jacobus and Mrs. Jacobus of this city, and Charles Benjamin Brush will take place tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Central Presbyterian Church, Fifty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue. Miss Patterson has been active in Red Cross work.

Miss Falson Wed to Lieut. Norris.

Announcement is made of the marriage on Wednesday of Lieutenant John Langdon Norris of Boston, who has been assigned to aviation duty at Wichita, Kan., and Miss Elizabeth Falson, a daughter of Dr. W. F. Falson and Mrs. Falson, at their residence, 45 Glenwood Avenue, Jersey City. The Lieutenant and his bride will go to Wichita, Kan., to remain for the present.

TO DISCUSS STEEL NEEDS WITH BARUCH

Heads of Big Concerns Will Hold Win-the-War Conference in Capital Today.

COAL PROBLEM INVOLVED

Department's Requirements to be Canvassed and the Possible Output Considered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Executives representing the large steel concerns will meet Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board, here tomorrow to determine the most effective way to control and distribute the steel output of the nation to help win the war. All phases of the situation, including the possible curtailment of less essential industries, coal production and transportation, will be considered. Government departments engaged in war work will be asked to submit estimates and the steel producers will be called upon for figures of plant capacity.

Among those asked to attend the conference are Charles M. Schwab, Chairman of the Board of Bethlehem Steel and Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the Shipping Board; E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation; J. A. Topping, Chairman of the Board of the Republic Iron & Steel Company; E. A. S. Clarke, President of the Lackawanna Steel Company; E. G. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Company; J. A. Campbell, President of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, and J. A. Burden, President of the Burden Iron Company.

By some who are in close touch with the steel situation it has been held that the solution of the problems confronting the Government largely depends upon means to increase the coal supply and better the transportation facilities so that there will be no repetition of the conditions of last Winter.

In connection with the output of steel it has been argued that there will be sufficient for ship construction and all the ammunition and guns that can be transported without cutting down many less essential industries to a point that would mean practical suspension.

Such a situation, it has been held, does not call for more control of the steel industries than those which have already been taken.

A stir has been caused by proposals to cut the output of passenger automobiles to 25 per cent. of normal and treat the piano industry in a similar manner. Arguments against such steps have served to suspend, temporarily at least, a program of drastic curtailment of many industries.

It is believed that a better idea of the steps necessary to speed up the war program will be obtained when the estimates, showing the needs of the War and Navy Departments and Shipping Board, are presented in concrete form. It can then be determined whether the needs of these departments will permit the use of labor by other industries on any considerable scale and whether it is practicable to attempt a large increase in the output of the steel mills.

The plans of the Shipping Board for expansion of its program are a factor in bringing about the present situation. The Shipping Board does not want steel enough next year to build more than 10,000,000 tons of steel ships. Officials of the steel industries think that this amount can be supplied in addition to the requirements of the navy and the army without cutting off many of the less essential industries.

COULD BLOCK PUBLISHERS.

Suggestion That Move to Canada to Avoid Rates Would Be Valueless.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The announcement that periodical publishers were contemplating the removal of their publishing houses to Canada to avail themselves of a possible advantage over the zone system of mailing rates in this country, which goes into effect July 1, attracted very little attention at the Post Office Department today. The matter was brought to the attention of Postmaster General Burleson but he had no comment to make upon it. Assistant Postmaster General J. S. Coons, who has charge of the administration of postal rates, said he had not sufficiently examined the proposition to gather just what the publishers thought they could accomplish.

An official in the department who said he could not undertake to speak for the attitude of the Postmaster General or for the policy of the Administration upon the matter, said: "The idea of moving their business to Canada in advance of any understanding with the department would be fatal. Such matters are so easily controlled by the Governments concerned that little time would elapse before the publishers would find themselves as badly off in Canada as they think they will be here.

"The postal laws can be quickly changed by international postal conventions, and, even if that were not the practice, Congress could speedily act in a manner to catch up with the proposed arrangement and blank it entirely. About ten years ago a question arose as to the treatment of our publishers in Canada. The Canadian postal authorities took the position that they could not carry our magazines and weeklies at the second-class rates prevailing in the United States, and announced the intention to make rates based on cost. The United States Post Office Department sent Second Assistant Postmaster General Shalenberger and Mr. Bacon, the Chief Law Clerk of the department at that time, to Canada and an amendment to the existing postal treaty was negotiated by which the matter was promptly adjusted to the satisfaction of both countries and the publishers.

"In the present case this might not be so easily attainable, but any effort to get by the new zone rates if this Government seriously proposes to collect them would hardly make headway long. So far as I know the matter, however, has hardly come to the attention of officials here in the department. I confess that until it was called to my attention I had not noticed the proposal. The plan I suppose would be in many cases for the publishers to move their printed periodicals by freight or express in bulk to convenient Canadian points for mailing, and in others the printing could actually be done in Canada. To establish the business of printing on the scale required for some of our publications would be a gigantic task, involving large expenditure of capital that could hardly be risked in the face of the certain action of both Governments to adjust any possible advantage in rates for Canadian mail matter over that of this country."

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 16.—Discussing the suggestion that American magazine publishers might find it profitable to issue their periodicals from Canada, offered by Charles Johnson Post, director of the Publishers' Advisory Board, at a meeting yesterday in New York, Cyrus K. Curtis, President of the Curtis Publishing Company, today said:

"If the postal authorities continue their present attitude toward the publishing business of the country it may be that, in desperation, they will have to take some such step in the future, provided they are convinced there will be no change for the better in the situation. In the present stage, however, the proposition seems to be too vague to warrant further discussion."

George B. Harris Suffers a Stroke.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 16.—George B. Harris, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Burlington Railroad, suffered a slight stroke of apoplexy on Wednesday morning, but today he was reported better. His brother, John F. Harris, of Harris, Winthrop & Co., formerly of Chicago and now a resident of New York, it at his brother's bedside. Mr. Harris has been connected with the Burlington road for fifty-two years. He is 70 years old. In 1910 he retired from the Presidency of the road after nine years in that office.

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

GARDINER—McBURNEY.—On Thursday, May 16, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. John W. McBurney, 118 East 54th St., Mary McBurney to William Howard Gardiner.

SPEERS—CAMPBELL.—On May 15, at Camp Dix, by Chaplain Bell of the 306th Infantry and Rev. Thomas Guthrie Speers, Margaret Louise Campbell, daughter of Mrs. William C. Campbell, to James H. Speers of the Machine Gun Corps, 312th Infantry, son of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Speers, both of Montclair, N. J.

SUPPLE—SCHOONOVER.—Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Schoonover of 140 Kingsland Road, Nutley, N. J., announce the marriage of their daughter, Rachel Hosner, to Lieutenant Leonard J. Supple, on May 10, 1918, at Petersburg, Va.

HOUGHTON—BUDD.—May 13, Natalie Budd to Lieut. Henry S. Houghton, Jr., U. S. A.

Died.

ALEXANDER.—On May 15, 1918, Henry, beloved husband of Louisa G. Alexander, (nee Heitler,) and brother of Mrs. Lena Klady and Mrs. Katie Meyer, aged 60 years. Relatives and friends, also members of New York Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. E., and Pioneer Home, are respectfully invited to attend funeral services on Friday, May 17, at 8 P. M., at his late residence, 101 Fairview Av., Jersey City. Funeral Saturday at 10 A. M., private.

AST.—On Wednesday, May 15, 1918, Frederick C. Ast, aged 42 years, beloved husband of Camille. Funeral from his late residence, 2,051 Blackrock Av., Bronx, Friday, May 17, at 2 P. M. Members of Celtic Council No. 1,105, Royal Arcanum, are respectfully invited to attend.

CAROLIN.—Month's Mind Mass for Margaret R. Carolin, St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, Lexington Av. and 66th St., on Saturday, May 18, at 8 o'clock.

CARR.—May 14, Sanny Carr. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Friday, 1 o'clock.

CHIVVIS.—Suddenly, on May 16, Helen M. R., beloved daughter of George H. and Anna Tormey Chivvis, at her residence, 212 Dean St., Brooklyn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DALEY.—Marie Kain, wife of Dr. Robert M. Daley of 43 East 27th St., and daughter of James Kain and Maria Wood. Funeral services at 14A East 39th St., Saturday morning, May 18, at 11 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

DE BISCUCCIA.—Count Silvio N., on May 15. Funeral from his late residence, 200 Madison Av., Friday, May 17, at 9 A. M., thence to Holy Innocents Church, West 37th St., where mass will be celebrated. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

DELANEY.—On Thursday, May 16, 1918, after a brief illness at Roosevelt Hospital, Dr. Timothy Delaney. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DINKELSPIEL.—At her residence, 138 East 94th St., on May 15, Mary, relict of Simon Dinkelspiel, and beloved mother of David, Benjamin, Henry, Amelia Baer, Sallie Dinkelspiel, Rebecca Schleestein, Laura Goodman, Julia Herman, and Lucie Lacka. Her funeral services Sunday morning, 10:30, Chapel, Beth Olom Fields, (Cypress Hills,) Brooklyn, N. Y. Kindly omit flowers.

DUANE.—On Wednesday, May 15, 1918, at his residence, 19 West 54th St., William John Duane, in the 87th year of his age. Funeral Friday, May 17, 9:30 A. M., Zion and St. Timothy's Church, West 57th St., between 8th and 9th Avs.

FRANK.—Pinta Lodge, No. 331, Knights of Pythias.—Members are requested to attend funeral of Brother Chancellor Brother Abraham Frank Friday, May 17, 2 P. M., from 707 West 180th St. Manfred Nathan, C. C.; Sam Abraham, K. R. S.

FRANKEL.—Gustave, suddenly, on May 14, beloved husband of Amelia Frankel (nee Reagan) and father of Anna Frankel. Funeral from his late residence, 321 West 55th St., Saturday, May 18, at 10 A. M. Interment Philadelphia. Newark (N. J.) papers please copy.

FREEL.—On Thursday, May 16, Thomas F. Freel, beloved husband of Mary M. Freel. Funeral from his late residence, 64 Bay 17th St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 18, at 10 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Sinbar's Church, Seventh Av. and Bay 20th St., at 10:30 A. M. Automobile cortege.

GEOFFROY.—On May 16, Lillian Plummer, beloved wife of James L. Geoffroy. Funeral services from her late residence, 709 West 170th St., on Sunday, May 19, private.

GIBBONS.—On May 14, John H. Gibbons, at his residence, 141 Catnedral Parkway, beloved father of Agnes D. Gibbons and husband of Annie G. Gibbons. Funeral from St. Thomas the Apostle Church, 118th St. and St. Nicholas Av., Friday at 10 A. M. Member of the Wm. D. Kennedy Post, 42, G. A. R.

HANLON.—May 16, suddenly, Kate Hanlon. Funeral from her late residence, 638 Lexington Av., Saturday, 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass, 10 A. M., at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 50th St. and 5th Av. Interment Calvary.

IRWIN.—May 14, Charles Irwin. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Friday, 10:30 A. M.

McCULLOH.—On Thursday, May 16, 1918, of pneumonia, Kate Montent, wife of Charles Sears McCulloh and daughter of the late Sylvanus and Marie Louise Mayo. Funeral service at her late residence, 223 West 139th St., New York, on Saturday, May 18, at 2 P. M. Interment private. Yonkers and Baltimore papers please copy.

McVICAR.—Suddenly, at Yonkers, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 14, 1918, Thomas McVicar, in his 63d year. Funeral service at late residence, 209 Woodworth Av., Yonkers, Friday, May 17, at 2:30 P. M.

MacDOWELL.—May 15, 1918, Walter T. MacDowell. Funeral services at his late home, 306 East 21st St., Flatbush, Brooklyn, Saturday, May 18, at 10 A. M.

MARTIN.—Suddenly, on May 14, 1918, at Old Point Comfort, Julia Whitney, daughter of George A. Whitney of Rochester and wife of Edward S. Martin. Funeral at St. James's Church, 71st St. and Madison Av., at 10 o'clock Friday morning.

MAURICE.—On May 12, Lieutenant Benjamin Van Dyke, U. S. Reserve Corps, Aviation Section, in the service of his country, Ellington Field, Texas, age 24, beloved son of Benjamin and Mary Adams Maurice, Mamaroneck, N. Y. Funeral Friday, May 17th, 2:30 P. M., St. Thomas's Church, Mamaroneck. Carriages will be in waiting at station for train leaving New York at 1:06 P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

MONGON.—Suddenly, at New Haven, Conn., May 15, Frederick V. Mongon, aged 34 years. Funeral from the residence of his brother, John C. Mongon, 142 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday, May 18, at 9 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Mary's R. C. Church at 9:30 A. M.

MORDAUNT.—On May 16, 1918, at Lakewood, N. J., Francis Lionel, son of the late John and Harriet Cumberege Mordaunt of Flaxburton, Somerset, England. Funeral services, private, on Saturday, May 18, at All Saints' Church, Lakewood, N. J. English papers please copy.

OLMSTEAD.—Martha Ann Olmstead, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Herman Rosenthal. Funeral services Friday morning, May 17, 11 A. M., at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Westchester Av., Westchester.

QUIST.—On May 16, Louise Quist. Funeral services from her late residence, 163 East 49th St., Friday evening at 8:30 o'clock. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

REECE.—Died of wounds received in action in France on April 20, Frederick B. Reece, Captain Royal Engineers, attached Royal Air Force. San Francisco papers please copy.

ROBERTS.—On Wednesday, May 15, Margaret J., wife of the late John J. Roberts, mother of Mrs. S. F. Ballam (nee Clara Roberts) and daughter of the late Rev. John G. and Magdalene M. Jones of Pittsburgh and Catasaqua, Penn. Funeral services at her late residence, 230 Whiton St., Jersey City, Friday, May 17, 8 P. M.

ROUSSEAU.—At Ossining-on-the-Hudson, David Rousseau, on May 15, 1918, in his 74th year. Funeral services on Saturday at 2 P. M., at his late residence, Woodmount, Ossining. Interment Woodlawn.

SABIN.—At the residence of his son, F. H. Sabin, 528 Hillside Terrace, West Orange, N. J., Thursday, May 16, 1918, George Frederick Sabin, in his 75th year. Funeral private. Oshkosh (Wis.) and St. Paul (Minn.) papers please copy.

SCOTT.—On Saturday, May 11, 1918, at Eustis, Fla., George Scott of the firm of Darmstadt, Scott & Courtney, N. Y. C., in his 80th year. Funeral services at the Boardman Chapel, 18 Clinton St., Brooklyn, on Friday at 2 P. M. Interment private.

SEIDEL.—Ernest W., on Thursday, May 16. Services at his late residence, 703 West 178th St., Saturday evening, May 18, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

SPEYER.—On Wednesday, May 15, Estelle L., widow of Edward George Speyer. Funeral services at the residence of her mother, Mrs. R. H. Morse, 308 West 123th St., Saturday, 8 P. M. California papers please copy.

STEERS.—Leanore, youngest daughter late James Waterbury and Elizabeth Steers, granddaughter George Steers, May 15, Hillburn, N. Y. Services Friday evening, home of sister, Mrs. W. E. Gillen, L

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—In Room 8, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. —Equity.

Stanley Wks<Twisted Wire, &c, Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—Room 433, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

Harvey Hubbell<Gen Elec Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—In Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar. Case on—McConnell< Hubbard. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Ramsberg<T Hogan Griggs<Central RR. & Bag.

DISTRICT COURT—Ward, J.—In Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. —Admiralty.

Daly<Tug P RR, No 32.
McCaldin Bros<SS B R Jones & Tugs.
Howell<D, L & W RR & Barges.
Vall<Ship Asmund & Bush Co.
Woods<Tug Henrico.
Righter<same.
M J Knutsford Corp<Barber & Co.
Kuhnhold<Deutsch Astral Damps, &c.
Wendell<Tug Wm P Cahill.

DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Compagnie<Titania.
McBean<CNY.
Dunkley<Cal Pack Co.
Weipert<Flaxman, (2.)
Cs<SS Boxes Tomato Catsup.
Herbert<L V RR.
Dougherty<same.
Fechtl<same.
Hoffman<same.
Washburn<MacArthur Bros.
Re Hess.
Am Star Line<Dee.
Cavenaugh<P RR.
Herbert<All Transp.
Nelson<P RR.
U S<Greenleaf, (2.)
Pizzuto<Erie, (2.)
Interstate<SS Mayaro.
Merritt & C<McCaldin
Matthews<P RR.
McWilliams<same.
Same<Tug Overbrook.
Same<Tug Mercer (3.)

Peterson<Penn RR.
Nagoli<Cunard SS Co.
McWilliams<Tug Greenwich.
O'Boyle<McQuade Stevedoring Co.
Same<Welch Lgt Co.
Auditore Stevedor Co<SS Columbia.
Timmins<Lgtr Key West.
Same<Lgtr Edwin.
Clark<Scow D & I No 8 & CNY.
Erie RR<Tug Donner 9
Penn RR<Erie RR.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 328, Post Office Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Admiralty.

Canadian SS Co<Adriatic
Norton Crossing Co<Bark Queviffy.
Bleakley<Sttug John D Dailey and P J T Co 7
Hubbard.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312, Post Office Building, Brooklyn, N. Y. —At 10:30 A. M.—Criminal.

US<Steffani.
Same<Kiernan.
Same<Marciano.
Same<Ackerman.
Same<Pisano.
Same<Brielof.
Same<Burns.
Same<McKinley.
Same<Lynch.
Same<Shaw.
Same<Lawton and Burnett.
Same<Smith.
Same<Shea.
Same<Imhof.
Same<Mulligan.
Same<Jaglinski.
Same<Jankowsky.
Same<Ruszkowski.
Same<Jameson.
Same<Zobel Co.
Same<LaFaye, Jr.
Same<Quinn.

Same<Love.
Same<C White.
Same<Pett.
Same<Salaitz.
Same<Martinez.
Same<Tayler.
Same<Derrick.
Same<Leesch.
Same<Dillingham.
Same<Kelly.
Same<Casper.
Same<Muccigrosso.
Same<Bonamonti.
Same<Kiburis.
Same<Kenny.
Same<Kirk Chemical Co, (7.)
Same<Rosenblatt.
Same<Ryder.
Same< A White.
Same<Rollins.
Same<Lynch.

BANKRUPTCY CALENDAR—At 2 P. M.
Discharges:
Killian Volkman, George D Bishop, W H Firch & Co, Max Slutzky, Gebhard Wachter, Morris Abramowitz.
Composition:
Paul Albert.
Motions:
Gussie Nankin, Ph Feldman & Son, Paul Albert, Harry Mark, trading as Arlington Button Works, Solomon Greenspan, Abraham Krieger, Sigmund Wolloitz, Sarah Chalowitz, trading as the Summer Ave Poultry Co, Morris Berman, Morris Lefstein and Sarah Rosenfeld.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Schintaius<Lackawanna Steel Co.
Knowles<NY&H, McCullough<PaRRCo.

German Nat Bank<Carnegie Trust Co.
Noyes<1st Nat Bk NY

Court takes recess today until May 27.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Dowling, Smith, Page, and Merrell, JJ.—At 10 A. M. Motion calendar.

Rogers<Matthew Payne Dental, &c.
Re Kinniburgh.
People<Puchman.
Same<Olshin.
Same<Flanagan.
Goldsticker<Enright.
Drury<Offenbach.
Dolson<Jacobs.
Schwitzer<Pezenik.
Catoni<Union Ry (2.)
People<Mantin.
Walsh<Butterick Pub Co.
Madero Bros<Harris Warehouses.
Sel<Pinkiert.
People<Palluch.
Prudential Ins Co<Nat Bank of Commerce.
Wagner Trading Co<Battery Park Nat Bank.

Battles<McClevey.
Adams<Interocean Oil.
Hirt<Mayer.
Wilkinson Bros & Co<Ebbets.
Erdman<Hartford Accident, &c, Co (2)
Catona<Union Ry (2.)
Schlanger<Heyman.
Trainor<Goodrich.
Re Cagan.
Re Fox (Quinlan.)
Re same (O'Brien.)
Re same (Equitable Trust Co.)
Re Field.
Laskofsky<Pocahontas Consol Coll Co.
U S Expansion Bolt Co<Marmorstein.

Non-enumerated motions at 10:30 A. M.:
Best<Nathan (2.)
Harby SS Co<Erie RR.
Dunn<CNY.
Dahlgren<Flieser.
Zarfin Gen Accident, &c, Co<Union Ferry.
Battery Pl Commi Co<De Willis.
Friedlander<Hartley.
Hirshfeld<Fuld & Hatch K Co.
Cohen<Rothschild.
McFadden<McCormick
Murray<Bus Motor Truck Co.
Luneschloss<Berman Bros Co.
Cohen<Gilmartin.
Mayforn<Carroll.
Shaine<Kugelman.

McCallum<Beau Site.
Underhill<Underhill.
Times Sq Auto Co<Motor Car Equip Co.
Meyer<Int R T.
Flake<Atlantic Coast Line Ry.
Re Clarkson.
Neil<Neil.
Black & White Town Taxis<Aronson.
Barrus<Cooper.
W & W Dress Co<Mass B & I Co.
Simiansky<A Marks & Sons.
Helm<Helm.
Re De Ridder.
Sarasohn Land, &c, Co<Roberts (2.)

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Loeb<U S Sanit Effic
Separat Appar, Inc.
Fill<Fuchsman.
Moscowitz<Berlin.
Re Chappell.
Wilner<Johnson.
Re Arnold, (petit.)
Kemp<Hudson & Co.
Mfg Liability Ins<McQuade Stevedor Co.
Gabel<Brown Pig & Iron Co.
Re Martens, (Russell.)
Re Cons Comm Merch.
Marcontonio<Lorillard.
Friedman<Friedman.
Bigham<Bigham.
Berlin<Dry Dock, E B'way & Batt RR.
Fuhr Wallpaper Co<Hoytreis Const Co.
Muller<Volken.
Watkins<Gilbert.
Wells<same.
Rutherford Rity<same.
Kerekes<Kerekes.
Seffer<Thompson Bros McKenzie<Lane.
ONY<Livingston Co.
Titus<Cent Park N & E RR.
Newman<Newman.
Re Miller, (Sugerman)
Benjamin<Moench.
Copeland<Copeland.
Re Lampert, (Israel.)
Rutchik<Wilson.
Blackburn<NY Rys.
Haberman<same.
Tenenblatt<same.
Lenker<same.
Palaco<same.
Walsh<same.
Tennenblatt<same.
Hemmerich<same.
Kritch<same.
Geisler<same.
Feegenbaum<same.
Lynch<same.
Curani<same.
Fazio<same.
Fleming<same.
Rezoza<same.
Bernstein<same.
Armstrong<same.
Arcowitz<same.
Kilman<same.
Bernstein<same.
Blinchick<same.

PART II.—Greenbaum, Sr.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Newburger, Motions:
Re Sisson<Golden.
Wood<Dudley.
Nolbedding Composite Metal Lath Co.
Wilmot<Commi Newspaper Co.
Stehlick<Stehlick.
Rizzo.
Elliott<Farley.
Thompson<Griscom Spencer Co.
Bishop<Dilson.
Preferred causes:
Cardilli<Cardilli.
Re Flanagan.

PART IV.—Mullan, Case on.

PART V.—Hotchkiss, Case on.

PARTS VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.

PART IX.—Blur, Case on.

Mansbach<Fed Ins. Standard Paint Co<Lurken.
Newcashlades<Petri.
Cohen<Dyneto Elec Corp.
Arnstein<Jorgenson.

PART III.—Delehanty, Inquest—Ning<Casaca.
McNellis<Kenavan.
McElroy<Harrington (2.)
Suter<Lehigh Val RR.
Gleich<NY Rys.
Ogus<same.
Baron<Austin, Nicholas Co.
Jones<Int R T.
Haller<NY Rys.
Daly<CNY.
Norwood<Bradley Con
Appell<Int R T.
Tesori<Bush (2.)
De Perri<Mathiezen.
Broderick<Hilbern.
Grimmelbein<Middendorf.
Rubinstein<Richman.
Stern<C I & B RR.
Schleicher<Straus.
Ost<Porter.
Mahlke<Wolf.
Folx<Pugh.
B Urbach<NY Rys.
I Urbach<same.
B McIntyre<same.
R McIntyre<same.
Hirnberg<same.
Sper<Whitridge.
Doney<Wells, Fargo & Co.
Downs<Goodman Con.
Whitman<NY Rys.
Von Grimm<Smith, Hauser & Maul, Inc.
Ahrams<same.
Schechter<Ward Bak.
Brutin<Crawford.
Grotto<NY Rys.
Haven<Schlaefer.
Warwick<NY Rys.
Schneier<C I & B RR.
Orenstein<Gottfried.
Garfutt<Grumman.
Murphy<CNY.
Mary Chestney<Baumann.
D Chestney<same.
Mark Chestney<same.
Daly<Kalbfleisch.
Jansen<NY Rys.
Sneider<3d Av RR.
Stutland<Lipschitz.
Smith<Belt Line Ry.

PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.

Fox<Artic Placer M & M Co.
Cohn<Triangle Waist.
Jackson<Fid & Cas.
Rebman & Co<N Y C RR.
Sophian<Fid & Dep Co of Md.
Am Phone Co<Kenyon Mfg Co.
Guar Trust Co<Cobb
North Eastern Const Co<CNY.
Hennessy<Pearse.
McNeill<Shellitto.
People ex rel Feinstein<Shernoff.
McCutcheon<Boston & Maine RR.
Moore<Kraus.
Topokyan<Western Cartridge Co.
Post & McGord<N Y Municipal Ry.
Quick<Huddleston Marsh Mahogany Co.
Neely<Kernochan.
Crowley<Glascoe.
Harvey<Kernochan.
Brown<Raritan Chem Works.
De Moro.

TRIAL TERM—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term rules.

PART III.—Delehanty, Case on.

PART IV.—Whitaker, Case on.

PART V.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Cohalan, Case on.

PART VIII.—Hendrick, Case on.

PART IX.—Donnelly, Case on.

PART X.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Kellogg, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XII.—Giegerich, Clear.

PART XIII.—Ottinger, Case on.

PART XIV.—Tierney, Case on.

PART XV.—Guy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, Case on.

PART XVII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Collins<McWilliams.

PART XVIII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Hardman Tire, &c, Co<Standard Vulcan, &c.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, Motion calendar.

Anna C Buchanan, Philip J Dwyer, Henry D Norris, Elizabeth Frickhaber, Giuseppe Sicieranza, Esther Morris, Mary L Castano, John M Martin, Vincent Grzegozewsky Henrietta Lippert, &c, Anna Collins, &c, James W Carlile, Louise Beauchene, Arne Astrup, Orazio Zocco, George W Gerken, Andrew Clanson, Laura Lengyel, &c, Frank D'Asperanto, Ernest de Sourlier, Richard Wurm, Despina Storch, Kornilo Surdunsurch, Bernard O'Neill, Daniel McCrane, Thomas F Murray, Archibald V Larter, Marie E S Wiggins, Charles L Bell, Wilhelm Jung, Walter Muller, Infl, Lillian K Muller, Ivor B Muller, Nathan Spolan, John M Eastman, Harry B McComb, Toba L Wursel, Margaretha Boerner, Flora A Gordon, Peter Mahon, Sarah Land, &c, Co<Roberts (2.)

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, No day calendar.

S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Etta<Lyon, John E Trainor, Sabina Kenny, &c, James A Jones, Jr, Anna M White, Matilda E Starbuck, Dr Louis Schaefer, Edna W Hutton, Wessie Buttlewick, &c, Mary H Bates, Clarence L Crater, Mary E Martin, Christian Trinks, Albert Baumann, Jennie Hyatt, Thos H Lowerre, Jr, Marion G Riegel, Kathryn L Van Norden, Joseph J Walker, Margaret M Fitzgerald, Infl, Joseph Wolf, Samuel B Holdsworth, Louisa S Wright, Louise E Jones, &c, John E Stuerwald, Joseph M Reilly, Patrick Hennessy, Samuel H Lasker, Mary K Stocker, Floyd Grant.

Wills for probate:
Brono Kalish, Amy Bradford, Jennie A Shaman, Solomon Isaacs, Susan L Smith, Heinrich Brandt, Vinzenzo Giaridini.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Purdy<Beth Truck.
Nash<Goldberg's Sons.
Fleming<McGovern.
Overing<Kelly.
Regal Co<Binger.
Thomassian<Blumenthal.
Cumming<Kelly.
Gibson Dist Co<Morrissey.
Arnowitz<Levine.
Itzkowitz<Casino Hall Ves<Willino.
Clark<Brown.
Cole<Schildwachter.
Shiller<Horn & Hardart.
Cravota<Mastellone.
Silver<Rheinfrank Co.
Klein<Simons.
Stackell<42 St. & c Ry.
Diller<Union Ry.
Orenstein<Flaum.
Stoller<Wilhelm & Co.
Eisengart<Kleingenstein.
Madden<Hirschorn.
Kaplan<Morgenthau.
Briedofsky<Theoman.
Hoffman<Raymond Beck Co.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Garfinkel<Read.
Tuzioli<N Y Rys.
Lewis<same.
Blankstein<Maxwell.
Gollubier, Inc.
Rubenzahn<Hechtman.
Foran<N Y Rys.
Edgertyn Aniline Corp<O'Neill Bros Co.
Cicero<Feldman.
Peugeot Auto Import<NY Central RR.
Farber<Yeska.
Shalkowitz<Bent.
Ehrlich<Sherman.
Connolly<NY Rys.
Nagengast<Kelly.
Manen<Weinberger.
Wiggins<Martinson & Nilbur.
Goldberg<Rottenberg.
Stegman<Univ Taximeter Cab Co.
Klein<NY Rys.
Newkirk<Sing.
Goldstein<Stone.
Warehouse Merc Co<Marine Metal, &c.
Palzer<NY Rys.
Neubauer<same.
Weiss<same.
Goldberger<Larkin.

Leary<Pentil.
Crystal Film Co<Fallner.
Healy<Adler.
Altamasio<Schlesinger
Klein<Slabey.
Feingold<Santor Const
Klein<Shuberg.
U S Raincoat Co<Schwarzfelder Co.
Thompson<NY Rys.
Carey<same.
Levine<same.
Gabriel<I R T Co.
Miller<Marden, Orth & Hastings Co.
Kraus<Zochowiski.
Frank<McCormack.
Rosenzweig<NY C RR.
Stipienza<Nemirowsky.
Tessler<Sklamberg.
Racussi<NY Rys
Schwartz<Malbach.
Lieberman<NY Rys.
Miller<Pabst Brew.
Cohen<Cohen.
Spander<Hencken & Willenbrock Co.
Mulnick<Rosenberg.
Sonnenshine<NY Hys.
Friedman<same.
Steinberger<Dwight Wine
SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Braunstein<Greenberg.
Gilman<Union Smoked Fish Co.

PART II.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Murtha & Schmoll Co<Elo Bldg Co (2.)
Kupferberg<New Home Gas, &c, Co.
Rampel<Willard Storage Battery Co.

5th Av Coach Co<Picker Bros.
Fairfax Hotel Co<Barrion.
Palmer<Seibert.
Hotel La Salle Co<Chamberlain.
Paterno Rlty Co<Bloom.
Meyer<Auerbach.
Slavis<Chopak.
Gray<Nelkin.
Bakst Bros<Lore.
Bolger<Levene.
Federal Adv Agency<Rub & Celluloid H T
Hirschhorn<Shiffman & Co.
Curtis<Gray.
Grief<Steinfeldt.
Campagna<Rowe.
Gibson Dist Co<Morrissey.
Kolodsky<Greenberg.
Cantor<Rothenberg & Co.
McGeorge<Moore.
Warren Prod Co<Caravel Co.
Klein<Samilson.
Solomon<Slabedin.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Re Duggan.
Re Redgate (Baldwin)
Re Harned.
People ex rel Carman (Hulbert, Commr Docks.
Re People's Surety Co
Blum<McDermott.
Field<Schmuckler.
L Weis<The J B Greenhut Co.
J Weiss<same.
Zubrickis<Phila & Rdg Coal & Iron Co.
Riggs<Van Brunt.
Gleason<Gleason.
Cusack<B, Q Co & S RR.
Sullivan<C I & B RR.
Leonard Davidson Co<Keller.
Quick<The Winton Co.
Vincent<Johnson.
Weser<Fuehrer.
Raiford<Raiford.

PART II.—Scudder, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Benedict, Kaufman<Mooney.
Clarke<Clarke.
Benach<Benach.
Sullivan<Shay.
Kugelman<Shay.
Gillespie<Gillespie.
Lamport<Wolfinger & Lashberg Bldg Co.
Otrin<McGee.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day upon the call:

Re CNY and block bounded by Elizabeth Pl, Barbadoes Creek, Jamaica Bay, and Beach 63d St.
Ten House Dept CNY<1,685 Atlantic Av.
Goldman<NY Mun Ry et al.
Anwald<Allen-R Corp.
Bloehm<Bloehm.
US Port Bldg Corp<Joyce.
Fitzpatrick<Rozell.
Cosmopolitan Bank<Israel.
Sternberg Con Co<Ditmars.
Kerner<Kerner.
Kulkin<Levinson.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 921.

TRIAL, TERM—Part I., Cropsey, J.; Part II., Lasansky, J.; Part III., Jaycox, J.; Part IV., Kapper, J.

Lipshitz<Rindeman & Darcy<B H RR.
Feld<Miller.
Karpen<NY Rys.
Bocchiaro<Conti.
Wisinsky<Williams.
Grahame<Wasserman & ano.
Zuchoska<Taub & ano
Wilson<Heaney.
Vaughan<Molinolli et al.

Beltrone<Nassau RR.
Lynett<Sea Beach Ry & ano.
Hyland<Fleischman.
U S Title Guar Co<Simon.
Superstein<Standard Cigar Stands Co.
Schmidt<Seeth.
Podolski<N Y Cons RR
Clifton<B H RR.
Curran<Nass RR and ano.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Kalberman et al<Johnson<CNY.
Carlson<Broer.
Rahrey<Gurlew.
Marcus<Fid & Cas Co of N Y.
Wechsler<Von Rappaport.
Currie<Grossman.
Dusceml<CNY & ano.
Veil<Walter and ano.
Freitag<Nas RR.
Jacobs<Rial.
Leide<Elkema and ano.
O'Brien<Barber Asphalt Co.
Cirillo<Cuscino.
Stoller<Palatnick.
Golin<Alevoll.
Cookingham<B H RR & ano.
Austin<Kathmeyer et al.
Potts<Bleyer & ano.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4776.

Katz<Katzenbelowsky & Co.
Witt<B H RR.
Medical Assocs Rty Co<UR Title Guar Co.
Morris<Postal Auto.
Jarvis<Sullivan, Lee<Metzger.
Sweazella<David Mayer Brew Co.
Gluck<B H RR.
Valverde<Winton.
Banner & ano<Donovan.
Hitchings<Wyckoff et al.
Dodd<Nassau RR.
Pointer<B H RR.
Wanamaker<Otis Elevator Co.
Ramsey<Ebinger Baking Co.
Deannahito<B H RR.
Krietzer<Lefkowitz.
Ventiro<B H RR.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

PART V.—Campbell, J.—At 10 A. M.

Berlowitz<Klyde.
Gaydica<McLaughlin.
Bushwick Sav Bank<Horowitz.

Lynch<Volckening, (2.)
Waterman<Waterman.

DAY CALENDAR—Roy, J. Case on—Zubow<Teglano & Co.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Seeger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Murphy<Hutchinson.

Industrial Savings & Loan Co<De Hart.

Also for the hearing of motions.

Surrogate's Court.

AT WHITE PLAINS—Sawyer, S.

Wills for probate:
Timothy McQuade, Mollie T Garvie, Sarah A Clarke, Will C Hull, George E Edwards, Charles H Young.

Executors' account:
Newman C Lyon, Hiram E Benedict, Harvey W Hall, John B Copcutt, Jacob Mayer.

Josephine A Poggie, Seth Bird.

Transfer tax motion:
Emily Beresford.

Administrators' acct
Mae E Brown, Bridget Dermody.

Petition for appointment of Co Trustee:
Elizabeth Black.

Motion
Howell Dobbs.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Fawcett, J.—At 10 A. M.

Guildner<Wendel, (case on.)

No day calendar.

Remainder of calendar passed to Monday, May 20.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2320.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.

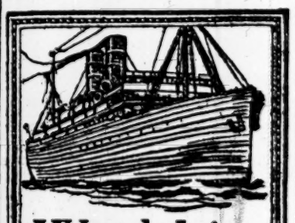
Buono<Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.
Bergmann<B H RR.
Winoor<I R T Co.
Volz<Bierck.

Goldstein<NY Con Ry.
Equity cause:
Hamilton Elec Co<Driscoll.

THE VINDICTIVE.

Photograph of the British cruiser Vindictive, which led the attack on the German submarine bases and was ultimately sunk across the Ostend channel, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

STEAMSHIPS.



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STEAMER BENJ. B. ODELL
Regular Sunday Service to Highland Falls, Newburgh, Beacon and return. Delightful day's outing. Restaurant. Frankiin St., 9:00; W. 129 St., 9:30 A. M.
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PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $2.00
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ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3.
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PAPER SURPLUS $105,165.

North American Pulp Trust Reports Gross Income of $3,528,451.

The North American Pulp and Paper Companies Trust reports a gross operating income of $3,528,451 in the year ended Dec. 31, a decline of $484,659 from the total in 1916. Operating expenses decreased $524,000, and the outside income of $629,386 showed an increase of $421,137. Administrative expenses, interest charges, &c., absorbed $1,213,500, and the final surplus before providing for minority stockholders' interests was $105,165, compared with a deficit of $309,360 the year before.

The annual meeting of stockholders was held on Tuesday. They were informed by J. E. A. Dubuc, President, that earnings had not come up to the expectations held at the opening of the year because of war conditions. The necessity of turning over part of the coal supply at the St. Lawrence mill to the Canadian Government, he said, had retarded operations. Fuel conditions for the current year, he stated, were satisfactory.

Stock Exchange Seat Brings $53,000

The New York Stock Exchange membership of Frederick H. Tate was yesterday posted for transfer to Thomas F. Nelson. The price of the seat was $53,000, a decline of $2,000 from the last previous sale of an Exchange seat. The firm of Auchincloss, Joost & Patrick yesterday proposed to substitute Sherman B. Joost as floor member in place of James C. Auchincloss.

Boneless Shad

Everyone likes Shad—but not the bones.

The magic of the Ansonia chef has removed the objection, namely, the bones. The deliciously rich and full flavored meat of this most famous fish is served in a number of ways, each as a masterpiece of culinary art. To those who have never tasted Shad a la Ansonia, there is a new epicurean delight in store.

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BROADWAY 73RD TO 74TH STREET
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UNDER THE PERSONAL DIRECTION OF GEORGE W. SWEENEY

Mrs. Britely Says:

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FEATURE SOCIETY DANCERS.
MUSIC BY JOHN MARINARO'S ORCHESTRA
MRS. MAGILL, HOSTESS.
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MORE CHANGES IN ENEMY TRADING-LIST

Additions Include Many Dutch, Spanish, and South American Firms.

SCANDINAVIANS HIT, TOO

Ban on a Few Dutch East Indian and Norwegian Companies Removed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Vance McCormick, Chairman of the War Trade Board, issued today a long supplementary list of additions to and removals from the Enemy Trading List. It was explained that the indication of an address for a name on the list is not intended to exclude other addresses of the same person or association. Unless otherwise specified, a listed name refers to all branches of the business in the country. The additions to the list are:

ARGENTINA.

Brohme, F., Buenos Aires.

BOLIVIA.

Bazar Boliviano, (Dohrmann, Dahse & Co.)
Calle Commercial, Poto.
Gasser, Gebhardt, Santa Cruz.
Harrison, Jorge, La Paz.
La Exposicion, (Dohrmann, Dahse & Co.)
Calle Sucre, Poto.
Wallerspiel, (Walterspiel,) German, Bogota.
Payot, Jorge D., Oruro.

BRAZIL.

Peterson, Adolf, Pernambuco.
Rodriguez, da Fonseca, Alfredo, Porto Alegre.
Thun, A., Rio de Janeiro.

CHILE

Chile, Austral, Santiago.
Deutsche Zeitung, Santiago.
Huber, E., Concepcion.
Jacob, A., & Co., Valparaiso.
Mertens & Roepke, Valdivia.
Petruschkin, Ifia & Co., Santiago.
Tiempo Nuevo, Santiago.

DENMARK.

Fersk Sild Export A. S., Jernbanegrade 4, Copenhagen.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Michels, Dr. Albert, La Vega.
Stahlmann, Johann, La Romana.

ECUADOR.

Alban, Alcividades, Machalilla.
Alban, Alfredo, Machalilla.
Alban, Felipe, Machalilla.
Alban, Juan, Machalilla.
Alban, Luis, Machalilla.
Alban, Pedro, Machalilla.
Buchwald, Federico Wilhelm von, Quevedo.
Mortola, Jose Dapelo.
Pintelen, Karl, Quito.
Wulckew, Richard, Quito.

GUATEMALA.

Cecilia, Plantation Co., Guatemala City.
Franke, Conrad, Retalhuleu.
Hartman, Juan, Guatemala City, and Tumlador.
Peper & Co., Guatemala City.
Sauerbrey, Carlos, Guatemala City.
Vogel, George, Guatemala City.

MEXICO.

Biermeister, Gustavo, Masatlan.
Gartner, Pablo, Vera Cruz.
Heyn, Carl, Mazatlan.
Hoffman, Max, Tuxpachula.
Ritter & Bock, Sucs., S. en C., Merida.
Schaumann, Enrique (of Ritter & Bock Sucs.), Merida.
Voight, Claudio, Puebla.

NETHERLANDS.

Ascher, Ernest, & Co., Rotterdam.
Daniels, G., & Co., Boschstraat, Zaltbommel.
Evangelische Broedergemeenta, Zeist and Haarlem.
Holandsche Crediet en Effectenbank, Hooge Nieuwstraat 84, The Hague.
Koch, Wilhelm, & Co., Keizersgr 516, Amsterdam.
Kol & Co., Heerengracht 130, and Papenburgsteeg 5, Amsterdam.
Nieuwe Berging Maatschappij N. V., Haven, Maasslus.
Pintsch, Julius, Croesslaan, Utrecht.
"Rapid Export;" (F. W. Rummel,) Goudsche Singel 40A, Rotterdam.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

Auw Ling Sioe, Macassar.
Berkenbosch, Joh Konigsplein W. 6, Weltevreden, Java.
Biljart Fabriek Emma, (see "Emma" Biljart Fabriek).
Brinker, Reinier den, Sourabaya.
Cleton, Frans, Medan-Deli, Sumatra.
Davidson, D., Bandoeng, Java.
Davidson, H., Java.
"Emma" Biljart Fabriek, Batavia.
"Hagen" Bouwmaatschappij, Sourabaya.
Handrikus, D. W. A., (Landbouw Onderneming Lho Kroell,) Sumatra.
Kang Thaij San (Chop) Seng Tjiang, Padang.
Koenig, Gustav, Batoe.
Lho Kroell, Landbouw Onderneming, Sumatra.
Liem Tjeng Liong, Macassar.
Lim Sie Loen & Co., Petoedoengan, Samarang.
Lodewijk, F., (see Ludwig, Friedrich).
Ludwig, Friedrich, (or F. Lodewijk,) Heerenweg 6, Macassar.
Not Giok Thie, Macassar.
Pieterman, J. W., (P. O. Box 1, Sourabaya.)
Poseloa Radja Estate, Sumatra.
Schoek, R. J., & Co., Noordwijk, Weltevreden.
Sion, John Van, Gorontala.
Straits Sumatra Trading Co., Medan.
Spiegel, H., Winkel Maatschappij, Samarang.
Ten Gim Guan, Medan.
Yap Kim Seng, Macassar.
Zuid Borneo Steenkolen Maatschappij N. V., Bandjermassin, S. E. Borneo.

PERU.

Agencia General del Centrol, Huancayo.
Benites, Guillermo, Lima.
Bromberg, Max, (of Bromber & Co.,) Lima.
Calderon, Gregorio Paredes, Trujillo.
Chaves, Manton, Trujillo.
Danmert, A., & Co., Lima.
Gunther, Ernest, Lima.
Hoeller, Otto, Huancayo.
Kuan Lock & Co., Trujillo.
Martinez, V., Callao.
Minera Wolfram, Compania, Lima.
Meiners, Adolph, Lima.
Wing Man, Trujillo.

SALVADOR.

Altchul, Carlos, San Salvador.
La Livreria Universal, San Salvador.

SPAIN.

Allgemeine Erzgesellschaft, Seville.
Anibara Arana y Co., Vergara.
Deutsch, Eduardo, Malaga.
Fabrica, Malagnena de Sulfato de Cobre, Malaga.
Ferbeck, Jose, Calle Zorrilla 11, Madrid.
Plaza del Ensanche 5, (Bilboa.)
Flottman, H., & Co., Calle Jorge Juan 47, Madrid.
Geulen, Enrique, Calle Mallorca 321, Barcelona.
Goudschall, Hikke, Rambla 11 de Febrero, Sta. Cruz de Tenerife.
Haendel, Kurt, Madrid.
Hispano La Belga, Libar.
Iberica Commercial, La, Paseo de Garcia 56, Barcelona.
Kraemer, W. O., Calle de Luis Taboada, 36, Vigo.
Lowenthael, Hugo, Hotel des 4 Nations, Barcelona.
Pletschek, Othmar, Calle Aribau 36, Barcelona.
Ramos, Antonio, Madrid.
Ries & Co., Colon 72, Valencia.
Rodriguez Leira, Gerardo, Madrid.
Romero, Enciso Gabriel, Calle Escortal 3, Madrid.
Sociedad Gaspar Ponsa, Espinas and Jose Bras, Plaza Doctor Letamendi 13, Barcelona.

SWEDEN.

Ashberg, Olaf, Norrtullsg 3, Stockholm.
Fettindustri, A B, Malmo.
Hammer, John, (see Hammer & Co., A B, Vastra Tradgardsgatan 4, Stockholm, and Gothenburg.)
Nya Bank, Stockholm.
Schaffer & Budenberg, A B, Klara Sodra Kyrkogatan 18, Stockholm.

URUGUAY.

Armellino, Adolfe, Montevideo.
Favaro, Aquiles, Montevideo.
Giganda, Pedro, Montevideo.

VENEZUELA.

Cerveceria Nacional, La, Caracas.
Gossewisch, Theodor, Valencia
Jess, Eduardo von, Maracaibo.
Thoas, Carlos, San Cristobal.

The removals from list are:

BRAZIL.

Marino, Ernesto & Co., Sao Paulo.

CHILE.

Galeria Alexandri, Santiago.

GREECE.

Margaritis, J., Piraeus.

MEXICO.

Ibarra, Carlos, Guadalajara.
Sarabia, Jesus, Mazatlan.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

Sabina Estate, East Coast of Sumatra.
Sean, C., Sumatra.
Holst, H. A., Sourabaya.
Leersum, O., van, Sourabaya.
Ruygrok & Co., Prinsenstraat, Batavia.
The Siang Tjoe, Sourabaya.
Wytman, A., Medan, Sumatra.

NORWAY.

Christianssands Elektrochemiske, A S, Fiskaa, near Christianssands.
Fiskaa Nitrate Works, Christianssands.
Smith, E. A., A S, Munkegate 39-41, Trondhjem.
Trosviksslip & Verksted, (Patent Slipway Co.,) (Trosvik Reparationsslip and Kulforretning,) (Einar Stensrud,) (Brevik.)

PERU.

Chappuis, Manuel, Lima.

SPAIN.

Morales, A., Fernandes de Los Rios 19, Madrid.
Union Musical Espanola, Barcelona.

URUGUAY.

Del Campo, Carlos, Montevideo.

VENEZUELA.

Willson, Cook, W., Maracaibo and San Cristobal.

WABASH EARNS $4,227,105.

Net Income Decreases $1,163,803—Gross Revenues, $40,471,999.

The report of the Wabash Railway Company for the calendar year 1917, published yesterday, shows a decrease of operating income for the year of $1,127,587, in spite of an increase of $2,750,894 in gross operating revenues, which attained the record total of $40,471,990. Operating expenses increased during the year to $28,468,896, a rise of $3,094,479, while taxes increased by $288,988.

The net income of the road was $4,227,105, a decrease of $1,163,803, and sufficient to pay the 5 per cent. dividend on the A preferred stock, with approximately 4 per cent. left over for the 5 per cent. B preferred stock, and nothing for the common.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 16.—Forty-six new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $2,949,550, were chartered today. They include:

Columbia Wood Specialties Corp., Germantown, $6,000; J. B. Schultz, W. T. Findley, J. H. Groteclose, Suffern.

Monroe Warehouses Co., Rochester, flour and grain, $100,000; W. P. Healy, F. W. Collet, F. M. Quinlan, Rochester.

Olean Palace Laundry and Cleaning Co., Olean, $65,000; S. W. Wright, C. B. and C. H. Margeson, Olean.

Charles Davidson, Manhattan, groceries, drugs, and chemicals, $20,000; C. Davidson, F. T. Forrester L. Seitz, 346 Broadway.

Wilson Decalcomania Paper Co., Manhattan, $50,000; R. Wilson, R. Badcock, W. A. Herrmann, 1,324 Union Av.

Griffith Dairy Products Corp., Madrid, St. Lawrence County, $100,000; William Taloott, B. V. and W. E. Griffith, Madrid.

Wallkill Dairy Co., Shawangunk, $20,000; W. W. McElhone, O. S. Jansen, G. E. McCord, Wallkill.

The Jonhson & Moses Realty Co., Stapleton, $50,000; C. H. Moses, H. H. and I. D. Johnson, Tompkinsville.

Speedwell Contracting Co., Manhattan, $5,000; S. Green, J. and I. Fischel, 280 East 81st St.

Scientific Glass Ornament Co., Manhattan, $30,000; O. A. Boehm, O. M. and O. Von-Berbuth, 57 West 65th St.

Edwin N. Appleton, Manhattan, military and naval text books, $75,000; H. A. Metz, E. J. and E. N. Appleton, 1 Broadway.

Bates-Bowman Corp., Manhattan, hotels and restaurant, $1,300,000; E. D. Miller, G. W. Sweeney G. T. Sandalla, Murray Hill Hotel.

B. L. M. Bates Corp., Manhattan, hotels and restaurants, $3,000,000; G. W. Sweeney, E. D. Miller, C. R. MacDonald, 676 Hudson St.

Duprex Paint Corp, Manhattan, $50,000; C. A. Christoffers, J. C. Reichert, E. D. Ziegler, 630 West 135th St.

Fulton County Supply Co., Gloversville, $5,000; J. Ireland, G. C. Potter, A. Aaron, Gloversville.

Highland Grange, Garrison, Putnam County, $175,000; E. T. Ware, D. Brunnschweiler, W. L. Woodward, 32 Liberty St.

Industrial Appliances Corp., Manhattan, telephone, telegraph, and phonograph devices, $10,000; N. V. Rothenberg, J. J. Sullivan, M. C. Kahl, 35 Nassau St.

Dehoust & Benedict, Brooklyn, realty, $5,000; I. J. Ginsberg, J. Dehoust, W. H. Benedict, 1,230 East 19th St., Brooklyn.

Bastine & Co., Manhattan, realty, $10,000; H. P. May, A. W. and A. R. Bastine, 48 West 11th St.

Spalding, Inc., Manhattan, drugs, chemicals, and novelties, $100,000; D. Dutton, L. Lens G. C. Spalding, 50 East 42d St.

Edward De Forge, Manhattan, construction and contracting, $5,000; E. A. and L. De Forge, J. F. Ebbitt, 468 East 161th St.

Bastier Engineering Co., Manhattan, $300,000; C. E. Douglas, H. F. Rathbun, H. P. Molloy, 25 Broad St.

Industrial Improvement Corp., Manhattan, realty, $10,000; H. L. Jacobson, H. W. Pollock, B. Kramer, 74 Broadway.

C. F. Burden & Co., Manhattan, insurance, $50,000; C. T. Schwartz, C. S. Wittwer, A. W. Trotter, 8 West 106th St.

Charter Corp., Manhattan, stocks, bonds, and securities, $100,000; J. F. Cleaveland, C. E. Colligan, A. T. Tully, 42 Broadway.

Pan-American Interchange Corp., Manhattan, exporting, importing, and deal in stocks and bonds, $100,000; J. F. Cleaveland, J. L. Hargrove, A. E. Bockman, 42 Broadway.

Reed Motor Transportation Co., Manhattan, $10,000; N. Packard, J. and S. Roseff, 923 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

Rocurdy Navigation Corp., Manhattan, 400 shares preferred stock, $100 each, 400 shares common par value, active capital $42,000; D. Cohen, J. S. Zeman, R. Bodcock, no address given.

"Hagen" Dress Co., Manhattan, $10,000; L. Fishman, H. Lockman, J. Klein, 1,330 Franklin Av., Bronx.

West 129th Street Garage, Manhattan, $10,000; M. Levinson, B. and I. Kimler, 2 East 120th St.

Breederode Realty Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; C. Steidinger, A. Honig, W. J. Wilkinson, 525 West End Av.

Metropolitan Lunch Co., Manhattan, $75,000; J. and J. and R. Drosin, 6 East 108th St.

Russian Government Bonds Sales Bureau, Manhattan, $10,000; N. M. Behr, B. L. Rosenstein, S. Schwartzman, 27 William St.

Heinrich Cleaning and Dyeing Co., Manhattan, $10,000; M. Levine, M. Glassman, M. Heinrich, 613 West 40th St.

Rosemee Realty Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; H. Joseph, H. Powles, Jr.; E. P. Dennis, 171 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn.

Peck & Pratt, Hilton, Monroe County, fruit canning and food products, $200,000; W. S. Peck, H. Miller, J. H. Pratt, Hilton.

The Border Power Co. of New York, Manhattan, $10,000; S. B. and C. J. and J. L. Sauer, New York City.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

L. Tweel & Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $200,000.

Brohman Co., Manhattan, $30,000 to $100,000.

Halperin-Phillips Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $50,000.

Barnard, Phillips & Co., Manhattan, $80,000 to $125,000.

REORGANIZATION.

Lafrance Motor Truck Co., Elmira, 500 shares preferred stock $100 each, 1,500 common no par value; active capital $57,500.

CHANGE OF NAME.

W. W. Vredenburgh, Brooklyn, to Weed Moody Table Co.

Bailey Stable and Garage Corp., Manhattan, to Bailey Garage Corp.

The Auto Products Co., Warwick, to Postley Import and Export Co.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Compagnie Generale des Transport Transatlantiques Delaware, 15,000 shares no par value, active capital 10 shares; representative, G. S. Varounis, 90 West St.

The Rapoport Express Co., New Jersey, $25,000; representative, H. Berg, 233 Mercer St.

The James O. Preston Co., Va., disinfectants and germicides, $5,000; representative, James O. Preston, 100 Hudson St.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Dutch Diamond Cutting Co., Inc., Manhattan.

Dietz Realty Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, May 16.—Charters filed:

Diamond Tool Co., Newark, $125,000; John E. M. Simpson, August Votos, Milton, N. J.; Edwin C. Wickell, East Orange.

Lignol Chemical Co., Irvington, $10,000; Charles J. Leyes, Lillian V. Leyes, Carl E. Trautmann, Jersey City.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, May 16.—Charters filed:

Bijur Motor Appliance Co., $1,812,500. C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

Stine Coal Mining Co., $1,000,000. C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

Henry Erwin & Sons Co., Bethlehem, $300,000, to take over the business of Henry Erwin & Sons, mfrs. of paints, &c. M. H. Evans, D. H. Wilson, H. L. Fussell, all of Bethlehem, Penn.

Can Conservation Co., iron and brass foundrities, &c., $250,000. C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

Mid-Western Trust Co., real estate, $100,000. Fred C. Eldred, Kalamazoo; James G. Mott, Frank J. Jones, Battle Creek, Mich.

Diamond State Clay Products Co., $106,000. William C. Brister, Ambler, Penn.; John H. Schall, C. L. Bundy, Philadelphia.

Southern Hog Raising Corp., $100,000. M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, W. G. Singer of Wilmington.

Eastern Mining Co., $100,000. C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Forecast:

N. C., S. C., and Ga.—Fair and warmer Fri. and Sat.

Fla.—Showers Fri. and Sat.

Ala.—Fair and warmer Fri., showers Sat.

Miss.—Showers Fri., fair Sat.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ind., Ohio, and Mich.—Fair Fri., showers and cooler Sat.

Ill.—Fair and warm Fri., showers and cooler Sat.

La. and Ark.—Cloudy Fri., showers Sat.

Okla.—Fair and warmer Fri., fair and cooler Sat.

Texas—Showers and cooler Fri. and Sat.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for 815 Botany in desirable shades. Madison Square 7559.

BURELLA Wanted.—We are open to buy burella, all shades, 09057 American. Prassler & Schneiderman, 149 West 27th. Farragut 2179.

BURELLA Wanted.—09057, 0810, Americans, or similar make. Madison Square 6875.

BURELLA Wanted.—310 or heavier. 269 Chelsea.

CLOTH Wanted.—Bolivia, F. & H., Evora material, all shades, or any other F. & H. materials; will pay cash. Greeley 5377.

CLOTH Wanted.—A heavyweight khaki and medium gray. Call Gramercy 4241.

CLOTH Wanted.—Suitings, all kinds of cloth. 1,133 Broadway, Room 1,223.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Will look at samples of Fall cloth coats and suits all morning; only those who have their own cloth need call. 149 West 30th St., top floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at fall coats, come Friday and Monday; only those who have own materials need call. 43 W. 24th St., 3d floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders for Fall coats and suits of the better grade. 11 West 32d, fifth floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Cloak manufacturers, what have you in Spring to close out? Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall coats and suits. 22 West 26th St., 12th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Better grade. Call with samples, 502 5th Av., 8th floor.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber placing order. Ulius Bros., 37 West 32d St.

CORDUROY Wanted. — Juilliard's 36-inch, quality 852, all colors. Hanauer & Arnstein, Madison Square 1868.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Repp, pique gabardine and jobs; pay cash. Hirsh, 1,161 Broadway.

COTTON PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Jobs and seconds for export. Room 801, 31 Union Sq.

CRYSTAL CLOTH Wanted.—All Fall shades; quantity. Greeley 1544.

DELHI Wanted.—A. W. Co., Spring shades; will pay cash; price must be reasonable. Gramercy 1961.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing stock orders, georgette, crepe de chine, taffeta, and jersey dresses, both popular and high grade; samples mornings. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are now placing large orders on Fall dresses; bring over samples, we furnish material. H. A. R., 22 West 32d, 8d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will buy for spot cash, any quantity, silk jersey or wash dresses; samples mornings. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall satin, serge and jersey styles; orders given. 11th floor, 54 West 25th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for taffetas, Georgettes, crepe meteors, any amount for cash. Madison Square 6060.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs, Georgetts and taffetas; cash. Call Room 1015, 1,133 B'way.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—500 pieces, good quality, imported, large or small lot, white and colored, at a price. Federal Silk Mills, 293 4th Av. Gramercy 4965.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—Open for quantity, all colors. Nathan Nathanson & Co., 148 West 23d. Chelsea 1326.

GINGHAMS Wanted. — Amoskeag plaids; also pajama checks; cash. Farragut 4061.

HOSIERY AND UNDERSHIRTS Wanted.—Men's; jobs and seconds. Room 301, 31 Union Sq.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted—Heather mixtures and plain colors. Jonas Finger, 141 West 28th St.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—Heather mixtures. Platt & Kolber, 20 West 17th.

JERSEY Wanted. — 16-ounce khaki-color cloth, any amount; cash. P 118 Times.

MELTONS Wanted.—¾ goods in all shades. Stuyvesant 1641.

MIXTURE Wanted.—Normandie, Bachman 17506; all colors. H. Markowitz Sons, Inc., 90 Madison Av. 6890 Madison Square.

ORGANDIES Wanted.—All shades, for cash. D. Schustack & Co., 44 East 32d.

PANAMA Wanted.—All wool; open to buy 100 pieces at a price. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Velour, burellas, and ¾ goods, all colors; will pay cash. Samuel Printz, 30 West 24th.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Panamas, serges, &c.; spot cash. Zipkin, 1,133 Broadway.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Hudson Bay. Blumenthal, Mad. Square 8564. Archie.

PLUSHES and MATTLAMBS Wanted for cash. Farragut 3264.

PLUSH Wanted.—All makes. Mad. Square 8564, Archie.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open for poplins, all colors, for cash. Farragut 5166.

SATIN Wanted.—Can use quantity of good satin in navy and colors at $1.05. Modern Dress & Costume Co., 206 East 27th.

SATIN Wanted.—10,000 yards cotton back satin, all colors. Stern Co., 149 West 36th.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for any quantity of Amoskeag serges; especially 7704 and 7301. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 696 Broadway. Spring 6311.

SERGES Wanted.—Interested in 7614 and all other storm serge numbers for cash. Mad. Sq. 3867.

SERGES Wanted.—Fast navy, prefer Amoskeag 6301 or 7301. Morris & Co., Inc., Baltimore.

SERGES-POPLINS Wanted.—Open for quantity, all makes; cash; no agents. B 37 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—S. B. G. L. cotton warps, all worsted. Stuyvesant 2676.

SHIRTS Wanted.—Men's soft, work, and khaki pants. Room 801, 31 Union Square.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy silks of all descriptions. Madison Square 1231.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All colors; also serges 54289 and 7120. Phone Franklin 778.

SILVERTONE, Velours Wanted.—All Fall shades; quantity. Greeley 1544.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Fall shades; any quantity. Farragut 9805.

STAPLE MACHINE Wanted.—Flags, foot-power staple machine wanted, fastening flags on sticks. Spring 8856.

SUITS, COATS, AND DRESSES Wanted.—High grade, for cash. Gotidiener, Franklin 4133.

SUITS, Coats, Waists, Dresses Wanted.—Cash, better grade. National, Franklin 2412.

SUITS Wanted.—Better grade only. Call with samples, 1,133 Broadway, Room 1223.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at suits. 32 East 31st, 1st floor.

VELOURS Wanted.—We are open for a large quantity of velours. H. Samuel & Sons, 33 West 34th St. Greeley 2354.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for heavyweight velours, all colors, for cash. Farragut 5166.

VELOUR Wanted.—Silvertones; will pay cash for Fall shades. Chelsea 500.

WOOLENS Wanted. — All descriptions disposed; service $10 yearly; no commission. Piece Goods Service Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 5636.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—For cash. D. Schustack & Co., 44 East 32d.

Contracts Wanted.

Embroidery.—Have pantograph schiffle machines. What have you to keep them going. J. Plaza, 18 West 20th St.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BEADS.—For sale, job of jet and metal beads, also nail heads. North American Sales Co., 396 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

BOTANY SERGE—30 pieces 114233; price reasonable. Telephone 4055 Murray Hill.

BEADED LACES.—Large lot, mostly jet. Wessel, 17 Madison Av.

BROADCLOTH. — 100 Columbia, radium, Curtiss Warren 484, burellas, gabardines, Oxfords. Farragut 9812.

BROADCLOTH.—3 pieces white Botany, 50 inches wide. I. Arbus & Sons, Farr. 3334.

BROADCLOTHS, Kerseys, Serges.—Low price. J. Goldstein Co., 14 West 24th. Gram. 3903.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all kinds. D. B. L. Products. Barclay 1007.

CLOAKINGS. — Velours, meltons, suitings; 54, 4-4, 6-4; seven hundred pieces to close. Metropolis Woolen Co., 35 West 21st.

COATINGS.—McKenney's 010, B 10, 07, 014 C. Bender & Snyder, 1,123 Broadway. Farragut 2578.

COATINGS.—Large assortment off price. Call 118 West 27th, top floor.

COATEES and Stoles.—Plush, beaver, kersmi, and also fur effects; we are headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

COATS, Suits, and Capes.—800 on the racks in velours and Fisher & Kennedy tweeds; genuine Palm Beach motor coats and other wanted fabrics. Five Per Cent. Cloak Co., Inc., 11 West 32d.

COATS.—High-grade flapper and junior coats for jobbers catering to better trade; Fall lines ready. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d. Farragut 596.

COATS.—350 new Spring models, velours, serges, poplins, and silks, to close out at a price. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

COATS.—Cloth, satin, taffeta, to close out; also early Fall line ready. Meszritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Fall line complete. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Spring, to close out; Fall line ready. Plotkin Bros., 110 West 25th St.

COATS.—1,000, all wool, velours, 6-14 years, $3.50. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

COTTON GOODS.—White, pink, blue, repp; also narrow wale pique. Ashenheim, 30 West 18th.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COTTON GOODS.—Pink batiste and white lingerie at prices below market. York Textile Co., 44 West 25th. Farragut 5804.

COTTON WASTE.—Cotton waste batting, about 15,000 lbs., put up in 1-lb. rolls, 15 cents lb. Particulars, telephone Gramercy 1700.

DEVONSHIRE RENFREW.—Gray and white, for cash. Phone Madison Square 8741.

DRESSES.—Taffetas on hand at a price, first-class assortment of large sizes in all materials always on hand. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Wonderful value; fancy and white voile dresses, for immediate delivery, $3.75 up. Liberty Dress and Skirt Co., 129 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, Anderson, ginghams, voile; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES, dimities, voiles, ginghams; superior styles; unequaled values from $2 to $6. Rosebud Mfg. Co., 5 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Wonderful value; taffetas, crepe de chines, ginghams, $3.75, $7.50; jobs to close out. Loeb N. Nussbaum, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES, WHITE.—Big job of children's white dresses to close out. Darling Mfg. Co., 466 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including road samples, at reduction. Call 6th floor, 15 East 26th St.

DRESSES—Graduation and cotton, to be sold at a sacrifice. Cohen & Pallowan, 19 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—500 washable, latest styles, various materials, close out. Chauser, 45 West 27th St.

DRESSES, Organdies, Voiles, Foulards, Satins, Crepe de Chines. Bodow, 145 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—600 voile linen silk, to close in jobs. Emanuel, 43 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Silk and cotton foulards, at sacrifice. Queen, 149 West 36th.

FLAGS.—American and allied, all silks, mounted or unmounted, at greatly reduced prices. Freydberg, 180 5th Av. Gramercy 676.

FLANNELS.—New-era flannels, below market value; immediate delivery. Stuyvesant 2811.

GABARDINES.—100 pieces Gera 10636, all Fall shades. Madison Square 8477.

GEORGETTES. — 40-inch, $1.10; all colors, immed. del. M. Marks Co., Mad. Sq. 9380.

GINGHAMS in stock for immediate delivery, plaids, good assortment. Room 1514, 114- 5th Av.

JERSEYS.—Wool jerseys, close out, good colors, $2.50. Mad. Sq. 1320.

KHAKI.—Kool white and colors to close at a price; silk jersey, Ostend, 85-inch, all colors, to close at price. Also silk-and-wool poplin, all colors. Lewis, Mad. Sq. 6590.

LINING.—10,000 yards 36-inch imported mohair lining, 27½c; 2-10, 60. Barnett, 1,133 Broadway. Farragut 8148.

OXFORDS, Vigoureux.—35 pieces, all worsted, for ladies' and men's wear. Call at Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th.

PLUSH.—Chase's wool plush, velour, brown, black, green, and navy, $3 net. H. Latner, 236 5th Av.

PLUSHES.—Salt's Behring seal. Chelsea 6815.

POPLINS.—Silk, 40-inch, for cloak, suit, and skirt trade; all colors; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 9380 Mad. Sq., 354 4th Av.

POPLINS AND PANAMAS.—90610, 06077, 1057, 777, 228, and 227; cheap. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th.

POPLINS—Velours, 67694, 90610, 0360, Brunswick Woolen Mills. Madison Square 1745.

POPLIN.—Five navies, 5 tan; Brightwood 4654. Phone Madison Square 8337.

POPLINS.—Stevens, 10 pieces navy. Farragut 4942.

RADIUM TAFFETA.—40-in., all colors, $1.25; immediate del. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

REPPS.—Narrow-wale pique, plaid check and white voile, ginghams, chambrays, and poplin; spot delivery. Madison Square 509.

SERGES.—Andrews 1464, 54 navy, 12 tan, 4 black, Amoskeag, 2.97½; Juilliard's 54292, 87 pieces navy, $2.95; Whitman's 104, 13 pieces navy, $2.95; Amoskeag 7120, 10 pieces navy, $2.87½; C. W. M. 4023, 30 pieces of navy, $2.90; Lorraine, poiret twill, 3667, 7 navy; 3 black, 2 tan, $2.87½. Max Beckerman, 510 6th Av.

SERGES.—54289, $2.80; 7120, $2.85; 528, $2.90; 6301, $2.10; 7301, $2.40; 3, $2.50; 9056, $2.90; 1464, $3.10; 94, $2.50; 9, $3.25; 0936, $3.40; 11433, $3.90. Finkelstein & Son, 696 Broadway, Spring 6311.

SERGES.—Amoskeag 7301, 24 pieces, navy, sponged and examined; Stephens 30-20, 24 pieces, navy, 11 pieces black; price reasonable. Eagle Textile Co. Farragut 2491.

SERGES.—7120, 54289, 7512, 4832, 7301, M. F. L., V. L., 6301, P. G. L., 4040, 7002; 1210, 1900, W. S. G., S. B. G. L.; cheap. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th.

SERGES.—9, $3.15; 838, $3.30; 104, $3; S. B. G. L., $1.15; W. F. X., $2.60; 6301, $2; 7301, $2.12½; broadcloth and velours below market price. Madison Square 3176.

SERGES.—Dobson's 16 pieces navy, fine black, 58 inches wide, $1.60 a yard; also a couple of other numbers at a closeout price. 3 West 29th St., Room 507.

SERGES.—7301 navy, 100 pieces, on 30 days; 54289, navy, 12 pieces, $2.75 net cash; 8401 Botany Folre twill, black, sponged, $3.05 net cash. 254 Farragut.

SERGES, Velours, Broadcloths, Poplins, &c., to the cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Square 262.

SERGES.—1210, $.65; 7301 brown, $1.90; 104, $2.95; 1464, $3.00; 11433, $3.90. Spitzer Woolen, 1,265 Broadway. Madison Square 1872.

SERGES.—1210, 75 pieces navy, sponged and shrunk; perfect goods; 67½ cents net 60 days. T. J. Gillen, 315 4th Av. Gram. 6068.

SERGES.—11433, 7120, 4408, 228, 227; velours and bolivia for immediate delivery. Revoll Woolen and Worsted Mills, Mad. Sq. 2650.

SERGES.—For sale, ten pieces navy men's wear; good quality. Lenchitzky, 22 East 17th. Stuyvesant 1762.

SERGES.—11433, 6234, 104; also other serges; raritan beaver, mercerized plush, 54 in., $2.35 net, forty days. Farragut 5628.

SERGES.—Gilbert's 8200, 44 pieces navy; quick action. Goldsmith, 30 East 21st. Gramercy 6660.

SERGES.—1210, 3850, C. S. G., and C. S., immediate delivery, net 60 days. T. J. Gillen, Gramercy 6663, 315 4th Av.

SERGE DRESSES.—100 tricotine and serge dresses of the better kind. Call Rosenthal & Heffer, 99 Madison Av.

SERGES.—All navy, 100 pieces 11433, $2.92½; 54292, $2.90; 3850, $2.90; 528, $2.90. Farragut 3190.

SERGES.—54289, $2.75; W. F. X., $2.50; 1210, 65 cents; 230, 67½ cents; 4059, $1.62½. Gramercy 5143.

SERGES, Poplins. — All leading numbers; very reasonable. Samuel Hochberg, Madison Square 9837.

SERGES.—American 0086, 6234; also Gera Mills, 9050. Phone Mr. Alfred, Madison Square 8102.

SERGES.—Navy 7120, 7122, $2.77½; 355 botany broadcloth, $3.27½, net cash. Morningside 8031.

SERGE.—54289 navy, broadcloth 315 Botany, Murray Hill 5083, 6th floor, 168 Madison Av.

SERGES. — Have quantity of high-grade serges to close out cheap for spot cash. Jefferson Worsted Mills, 440 4th Av.

SERGES.—Whitman's and Gilbert's; also 28-ounce kersey and odds and ends for cap trade. Chelsea 6018.

SERGE.—50 pieces serge, gera, 10768, cash only. Premier Costume Co., 12 West 32d St.

SERGES.—3850, 54289, 7120, W F 104, 4832, F and 772 Poplin. Madison Square 7527.

SERGES.—Navy, 25 pieces, 11433, $2.92½; 1464, $2.95; 104, $2.92½. Mad Sq. 1320.

SERGES.—7614, 0014, 6301, colors only; very cheap. Isaac Goldman, 418 4th Av.

SERGES.—7120 navy; reasonable for cash. Jacob Kaplan, 213 Clinton St. Orchard 7533.

SERGES.—U. S. 838, $3.15; also other serges at $3. Mat Gottlieb, 1,161 Broadway.

SERGES.—11433, 6234, 54289, 528, 54292, reasonable for cash. Schwartz, 39 West 29th.

SERGES.—100 pieces, all makes; reasonable prcies for cash. Herzog, Mad. Sq. 9656.

SERGES.—W. F. X. and F. S. G. at low price. Gramercy 1426.

SERGES.—54289, navy, $2.77½ net cash. Madison Square 4175.

SERGES, Tricotines.—Poiret twill, to close out. Madison Square 6376.

SERGES.—Fastolite 1900, botany 764-S. Madison Square 509.

SERGES.—Will sell for cash 838 and 235. Farragut 5173.

S

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks React After Violent Rise in Most Active Session in Year.

For the manner in which stocks acted yesterday in a session which saw the biggest turnover since the selling that took place on Feb. 1, 1917, there was an apparent explanation. The rise which it was so easy to initiate with the market almost bare of stocks got beyond control, and in doing so called attention to the unstable foundations on which the higher levels have been established. Prices have moved forward by from five to twenty points without any real distribution of securities, and whereas two weeks ago the banks were being called upon to finance only a small part of the normal amount of margin trading they are now being asked to carry in large volume stocks which have been marked up much more rapidly than any change in the underlying business or political factors justifies.

There was a marked difference in the attitude of bankers and professional traders toward the rise after the excited opening yesterday morning. They began to urge greater caution, and some of the largest commission houses which have been consistently bullish in recent weeks set about getting their customers out of the stocks which they bought in the final hours of the loan campaign. They consider the market in a vulnerable position, partly because of the lack of discretion shown in the eager rush for issues that were picked out for pool control, and partly because the rise has not brought about the short selling which would act as a brake on a decline in the event of bad news.

It is generally held by experienced traders that conditions have warranted a general advance in security prices, but the public has shown little disposition to take stocks on an investment basis. When a non-dividend issue like Baldwin moves 21 points in less than a fortnight without any extraordinary stimulus from news affecting the company it is obvious that an unhealthy speculative condition has been created that would not have resulted had the advance been made over a period of several weeks. Too many people have been buying stocks for no other reason than that they were moving rapidly, and without seeking to discover the justification for the advance.

Considerations such as these brought about liquidation and profit-taking in most of the recent market leaders yesterday, which brought about declines from the day's high running to more than 6 points, in the case of Baldwin, and from 3 to 5 points in other issues. Notwithstanding these reactions the list closed irregular with most of the changes on the side of higher prices. Steel moved through a range of 2⅝ points, closing practically unchanged near the lowest price of the day. In New Haven there was a movement of 3½ points, which resulted in a net decline of 1⅞. Midvale closed 4 points under its best price of the day, but nevertheless 2¼ points above its previous close. The cross-currents of speculation were so violent as to indicate clearly the effect of heavy selling on the part of the professionals in conflict with a wider buying demand from the public. It has happened before that in such a conflict the public has controlled the market and forced prices higher in the face of all that the big operators have been able to do. They may repeat the performance in this market if selling is not induced by the receipt of bad news. Sales yesterday ran to over 1,700,000 shares, closely approaching the record made in a falling market on the announcement of the beginning of Germany's present submarine policy.

Call loans were made at 5½ per cent. yesterday, with 6 per cent. being paid for borrowing secured by all industrial collateral. The Liberty 4¼s were steadier and closed only slightly under 98 after a comparatively dull session in this department.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans Based on Mixed Collateral Made at 5½%—Those on Industrials at 6%.

There was only one rate for call money yesterday—5½ per cent. for loans based on mixed collateral and 6 per cent. for those backed by securities of industrial companies. For the first time yesterday call money on industrials was put out on the floor of the Stock Exchange, and henceforth two call money rates will be quoted, the variation amounting to ½ of 1 per cent. Heretofore all call loans made on the floor were based on railroad or mixed collateral and call loans secured on industrials had to be made by brokers at their banks.

By reason of the activity of the stock market time money was in considerable demand, the rate for sixty-day loans being 5¾ to 6 per cent.

Call Loans.

MIXED COLLATL.	ALL INDUSTRIAL.
High	5½	High	6
Low	5½	Low	5½
Renewals	5½	Renewals	5½
Last	5½	Last	5½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL'S.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days	5¾@6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 4¼@4⅜
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4¾@4⅝
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 5¼@5⅜

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days 5¾
4 to 6 months 6
Other Names.
4 to 6 months 6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75½	$4.75½	$4.75½	+.00⅝
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	
Francs—				
Demand	5.71¾	5.71¾	5.71¾	+.00¼
Cables	5.69⅝	5.69⅝	5.69⅝	

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.75½	$4.76⅛
5.1828 Paris	5.71¾	5.69⅝
China—		
Hongkong	78.00	78.38
Peking	116.50	116.75
Shanghai	116.50	116.75
19.30 Greece	10.50	10.75
40.20 Holland	19.45	19.50
82.44 India—	50.00	50.56
Bombay	37.75	38.75
Calcutta	37.75	38.25
5.1826 Italy	9.02	9.00¾
Japan—		
Kobe	52.25	52.35
Yokohama	52.25	52.35
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	34.00	34.50
Copenhagen	31.00	31.50
Christiania	31.25	31.75
19.30 Spain	28.00	28.25
South America—		
54.42 Rio	26.87	26.57
42.64 Buenos Aires	46.09	46.19
5.1826 Switzerland	4.03	3.99
51.46 Russia—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	15.00	15.50
500 rubles	14.85	15.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72⅝	$4.70⅝	$4.71⅞	$4.70⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $712,847,438; balance, $61,545,855; United States Treasury debit balance, $2,098,686; Federal Reserve credit balance, $40,397,583.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $16.25 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 48⅞d, unchanged; in New York, 99½c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 75c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	1,727,609	1,000,070	748,455
Year to date	52,286,396	71,009,913	66,224,386

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
15	16⅛	200	Advance Rumely	15⅜	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	...
1⅛	1⅝	200	Alaska Gold Mines	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	...
1⅞	1¾	700	Alaska Juneau	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	...
38½	38¾	38,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	38½	38¾	38½	38¾	+⅜
85½	86	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	85½	86	85½	86	+⅝
74	74⅛	700	Am. Beet Sugar	73½	74⅛	73½	74⅛	+⅝
47⅜	48	83,200	Am. Can	47	48¼	47	47⅞	+⅝
96	97	300	Am. Can pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	+⅛
80¼	80⅝	9,600	Am. Car & Fdry	80	80⅝	80	80⅝	+⅜
37¼	38¼	700	Am. Cotton Oil	37¾	38¼	37¾	38¼	+½
78	81	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	78	78	78	78	–2
13¼	13⅝	1,000	Am. H. & L. pf	13½	14	13½	13⅝	...
62½	63	3,800	Am. Ice	61½	63¼	61½	62½	+1¼
50½	51	200	Am. Ice pf	50½	50½	50½	50½	...
53¾	54	2,200	Am. International	51	51	50½	50¾	...
35	35¼	7,000	Am. Linseed	34½	34¾	33¾	34¼	+½
75	76	200	Am. Linseed pf	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	...
68	69	20,400	Am. Locomotive	71	71¾	68½	69½	–1¾
82½	83	27,950	Am. Smelt. & Ref	82¾	84½	82¾	83½	+¾
67	67¼	2,800	Am. Steel Fdries	66¾	68	66¾	67¼	+¼
114⅞	115	2,000	Am. Sugar Ref	114⅞	115¾	114	114⅞	+¾
125¾	126	10,200	Am. Sumatra Tob	128½	129¾	125¾	125¾	–1¾
99	99¼	2,200	Am. Tel. & Tel	99	99½	99	99¼	+¼
56¾	57	5,100	Am. Woolen	57	57¾	56¼	56¼	+¼
94¾	95	100	Am. Woolen pf	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	+¼
23½	23⅝	400	Am. Writing P. pf	25	25¼	25	25	+¼
17⅞	18	8,500	Am. Zinc, L. & S	18¾	18⅞	18	18	+⅛
46½	48	200	Am. Zinc, L. & S pf	48	48	48	48	+⅝
69¼	69¾	52,900	Anaconda Copper	69¾	71¼	69	69¾	+⅝
80¾	81	1,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	81¾	82	80	80¼	+⅝
81½	82	100	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	82	82	82	82	+⅝
93	94½	300	Atlantic Coast Line	93	94½	93	94½	+1¼
109¾	110	8,700	At. Gulf & West I	110	112	109¾	110	+1
96	96¼	123,800	Baldwin Loco	97¾	101¾	95¼	95¾	–1⅝
55¼	55½	5,500	Baltimore & Ohio	56	56¼	55	55¾	–⅛
91½	92¾	1,100	Barrett Co	91	92	91	91½	+1½
100½	101	100	Barrett Co. pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	–⅛
100½	101	12	Do., odd lot	101	101	101	101	...
1	1⅛	500	Batopilas Mining	1	1	1	1	...
92	94	200	Bethlehem Steel	94½	96	94¼	96	+1¾
96¾	97	97,100	Beth. Steel, class B	88¼	94	86½	90¾	+3
106¾	106¾	1,000	Beth. Steel 8 p.c. pf	105½	106¾	106¼	106¾	...
25¼	24½	300	Booth Fisheries	24	24	23½	23½	–1
44	44⅜	2,400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	45¼	45¼	44	44	+⅜
8¼	9	400	Brun. Ter. & Ry.S	9	9	8¼	8¼	–⅛
129	132½	100	Burns Brothers pf	132¼	132¼	132¼	132½	+⅛
10¼	10½	1,950	Butte Cop. & Zinc	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼	–⅛
27	27⅛	3,700	Butte & Superior	25⅞	29	27¼	27½	–1½
..	10	400	Butterick Co	8	8	8	8	–¼
44	44⅛	100	California Packing	44	44	44	44	+⅜
18½	19	2,900	California Petrol	19¼	19¾	18⅝	18⅝	+⅜
54½	55	2,000	California Pet. pf	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	+⅝
148¾	149¼	1,400	Canadian Pacific	150	150	149	149	...
87½	88¼	200	Central Foundry	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	...
70	70½	25,600	Central Leather Co	90¾	90¾	89½	89½	–1¼
85	85¼	1,600	Cerro de Pasco Cop	85¾	85¾	85¼	85¼	–⅜
82	83	200	Chandler Motor	82¾	82¾	82¼	82¼	–⅜
59¼	59⅝	3,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	59¾	60	59¼	59¼	–⅜
7⅝	7¾	200	Chi. Great Western	8	8	8	8	–⅛
23	23⅝	600	Chi. Great West. pf	23¾	24	23¾	23¾	–⅛
42	44	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	42¾	43¾	42¾	43¾	+⅝
72	73	1,200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	72¾	74	72¾	73¾	+⅝
92¼	93¼	200	Chi. & Northwest'n	74	74¼	73	73	–⅛
23¼	23⅝	6,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	23¾	24	23	23	–⅛
70	70¾	400	C., R. I. & P. 7 p.c.pf	71	71	70¾	70¾	–⅛
60	60¾	500	C., R. I. & P. 6 p.c.pf	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	–⅛
16¾	17	9,500	Chile Copper	17¼	17¼	16¾	16¾	–⅛
45¼	45¾	5,000	Chino Copper	47⅛	47⅛	45¾	45¾	–⅜
47½	48	18,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	48¾	48¾	47½	47½	–⅛
34½	34¾	2,600	Columbia Gas & El	34¼	34¼	34	34	–⅛
90	90	100	Consolidated Gas	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	–¼
72½	73	600	Continental Can	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	–¼
100	104½	200	Continental Can pf	104	104	104	104	+1
42¼	42¾	24,900	Corn Products Ref	103¾	104¾	103¾	104¾	+¾
42¾	43	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	42¾	43	42¾	42¾	–½
87	88	38,700	Crucible Steel	90	90	90	90	...
100	100	100	Crucible Steel pf	72¼	74½	72¼	74½	+1¾
10,900	32	10,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	+¾
700	700	700	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	+¾
100	100	100	Delaware & Hud	33¼	33½	31¾	31¾	–1¾
4	10	4	Den. & Rio Grande	81	81¾	81	81¾	...
9	9½	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	+1⅜
62	62¼	19,500	Distillers' Secur	5	5	5	5	...
7⅜	8¼	700	Dome Mines	9	9	9	9	–⅛
16⅜	16⅝	5,900	Erie	8	8	8	8	–⅛
33½	33¾	2,800	Erie 1st pf	17	17¼	16½	16⅝	–⅛
36¾	37⅜	400	Federal M. & S. pf	34	34¼	33	33	–⅛
34¼	34½	7,800	Gaston, W. & W	36	36	36	36	+2
152	152½	800	General Electric	35¼	35¼	34¼	34¼	–⅝
125¼	126¼	6,300	General Motors	151¼	153	151¼	152	+⅝
44	45	1,900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	125¼	128	125¼	125¼	–⅛
78¾	79¼	1,800	Granby Consol	44¼	45¾	44¼	44¼	–⅛
91¾	92	1,500	Great Northern pf	78	80	78	80	+2
33¾	33¼	11,800	G. N. ctfs. for O. P	91¾	92	91¾	92	...
44	44	300	Greene-Cananea	34¼	34¾	33¾	33¾	–⅝
88½	89	1,425	Gulf States Steel	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	–1
41	41¼	400	Haskel & Barker	90¾	92	88½	88½	–1¾
97¾	97¾	400	Illinois Central	42	42	41¼	41¼	–¾
55	55¼	25,600	Inspiration Copper	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	+¾
8⅞	9	4,100	Interboro Consol	54½	56¾	54½	55	+¾
43	43¼	2,800	Interboro Con. pf	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	–⅛
15¾	16	100	Int. Agricultural	44	46	43¾	43¾	–⅛
127½	129	300	Int. Harvester, N.J	16	16	16	16	–⅛
25⅞	26	15,400	Int. Mer. Marine	129	129¼	128	128	–⅝
93	93¼	59,100	Int. Mer. Marine pf	27	27	25¾	25¾	+1
29¼	29½	5,800	Int. Nickel	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	+¾
43¼	44	3,400	Int. Paper	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¼	–¾
62¾	63½	500	Int. Paper pf. sta	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼	–¼
53¾	53¾	100	Int. Salt	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	+¾
19	19¼	2,700	Kansas City South	63	63¾	63	63¾	+¾
43¼	44¼	500	Kelly Spring. Tire	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	+¼
34	34½	11,300	Kennecott Copper	34	34¾	34	34¼	–⅛
89¾	90	18,400	Lackawanna Steel	44¾	44¾	44¼	44¼	–⅜
9	10¼	300	Lake Erie & West	33¾	34¼	33¾	33¾	–⅛
17	17½	300	Lee Rubber & Tire	89¾	89¾	88½	88½	–⅝
60	60¾	2,900	Lehigh Valley	104¼	104¼	104	104	–⅛
100	170	300	Liggett & Myers	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¼	–⅛
115	117	300	Loüis. & Nash	61¾	61¾	61¼	61¼	–⅛
98	110¼	100	Manhat. Elevated	167	167	165	167	–3
26¼	27½	900	Maxwell Motors	117	117	117	117	+1
54½	56	400	Maxwell Mot. 1st pf	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	+1¼
20	21	500	Maxwell Mot. 2d pf	27	27¾	26¾	26¾	+¾
99¾	100	43,400	Mexican Petroleum	54	54¾	54	54¾	+¾
91	94	200	Mex. Petroleum pf	20	21¾	20	21¾	+¾
29½	30	3,200	Miami Copper	99	102¾	99	99¾	+¾
57	57¾	72,200	Midvale Steel	94	94	94	94	...
10½	11	800	Minn. & St. L. new	29½	30¾	29½	30	+¼
4⅝	5	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	61	61	56½	57	+1¼
24	24⅛	7,100	Missouri Pacific	11⅝	11⅝	11¼	11¼	–⅛
53	54½	200	Missouri Pac. pf	6	6	6	6	–1
68	68½	300	Montana Power	24¾	24¾	24	24	–⅛
109	120	100	Nash., Chat. & S. L	54⅝	54⅝	54⅜	54⅜	–⅛
100	120	72	N. C. & St.L. odd lot	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	–⅛
32¼	33	400	National Acme	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	–1⅛
17	17¾	4,900	Nat. Conduit & Cab	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	...
51	51½	1,200	Nat. En. & Stamp	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	+⅛
59½	61	300	National Lead	17¾	18	17¾	17¾	+⅛
6	6¼	600	Nat.Rys. of M. 2d pf	52	52	51¾	51¾	–⅛
21¼	21½	8,400	Nevada Cons. Cop	61	61	60	60	–1½
24	25	700	New Orl., T. & M	6	6	6	6	...
132	133	1,900	N. Y. Air Brake	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¾	+⅜
74½	74¾	9,700	N. Y. Central	23¾	24⅛	23¾	23¾	–⅛
39	39½	18,800	N. Y., N. H. & H	133	135½	133	133	+1
21	21¾	800	N. Y., Ont. & West	75	74¾	74¼	74¼	–⅛
15	17	200	Norfolk Southern	42¼	42¾	38¾	39½	–⅛
107	107¼	1,800	Norfolk & Western	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	–⅛
42½	45	300	North American	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	–⅛
87½	87¾	1,500	Northern Pacific	107	107¼	107	107	+½
62	64	400	Nova Scotia Steel & C	43	43	43	43	...
41¼	41¾	18,000	Ohio Cities Gas	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	+¼
42	43½	100	Ohio Fuel Supply	63	63	63	63	+1
9¾	10	2,200	Ontario Mining	42¼	42¾	42¼	42¼	–⅛
32	32	100	Pacific Mail	42	42	42	42	+⅛
92⅜	92⅝	1,500	Penn-Am. P. & T. pf	9¾	10	9¾	10	+⅛
44¾	44¾	1,000	Penn. Railroad	32	32	32	32	+⅛
46	47	300	People's Gas, Chi	92⅜	92⅝	92⅜	92⅜	+⅜
13¾	13⅞	1,000	Père Marquette	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	–⅛
28¼	28⅝	2,000	Philadelphia Co	47	47½	46	46	–1½
40¼	41	2,000	Pierce-Arrow	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	...
50	60	100	P. C. C. & St. L	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	...
54⅞	55	6,700	Pittsburgh Coal	42	42½	40¾	40¾	–⅝
29½	30½	2,800	Pitts. & West Va	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	–⅛
62	62	2,400	Pressed Steel Car	54½	54½	54½	54½	–⅛
104½	104½	1,500	Pub. Service, N. J	30¾	30¾	29¾	29¾	–⅝
118½	119	500	Pullman Company	62	62	62	62	–⅛
56	56⅝	7,400	Railway Stl. Spg	102½	104½	102½	104½	+2¼
100	104¾	4,100	Ray Cons. Copper	118¾	119	117¾	117¾	–1⅛
100	104¾	200	Reading	57¾	58⅜	57¾	58⅜	+⅝
112.70	113	33,800	Republic I. & S	25½	26¼	25½	26¼	+¾
700	700	700	Roy. Dut. Tr. Rcts	80	80¼	80	80¼	+¼
900	900	900	St. L.-San Fran	91¾	91¾	90¾	90¾	–⅝
100	100	100	St. L.-San Fran. pf.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	+¼
100	100	100	St. Louis S. W. pf	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	+⅛
300	300	300	Savage Arms	29	29	29	29	+½
300	300	300	Saxon Motor	40	40	40	40	+½
200	200	300	Seaboard Air Line	80	80¼	80	80	+½
100	100	100	Seaboard A. Line pf	8	8	8	8	+½
100	100	100	Sears, R'buck & Co	18¾	18¾	17¾	17¾	–¾
100	100	100	Shattuck-Arizona	140	140	140	140	...
100	100	100	Shat.-Ariz. seller 7	17½	18	17½	17¾	+1
7,000	7,000	7,000	Sinclair Oil Refin	17	17	17	17	...
3,500	64	3,500	Sloss.-Shef. S. & I	29¾	30¾	29½	29½	–¾
4,400	80½	4,400	Southern Pacific	62¾	63½	62¾	63¼	+¾
100	180	100	So. Porto Rico Sug	87	87	86¾	86¾	–¼
8,500	24¾	8,500	Southern Railway	160	160	160	160	...
100	62½	100	South. Railway pf	25¼	25¼	24¼	24¼	–⅛
8,100	44¾	8,100	Studebaker Co	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	–⅛
2,200	45	2,200	Superior Steel	40	41	40	40¼	–⅛
4,000	44¼	4,000	Tenn. Cop. & Chem	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	–⅛
5,100	156	5,100	Texas Co	44¼	45½	44¼	44¼	–⅛
100	21	100	Texas & Pacific	18¾	18¾	17¾	17¾	–⅜
200	58½	200	Third Avenue	158	159¾	158	158	–⅛
9,300	24	9,300	Tobacco Products	17½	17½	17½	17½	–⅛
100	47	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	+⅛
100	106	100	Twin City R. T	61¾	61¾	59½	59½	–1¾
100	80	100	Under. Typewrit. pf	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	–¾
100	100	100	Union Bag & Paper	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	–⅛
10,700	77	200	Union Pacific	106	106	106	106	–1
100	100	100	Union Pacific pf	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	–⅛
1,900	43¼	1,900	United Alloy Steel	125¼	126	124¼	124¼	–⅛
1,800	91¼	1,800	United Cigar Stores	71	71	71	71	...
200	70	200	United Drug	44	44¼	42¼	42½	–1¼
200	74½	200	United Drug 2d pf	92¾	92¾	91½	91½	–1¼
600	70¾	600	United Fruit	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	–¼
100	78	100	United Ry. Invest	78	79	78	78	–1
200	18	200	Unit. Ry. Invest. pf	126	127	126	126	+1
2,500	10	2,500	U. S. C. I. P. & F	10	10	10	10	+1
300	18	300	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	18	18	18	18	+⅛
10,900	16¾	10,900	U. S. Indus. Alcohol	15¾	16¾	15¾	16¾	+⅛
97	45	100	U. S. Indus. Al. pf	45	45½	45	45½	+⅛
5,300	134	5,300	U. S. Rubber	132¾	134	131¾	132½	+1½
1,000	97	1,000	U. S. Smelt, R. & M	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	+⅛
345,800	59	345,800	U. S. Steel	58¾	59¼	58¾	58¾	+⅛
14,000	44	14,000	U. S. Steel pf	43	44	43	43	+1
300	110¾	300	Utah Copper	112¾	113¾	112¾	113¼	+⅝
200	87¾	200	Utah Securities	110¾	110¾	109¾	109¾	–⅝
2,200	14	2,200	Va.-Car. Chemical	83¾	87¾	83¾	84¾	+1¼
800	70	800	Va. Iron, Coal & C	14¾	14¾	14	14	+⅛
400	46¼	400	Wabash	47¾	47¾	46¼	46¼	+⅛
2,000	70	2,000	Wabash pf A	70	70	70	70	+1
200	9¼	200	Wabash pf B	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	–⅛
100	42¾	100	Wells-Fargo Exp	42¾	43	42	42¾	–⅛
1,300	24¾	1,300	West. Maryland	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	+⅛
700	70¾	700	Western Pacific	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾

The Present Status of the Steels

A complete analysis of the present financial position of U. S. Steel, as well as the independent steels, which will enable stockholders to decide as to the probable future investment value of their steel holdings, is contained in our fortnightly publication

Securities Suggestions

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STOCK MARKET HAS 1,727,609 SHARE DAY

Prices Soar 2 to 6 Points in First Two Hours of Business, but Recede Rapidly.

CLIMAX OF RECENT TRADING

Baldwin Locomotive and Midvale, Bethlehem and U. S. Steel Lead In Tremendous Sales.

The sixth million-share session on the Stock Exchange in the current expansion of trading occurred yesterday and brought more excitement to Wall Street than any of the others. Under the leadership of tremendous buying of Baldwin Locomotive, Midvale Steel, Bethlehem Steel Class B, and United States Steel prices advanced from 2 to more than 6 points in the first two hours of business, and afterward dropped almost as rapidly, particularly in dealings near the end of the day. In case of most of the active stocks all except a small part of the upturn was lost in the late selling movement, and a number left off lower than on Wednesday.

The turnover of 1,727,609 shares was the greatest for any session since Feb. 1, 1917. During the first hour the ticker ran from five to ten minutes behind the course of business, owing to the extraordinary number of purchases to be recorded. The initial hour brought an output of close to 530,000 shares, and the scope of the business at the opening was illustrated by the fact that orders for 10,000 shares of steel were lumped at prices running from 112⅝ to 112⅞, to make the first transaction. On the preceding day Steel closed at 111¾.

The same influences which had caused the other million-share days came to the fore in exaggerated fashion again yesterday, centring in Baldwin Locomotive. The Street buzzed with rumors of a sort to stir up speculative fever on the buying side. The 9¼-point gain in Baldwin the day before apparently had attracted heavy buying orders overnight, and as the rise of this stock had been coupled with the advance of Midvale Steel, the latter also felt the force of renewed speculative operations. The story of a pending merger between these companies was denied by Midvale Directors, but traders desired to have faith in stories that interests common to both concerns were accumulating the stocks and trailed along with a flood of buying orders.

When the reverse movement got under way it gained headway with rapidity, being helped along, according to gossip of the Exchange floor, by short selling from the professional element. Baldwin from a gross gain of nearly 5 points dissolved until at the close a net recession of 1⅛ points was marked up on the quotation boards. Bethlehem Steel, class B, and Midvale did considerably better, but the majority suffered from the afternoon selling. The movements of several active stocks are recorded in the following table:

	Gross Gain.	Net Gain.	Last Price.
American Locomotive	2	*1⅛	68½
Baldwin Locomotive	4⅜	*1⅜	97⅜
Bethlehem Steel, B	6¼	3	90⅜
Crucible Steel	3⅝	¼	71¾
General Motors	2⅞	⅜	126½
Lackawanna Steel	2⅜	⅛	85⅞
Marine pf.	4½	1	95¼
Midvale Steel	6¼	2¼	57
Reading	2¾	1	80
Republic Iron & Steel	3¼	¼	89
U. S. Steel	2	⅛	111⅞
Utah Copper	4	1¼	84½

*Decline.

The bond market on the Exchange continued the forward movement begun when the Liberty Loan subscription lists were closed. The Liberty bonds were firm, on the whole. While railroad stocks were somewhat neglected, their prices gave a good account of themselves amid the changing phases of the industrial stocks.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

While stocks of wheat in America are down to almost the vanishing point, supplies in the Southern hemisphere are very liberal, and, if tonnage were available for its transportation, the problem of feeding the world would be solved. In this connection the increased activity in the construction of steamers is an important factor. India has a promise of a crop of about 400,000,000 bushels, which is nearly 17 per cent. larger than last year.

RYE.

The local rye market was quiet; No. 2 Western quoted at $2.11, cost and freight New York.

CORN.

The corn market was nervous and feverish, advancing early on covering and declining late under heavy liquidation. At best the market is a narrow one, owing to the fact that the big bull market in stocks has detracted interest in that direction and has consequently very much reduced outside operations. In the local cash market kiln-dried No. 3 yellow was quoted at $1.80 and No. 4 yellow at $1.50, cost and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.27⅞	1.27¼	1.27⅜	1.27⅜	..
June	1.43¼	1.41¼		1.42⅜	..
July	1.44⅝	1.41½	1.41¾	1.43½	1.60

OATS.

The oats market acted much in the same manner as corn, advancing early and breaking toward the close. Some authorities were of the opinion that the bearish influence of the fine crop outlook had been discounted for the time being, especially as any change in the situation will of necessity be bullish, as the crop advices have been almost perfect. The local cash market was quiet; natural quoted at 83½@85c, clipped white at 84½@85c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	76⅝	75¼	75⅝	75¼	..
June	72½	71¼	71⅝	72½	..
July	67¼	65⅝	65⅞	66⅝	64⅜

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was feverish, and, after a slight early advance, prices broke under renewed liquidation, showing declines equal to the full extent allowed in any one day. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 20,000 head; estimated for Friday, 19,000 head; Kansas City received 4,000 and Omaha 8,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	25.05	24.52	24.60	24.90	22.50
September	25.40	24.97	24.97	25.20	22.57
Ribs—					
July	23.42	22.80	22.80	23.80	20.55
September	23.90	23.30	23.30	23.80	20.70
Pork—					
May	42.55	42.00	42.00	42.55	..
July	43.40	42.15	42.15	43.15	28.85

COFFEE.

The features which are being chiefly discussed in the coffee trade are those connected with Government regulations and Government purchases. After opening unchanged the market sagged slightly during the middle of the day under scattering liquidation, but stiffened up again, closing net unchanged to 3 points higher. The only business reported was in July at 8.26 and 8.27 and September at 8.36 and 8.37. The local spot market was dull and unchanged at 8⅝ for Rio 7s and 10⅝ for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	...	...	8.13@8.18	8.10
June	...	...	8.20@8.25	8.20
July	8.27	8.26	8.33@8.35	8.30
August	...	...	8.39@8.40	8.36
September	8.37	8.36	8.44@8.45	8.42

SUGAR.

There were no changes in the local sugar situation, the demand for refined being only moderate, and while all refiners were still busy on old orders, they are expected to be in good condition when the early Summer demand appears. Prices remain at the fixed level of 4.95 for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 6.00 for Centrifugal with refined at 7.45 for fine granulated. Of late purchases by the International Committee have been of large volume and additional purchases were reported at 2,650 tons of Porto Ricos and 2,500 tons of Venezuelas for May shipment.

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Traders Still Waiting for Developments of German Offensive.

LONDON, May 16.—While awaiting the development of the German offensive the tone of the stock market is confident, and today home and investment issues were firm, with a scarcity of available securities.

Chinese bonds advanced again, and the demand for them was unsatisfied. Mexicans were strong and industrials had a good tone, particularly the dye industries on important statements in Parliament. Mining specialties were active, while rubber stocks were dull.

Money was in larger supply. Discount rates were quiet.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.		Aug., 1919	96⅜	97	7.70
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15,'20	99⅜	99	7.10
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	94	97	6.60
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	97½	97⅝	7.90
Fr'chGov.con.	5½	Apr., 1919	98¼	98½	7.00
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	95	97	8.10
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	102	103	5.50
Russian Gov.	6½	June, 1919	37	41	..
Russian Gov.	6½	Dec., 1921	34	38	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb.14,'26	85	90	..
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	94	97	6.00
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	101	102	3.90
Company Issues.					
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1918	99½	99¾	5.75
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	97	97½	7.05
Am. F. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	95	7.50
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1919	99⅝	99⅝	6.50
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	98½	98½	5.80
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	95	97½	8.00
B. & O. R.	5	July, 1918	99⅝	100	5.00
B. & O. R.	5	July, 1919	98⅝	99	6.00
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb.15,'19	98¼	98⅝	6.90
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	97½	97½	13.50
C. B. & Q.	5	July, 1921	93⅝	94	6.15
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	99¼	99⅝	7.25
Can. North.	6	Sep. 2, '18	99½	99¾	7.00
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar.2, '24	98½	98⅞	6.25
Cub.-Am.Sug.	8	Jan., 1919	99½	99⅝	6.10
Cub.-Am.Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	98⅛	98¼	6.30
Cub.-Am.Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	98¼	99	6.50
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	97½	98	5.80
Erie R. R.	5	Aug., 1919	99⅝	99¾	6.50
Fed. Sug. Ref.		Jan., 1920	95	98½	7.00
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1919	100⅝	101	5.80
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	100⅝	101	5.45
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	99	99½	6.00
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	98	100	6.00
G. T. of Can.	6	Aug., 1918	97¾	99	9.00
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	97⅝	98	5.95
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	99⅝	100	6.00
Kan. C. Ry.	5½	July, 1918	97½	99	7.50
K.C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov.15,'18	98⅛	99	6.25
K.C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 19,'21	93½	94½	6.25
Louis.G. & E.	6	Sep., 1920	95¾	97⅝	8.00
Mich. C. R. R.	5	May, 1918	99⅝	100	5.00
Miss. V.G.& E.	5	May, 1922	80	90	9.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	89	92	..
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99	100	5.00
N. Y. C. R. R.	5	Sep., 1919	98	98¼	6.80
Okla. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	95	98	7.75
Penn. Co.	4½	June10,'21	95¾	96¼	5.90
P. S. C., N.J.	5	Mar., 1919	96¾	97½	7.70
Phil. El. Co.	6	Feb., 1920	99⅝	100	6.00
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1919	100⅝	101	6.15
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	100⅝	101¼	6.40
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	100⅞	101⅜	6.55
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	101⅛	102¼	6.25
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	102⅜	103	6.20
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	93	95	..
Read. T. & L.	6	Aug., 1919	94½	98¼	7.50
San Diego Con. G. & E.	6	Dec., 1922	95	100	6.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar.2,'19	98⅝	99	6.60
Utah Sec. Cor.		Sep.15,'22	85½	87	..
United Lt. & Rys. Sec.	6	May, 1920	94½	97¼	7.50
W. E. & M.	6	Feb., 1919	99⅝	99¾	6.50
Win. R. A.		Mar., 1919	99¼	99¼	7.60
Wis. Edison.	6	May, 1924	88	92	7.50
W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	94½	98¼	6.75

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Jacket	.07
Alta	.03	Julia	.01
Andes	.09	Justice	.01
Best & Belcher	.03	Mexican	.49
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.16
Caledonia	.05	Overman	.01
Challenge Con.	.03	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.03	Sag. Belcher	.02
Confidence	.04	Sierra Nevada	.04
Con. Virginia	.42	Union Con.	.89
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.03	Mexican dollars	.76½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.15	Florence	.10
Cash Boy	.08	Goldfield Cons.	.25
Halifax	.11	Goldfield Merger.	.02
Jim Butler	.13	Great Bend.	.03
MacNamara	.21	Jumbo Extension.	.03
Midway	.06	Kewanas	.04
Mizpah	.06	Silver Pick	.03
Monarch Pitts.	.04	MANHATTAN.	
Montana	.01	Big Four	.08
North Star	.14	Consolidated	.07
Rescue	.10	Union Amalg.	.01
Tonopah Divide	1.72½	White Caps	.38
Tonopah Exten.	1.55	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.85	Nevada Hills	.03
West Tonopah	.16	Packard	.24
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester	.52
Atlanta	.09	Round Mountain	.29
Booth	.04	United Eastern	3.70

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4⅞	4⅝	Isabella	5	7
Dr. J'pot.	3½	5	McKinney.	8	10
Elkton	4	5	Portland	91¼	93
El Paso.	10	12	U. Gold M.	14	15⅜
Golden C.	172	175	Vindicator.	30	49
Granite	20	80	Rose Nicol.	10	10½

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.10	5.80
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'33	4½@5	6.00	5.50
Canadian Pacific.	1918-'28	4½	6.50	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.10	5.70
Chicago & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	5.75	5.25
C., R. I. & P.	1918-'27	4½@5	6.00	5.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	5.90	5.40
Chickasaw Refin.	1918-'21	6	7.90	7.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.50	6.00
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4½	6.10	5.80
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.50	6.00
Illinois Central	1918-'26	4½@5	6.10	5.80
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	5	5.90	5.40
Mich. Central	1918-'30	5	6.20	5.73
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1918-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.50	6.00
N. Y. Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.20	5.90
Norfolk & West.	1918-'24	4½	5.80	5.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@6	6.50	6.00
Penn. Gen. Fr'ht.	1918-'23	4 @4½	5.70	5.30
Seaboard Air L.	1918-'26	5 @6	7.00	6.00
Sinclair Refining.	1918-'21	6	7.75	7.00
Southern Pacific.	1918-'26	4½	6.00	5.40
Southern Railway.	1918-'24	4½@5	6.25	5.70
Union Tank Line.	1918-'20	5	7.00	6.00

FINANCIAL NOTES.

A Red Cross rally of employes of Stock Exchange firms will be held on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange today at 4:15 P. M.

Schuyler, Chadwick & Burnham have issued a circular on the Corn Products Refining Company.

The Globe Oil Company has declared an extra dividend of 1 per cent. in addition to the usual monthly 1½ per cent. dividend, payable June 10 to stock of record May 25.

The Tokio Marine and Fire Insurance Company, Ltd., of Tokio, Japan, has taken over the American business of the Aachen and Munich Fire Insurance Company.

Merrill, Lynch & Co. are offering the 8 per cent. cumulative second preferred stock of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,625 packages. Supply and demand pretty nearly balance, and the market is holding steady on the finer grades of fresh table butter, though the feeling on the secondary qualities is easy. Renovated slightly weaker. Ladies and packing stock fairly sustained. Creamery, higher than extras, a lb., 47@47¼c; extras, (92 score,) 46¼@46½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 43½@46c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 38½@42½c; thirds, 35@37½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 49@49½c; extras, 48@48¼c; firsts, 44½@47½c; seconds, 41@44c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 46@46½c; good to prime, 43@45½c; common to fair 36@42c; renovated, extras, 39@39½c; firsts, 37½@38½c; lower grades, 34@36c; imitation creamery, firsts, 35@35½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 33@34c; seconds, 31½@32c; lower grades, 30@31c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 31½@32c; No. 2, 30@30½c; lower grades, 27@29½c.

EGGS.—29,950 cases. The market is dull and stock is accumulating. Prices for highest qualities of strong bodied Northern stock are better sustained than medium grades, but all grades are offering lower, and on average prime and ordinary qualities there is strong pressure to sell at a considerable deduction. Dirties and checks rule easier. Nearly white eggs accumulating and holders are anxious to sell at easier prices. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 37½@38c; storage packed firsts, 36@37c; regular packed extra firsts, 36@36½c; regular packed firsts, 34½@35½c; seconds, 32@34c; fresh gathered dirties No. 1, storage packed, 32½@33c; No. 1 regular packed, 32@32½c; No. 2 and poorer, 30@31¼c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 30@31c; under grades, 25@29c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 40@41c; ordinary to prime, 38@39c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 36@38c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 36½@37½c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 38@39c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 35@36½c.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Controller's Statement, May 11, 1918.

Cash Action.	Corporate Stock and Tax Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Outstanding April 30	$28,821,000.00	$101,440,218.43	$8,625,000.00
Net decrease	.....	12,705,854.45	.....
Outstanding May 11	$28,821,000.00	$88,734,363.98	$8,625,000.00
Cash balance	4,389,231.96	.....	.....
Net obligation	$24,431,768.04	.....	.....

THE COTTON MARKET

Prices Advance Through Most of Session, with Net Gain of 25 to 58 Points.

The local cotton market continued its efforts to find a new point of equilibrium yesterday, with an advance in prices, continuing through most of the session, which brought quotations up from 25 to 58 net points above Wednesday's closing figure. It was, so far as all indications went, a "market advance," that is, the crop conditions, weather news, and other exterior factors were no more favorable to it than on preceding days, but the technical position was stronger, comparatively little cotton was offering, very few operators cared to extend their short lines, and reports from the South indicated that buyers were coming to the terms of the farmers in the spot markets.

Prices were up from 12 to 25 points at the opening, with Liverpool reporting rather stronger than in recent days, and as soon as a fair crop of overnight selling orders had been absorbed, it became clear that nobody had much cotton to sell, while a number were willing or even anxious to buy. As has almost invariably happened when the market appears ripe for it, the "peace talkers" found nourishment and stimulus in the rather non-committal remarks of Foreign Secretary Balfour in the House of Commons, and prices moved buoyantly forward until they were some 70 points or better above Wednesday's close.

About 25 to 45 points of this were lost, however, in the final hour, by an amount of profit-taking and covering which indicated comparatively little confidence on the long side, and also a comparatively small proportion of trade buying among the purchases earlier in the day. The crop news was fairly good, but hopes of increased transatlantic freight space for cotton found little support. No exports were reported yesterday.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open-ing.	High.	Low.	Close.	Wednes-day.
May	25.45	25.80	25.40	25.78@25.80	25.20
June	...	...	...	25.53	25.06
July	25.80	25.75	25.18	25.48@25.52	25.00
Aug.	25.50	25.50	25.00	25.18	24.70
Sept.	...	...	...	24.86	24.50
Oct.	24.40	24.92	24.80	24.86@24.85	24.20
Nov.	...	...	...	24.49	24.13
Dec.	24.24	24.84	24.20	24.35@24.50	24.10
Jan.	24.17	24.86	24.17	24.80@24.40	23.98
Feb.	...	...	...	24.20	23.86
Mar.	23.95	24.15	23.95	24.20	23.80

The local market for spot cotton was 60 points higher at 27.30c for middling upland; sales, nil; delivered on contract, 600 bales.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 28.50c; New Orleans, 29.25c; Savannah, 32.50c; Augusta, 28.25; Memphis, 30c; Houston, 28c; Little Rock, 30c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Thursday.	Lt. Wk.	Lt. Yr.
Port receipts	8,945	11,168	7,891
Exports	...	...	2,048
Exports season	3,834,427	3,804,810	4,751,884
N. Y. stocks	181,091	170,971	68,752
Port stocks	1,883,838	1,407,946	889,067
Interior receipts	8,046	13,452	7,055
Interior shipm'ts	12,931	16,979	10,829
N. Y. arrivals	4,395	4,389	843

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet, 15 points lower, at 21.55d for middling, old contract, and 21.02d for good middling, new contract. Sales 2,000. American, 1,000. Imports, 1,000, none American. Futures opened quiet, 11 to 15 points lower. Closed steady at a net advance of 20 points to a decline of 2 points. May, 21.76d; June, 21.40d; July, 20.58d; August, 19.93d; September, 19.50d. Manchester: Yarns quiet and firm; cloths quiet.

EARNINGS.

Public Utilities.

THE DETROIT EDISON CO.—

	1918.	1917.	Inc.
April gross	$1,090,296	$977,668	$112,628
Net after taxes	300,319	303,160	*2,841
Surp. af. chgs.	198,422	218,426	*20,004
4 mos. gross	4,650,806	4,166,104	484,701
Net af. taxes	1,367,290	1,457,471	*90,181
Surp. af. chgs.	973,894	1,117,796	*143,902

NASHVILLE RAILWAY & LIGHT CO.—

March gross	218,584	201,328	17,256
Net	77,108	64,237	12,871
Interest, &c.	40,980	40,906	74
Surplus	36,128	23,331	12,797
12 mos. gross	2,471,584	2,415,890	55,674
Net	870,949	921,483	*50,534
Interest, &c.	480,600	503,298	*13,698
Pf. stock div.	125,000	125,000	...
Balance	256,349	293,185	*36,836

UNITED GAS & ELECTRIC CORP. Subsidiary Company Earnings—

March gross	1,393,144	1,277,827	*11,653
Net earnings	354,959	545,234	*190,275
Surp. af. chgs.	88,954	251,478	*212,524
12 mos. gross	16,221,161	15,493,047	728,114
Net earnings	5,604,511	6,407,289	*802,958
Surp. af. chgs.	1,965,756	2,912,648	*946,792

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN GLUE CO. for Year Ended December 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
*Net earnings	$1,893,634	$664,887	$248,530
Total income	*1,917,833	664,887	248,530
Surplus	1,862,771	664,887	248,530
Pf. dividends	160,000	160,000	160,000
Common div.	†289,995	48,000	48,000
Balance	912,776	456,887	40,530

*Net earnings after deducting provision for depreciation, &c.

†Of this amount, $200,000 (25 per cent.) was paid in stock.

NEVADA CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO. for the First Quarter of 1918—

	1st Qr. 1918.	1st Qr. 1917.	1st Qr. 1916.
Net earnings	$470,909	$3,238,474	$2,781,811
Depreciation	160,739	216,558	225,558
Surplus	310,070	3,021,916	2,555,953
Dividends	1,999,457	1,999,457	999,728
Deficit	1,689,387	*1,022,459	*1,556,225

*Surplus.

CITIES SERVICE for April—

Contingent fund	$344,996.92
Stock surplus	3,914,508.25
Surplus reserve	4,150,491.06
Surplus	19,790,310.12
Total surplus and reserves	$28,709,301.35

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	7.00	7.12½	7.00	7.12½
Spelter	7.87½	7.62½	7.87½	7.62½
Antimony	12.00	12.50	12.00	12.50
Quicksilver	$120.00	..	$120.00	..
Aluminium	*32.00	..	*32.00	..
Iron, No. 2 f'dry.	..	34.25	..	34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 23½c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	364	0	0	370	0	0
Tin, futures	364	0	0	370	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD CO. Fifteen Year Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Debentures, Due June 1, 1923.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with Article Three of a certain Indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated June 1, 1907, it will receive sealed proposals for the sale to it of the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed One Hundred two and one-half per centum (102½) and accrued Interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Sixty-one thousand six hundred eighty-five and 98-100 dollars, ($61,685.98.)

The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on June 7th, 1918.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By J. N. WALLACE, President.
New York, May 15, 1918.

"Passed as not incompatible with the interest of the United States, but without approval of the merits, security or legality." Opinion No. 82. (Sgd) Capital Issues Committee of the Federal Reserve Board."

$5,000,000

Sutter Basin Company

First Mortgage 7% Serial Gold Bonds

Dated May 1, 1918. Due serially as shown below. Interest payable semi-annually May 1 and November 1. Principal and interest payable at Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, or at Anglo-California Trust Company, San Francisco. Coupon bonds in denomination of $1,000 and $500. Registerable as to principal only. Callable, as a whole or in part, on any interest date at 100 and interest. Total authorized issue $5,000,000.

EXEMPT FROM PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX IN CALIFORNIA

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CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, CHICAGO, TRUSTEE.
ANGLO-CALIFORNIA TRUST COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO, CO-TRUSTEE

Further information regarding this issue is given in a letter of R. J. Dunham, Vice-President, from which we summarize as follows:

1. **Bonds will be secured by a closed first mortgage on approximately 44,000 acres of land owned by the Company, inside the boundaries of Reclamation District No. 1500, located in Sutter County, Cal., approximately twenty-two miles north of the City of Sacramento, at the confluence of the Sacramento and Feather Rivers. The soil is very fertile and the land is capable of producing abundant and varied crops. Bonds will also be secured by first mortgage on about 9,400 acres of by-pass land, subject to cultivation for summer crops. Three independent appraisals show an average valuation of about $12,

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STAN (OIL) DARD

Securities

BUY	SELL
20 S. O. New York	50 Union Tank L.
35 Prairie Pipe L.	25 S. O. California
15 Borne Scrymser	20 Vacuum Oil
25 Ohio Oil	25 Galena Sig. Oil
100 Midwest Refin'g	100 National Trans.

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OFFER SUTTER BASIN BONDS

Issue of $5,000,000 Will Pay Approximately 7 1-2 Per Cent.

There was announced yesterday an offering of $5,000,000 of Sutter Basin Company's first mortgage 7 per cent. serial bonds at prices ranging from 97½ to 96½, having an approximate yield of 7½ per cent. Of the $5,000,000 issue $1,000,000 matures every May 1 from 1924 to 1928.

R. G. Dunham, Vice President of the company, says that the bonds will be secured by a closed first mortgage on approximately 44,000 acres of land owned by the company in Sacramento Valley, Cal. The bonds will also be secured by a first mortgage on about 9,400 acres of additional lands subject to cultivation for Summer crops. According to appraisals the valuation of the company's lands when reclaimed is about $12,000,000. J. Ogden Armour of Chicago is said to be one of the principal stockholders of the company.

The bond offering is being made under the names of Halsey, Stuart & Co. and Blyth, Witter & Co. of San Francisco; the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, and the Anglo and London-Paris National Bank and Bond & Goodwin of San Francisco.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.
Amer. Oil	7	10
Bay S. Gas	7	8
Begole	.50	60
Black Hawk	..	1⅛
Bohemia	.90	1
Boston Ely	.85	90
Bost. & Mont.	.54	56
Butte & Lon.	.24	26
Bost. & Ariz.	1	2
Calaveras	1⅛	2
Crown Res.	.15	20
Con. Arizona	1⅝	2⅛
Cortez	.5	15
Champion	5	7
Chief Cons.	2½	2⅝
Eagle & B. B.	2¼	2½
Earl-Eagle	3	4
Fortuna	4	6
Gold Lake	1	5
Houghton	.50	75
Homa Oil	.65	68
Iron Blossom	.33	40
Iron Cap	.18⅜	19½
Jer. Verde	.62	64
La Rose	.40	50
Majestic	.30	38
Mex. Metals	.39	43
Mojave Tung.	6	7
New Baltic	.90	1
Nat. Z. & L.	.25	28
New Corn	.17¼	17⅝
Nev. Doug	.76	78
Nixon Nev	.70	74
Oneco	.20	25
Onondaga	.20	25
Ray Herc	4½	4¾
Rilla	2	3
S. W. Miami, part paid	.75	1
S. W. Miami, full paid	1	1½
Un. Ver. Ext.	.40	41
Victoria Min.	.66	70
Yukon Gold	1	1¼

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Per riod.	Pay- able.	Hold. of Record.
Cal. Packing pf	1¾	Q	July 1	June 15
Cambria Steel	1½	Q	June 15	May 31
Do	1½	Ex	June 15	May 31
Cudahy Packing	1¾	Q	June 15	June 5
Fairb'ks M. & Co. pf.	1½	Q	June 1	May 21
Fed. M. & Smelt. pf.	1¾	Q	June 15	May 25
Mid-C. Con. O. & U.	30c.	Q	June 1	May 15
Montreal Cottons	1	Q	June 15	May 31
Do pf	1¾	Q	June 15	May 31
Ohio Oil	$1.25	Q	June 20	May 20
Do	$4.75	Ex	June 20	May 20
Philadel. Electric	1¾	Q	June 15	May 22
West'gh. Kerr & Co.	1¼	Q	June 10	June 1
Do pf	1¾	Q	June 10	June 1

Liggett & Myers Stock Issue Plans.

President C. C. Dula of the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company yesterday issued a statement regarding the special meeting of stockholders of that company, called for June 18, to vote on a proposal to authorize the issue of $21,496,400 of Class B common stock, explaining that it was at present planned not to issue more than 25 per cent. of the authorized new stock at any one time, and then on not less than three months' notice.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as most of the trading in the older issues of United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	97½	98
2s, coupon, 1930	97½	98
2s, coupon, '38, reg	97½	97¾
3s, registered, 1918	99½	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99½	100
3s, registered, 1946	84	88
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947	84	88
4s, registered, 1925	105¼	106
4s, coupon, 1925	105¼	106
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97¼	97¾
3s, Panama, '67, reg	84	87
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	87

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester- day. Bid.	W'nes- day. Ask.	W'nes- day. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	97	97⅛	97
4½s June, 1965	97	97⅛	97
4½s Mar., 1963	97	97⅛	97
4½s Nov., 1957	97½	98	91½
4½s May, 1957	97½	98	91½
4½s Mar., 1960-80	91½	92¼	91¼
4½s April, 1966	91½	92¼	91¼
4½s Mar., 1964	91½	92¼	91¼
4½s Mar., 1962	91½	92¼	91¼
4½s Sept., 1960	91½	92¼	91¼
4s May, 1959	87⅝	87⅞	87½
4s Nov., 1958	87⅝	87⅞	87¼
4s May, 1957	87⅝	87⅞	87¼
4s Nov., 1956	86	86⅝	86
4s Nov., 1955	86	86⅝	86
4s Nov., 1936	88	..	88
4s May, 1919	99	..	99
4s Nov., 1918	99½	..	99¾

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1931	4.90	4.70	4.90
4½s 1921-1923	4.90	4.70	4.90
4½s 1919-1920	4.90	4.70	4.90
4½s 1918-1923	4.90	4.70	4.90
4½s 1924-1932	4.90	4.70	4.90
3½s 1940-1953	4.90	4.75	4.95
3½s 1930-1939	4.90	4.75	4.90
3½s 1922-1929	4.90	4.75	4.90
3s 1918	5.00		5.00
3s 1940-1953	4.95	4.70	4.95
3s 1926-1930	4.95	4.70	4.95
3s 1918-1925	4.95	4.70	4.95

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Stocks closed steady with substantial net gains in a majority of the issues at the close yesterday of a very excited and active market. A heavy selling pressure developing late in the afternoon and reaching its climax in the final hour caused a very sharp reaction, the decline being from 1 to more than 4 points from the high levels of the session, when heavy gains were registered. The reactionary movement was more pronounced in activity than in the advance, the peak of which was reached about midday. Final quotations were, as a rule, better than the day's low figures.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
490 Allis-Chalm.	34⅝	33⅜	33½
100 Am. Beet Sug.	75	74½	74⅝
1,950 Am. Can	49⅜	48	48½
450 Am. Car & F.	81¾	80⅝	80½
10 Am. H. & L.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
90 Am. Linseed	35⅝	34½	35⅝
1,820 Am. Locomo.	71⅜	69	69
1,010 Am. Sm. & R.	84⅝	82⅜	83
620 Am. Sug. Tob.	128⅝	125¼	125¼
3,650 Anaconda	71⅛	69¼	69⅝
30 A., T. & S. Fe	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
4,790 B'dwin Loco.	101⅝	90½	90½
300 Balt. & Ohio	56¼	55¼	55½
4,050 Beth. Stl., B	93⅝	89⅛	90⅞
150 B'klyn R. T.	45⅛	44	45
160 Butte & Sup.	29	27½	27½
40 Cal. Petrol.	19¼	18⅜	19
10 Can. Pacific	130¼	130¼	130½
1,480 Cent. Leath.	72	70⅜	70⅜
80 Ches. & Ohio	60¼	59⅝	60¼
90 C., R. I. & P.	23⅜	23	23
350 Chile Copper	17½	16⅞	17⅛
600 Chino Cop	47¼	46⅛	46⅜
820 Col. Fuel & I.	50¼	48¼	48⅝
510 Corn Prod	43⅝	42⅛	42½
2,350 Cruc. Steel	75	72¾	72½
640 Cuba C. Sug.	33½	32	32
970 Dist. Secur.	63½	62¼	62¼
500 Erie	17¼	16½	16½
220 Do 1st pf.	34½	33⅝	33⅝
250 Gen. Motors	127¼	125⅝	126
10 Goodrich Co.	44	44	44
50 Gt. Nor. Ore	34½	33¾	33¾
620 Insp. Copper	56½	54⅜	55¼
820 Int. Mer. Mar.	26¾	25⅜	26
3,120 Do pf	98⅜	95⅝	98⅛
160 Int. Nickel	30⅝	29½	29⅝
130 Int. Paper	44⅝	43¼	43½
40 Interb. Con.	9¼	8⅝	9⅛
410 Ken. Copper	35½	33¼	34
340 Lack. Steel	91¼	89⅝	90¾
3,310 Mex. Petrol.	102¾	98⅜	99⅞
110 Miami Cop.	30½	29½	30⅜
4,300 Midv. Steel	60½	59	59⅜
50 Nat. Conduit	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
80 Nat. Enam.	52¼	51⅜	51⅜
110 Nev. Con	21⅜	21	21⅜
110 N. Y. Cent.	74⅞	74⅛	74½
560 N. Y., N. H. & H	42⅜	39¼	39¼
20 N.Y., O. & W.	21½	21½	21½
40 North. Pac.	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
50 Ohio Cit. Gas	42	41	41
70 Pitts. Coal	55¼	54½	54½
40 Pr. Steel Car	62⅜	62¼	62¼
50 Ry. Stl. Spgs.	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
290 Ray Copper	26¼	23½	25⅛
6,520 Reading	90⅞	88¼	89¼
760 Rep. I. & S.	95½	91⅜	92¼
480 Sinclair Oil	31	29¼	29½
40 South. Pac.	87¼	87¼	87¼
350 Southern Ry.	25¾	24⅝	24⅞
850 Studebaker	40⅞	39⅝	40
280 Tenn. Cop.	19	18¼	18⅝
20 Texas Co.	157¼	157¼	157¼
520 Tob. Prod	62	59⅜	60¼
400 Union Pac.	126¼	124⅞	124⅞
30 U. C. Stores	96	92⅜	92⅜
720 U.S. Ind. Alco.	134	131	132⅜
150 U. S. Rub.	60½	59	59
45,110 U. S. Steel	114	111⅜	111⅜
900 Utah Copper	87	84	85⅝
10 Va.-Car. Ch.	47½	47⅛	47½
660 W'house. El.	47⅝	45¼	45¼
1,620 Willys-Over.	19⅞	18½	19½

BONDS.

$2,850 Lib. 3½	99.02	98.98	99.02
3,400 Do 1st 4s	95.30	94.98	94.98
4,650 Do 2d 4s	95.12	94.90	94.90

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
65 Con. Coal	86⅝	86	86
1,241 Cosden	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
18 Con. Power	97½	96½	96½
46 Elkhorn	26½	26½	26½
891 Mt. Vernon	72½	72¼	72¼
75 M. & M. Bank	27	27	27
60 Tube	74	73½	73⅝
556 United Rys.	18½	18¼	18½
10 W., B. & A.	26½	26¼	26½

Bonds.

$19,000 Cos. 6s, A.	80	79½	79½
1,000 Con. G. 4½s	87½	87½	87½
4,000 City 4s, '51	92¼	92½	92½
$5,000 Con. Coal 6s	99	98¾	99
1,000 Elkhorn 6s	96	96	96
2,000 Unit. Ry. 4s	74	73¾	74

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
940 Am. Zinc	18½	17¾	18⅛
25 Do pf	48	48	48
65 Ahmeek	79	76	76½
185 Allouez	52	50	52
575 Anaconda	70⅝	70	70¼
300 Ariz. Com.	13⅞	13¼	13⅜
200 Bingham	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
193 Cal. & Ariz.	72	72	72¼
55 Centennial	13½	13	13⅛
106 Chino	47⅜	46¼	47⅝
845 Copper R'ge.	50	48½	49
2,235 Davis-Daly	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜
1,240 East Butte	10¼	9⅞	10
153 Franklin	5½	5	5¼
155 Hancock	8	7⅞	8
25 Indiana	50c	50c	50c
405 Island Creek	69¾	69¼	69¾
675 Isle Royale	25	22¼	24½
53 Lake Copper	8½	8	8
100 La Salle	3	3	3
100 Mason Val.	5	5	5
115 Mass. Con.	6	5⅞	6
75 Mayf'r O. C.	2¼	2	2¼
110 Miami	30¼	30	30
200 Michigan	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
100 Mohawk	66½	65	65½
120 New Arc.	2¼	2	2⅛
110 New Idria	16	15	15
35 New Riv. pf.	75	75	75
1,725 No. Butte	17⅜	15¼	17
30 Nipissing	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
60 Old Dom.	45	44	45
21 Osceola	54⅜	52½	54⅜
900 Pond Creek	19½	19¼	19¼
240 Shannon	4½	4	4⅜
40 Quincy	78	74	78
95 South Lake	1⅞	1½	1⅝
55 St. Mary's L.	54	53	54
80 Sup. Cop.	6½	6	6
575 Sup. & Bos.	2¾	2½	2¾
220 Trinity	4	3⅝	3⅞
100 Tuolumne	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
240 U.S. Smelter	44	43½	43⅝
95 Do pf	44	43½	44
15 Do pf	55	55	55
18 Wolverine	30	28¼	28½

Railroads.

350 Boston El	66¼	65¼	65½
20 Boston & L.	98	98	98
95 Boston & M.	34⅜	34	34
70 Do pf	44	44	44
1 Boston & P.	140	140	140
50 Maine Cent.	80	80	80
2,350 Mass. Elec.	7½	6	6¼
2,545 Do pf	33	27¾	27¾
335 New Haven	42½	39	39
10 Rutland	24½	24½	24½
60 Wes. End	47	47	47
15 Do pf	55	55	55

Miscellaneous.

*5 Am. Ag. Ch.	94½	94½	94½
80 Do pf	95	95	95
180 Am. Pneu.	2½	2¼	2¼
195 Do pf	14	11	11
2 Am. Sugar	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
853 A. T. & T.	99⅞	98½	99
20 Am. Wool	57	57	57
63 Do pf	96½	94⅜	95¼
15 Art Metal	13⅜	13½	13½
175 A. G. & W. I.	111⅜	110	110½
245 Booth-Fish	24½	23⅜	24
785 Cuban Cem.	17	16⅜	16⅜
360 E. Boa. L.	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
25 Edison	142	141	142
21 Gen. Elec.	151⅝	151⅜	151⅜
5,700 Island Oil	4¼	4⅛	4⅜
100 Loews T. Co.	10	10	10
18 Mer'nthaler	111	110	110
455 Mex. Gas	91	85	87
11 Do pf	66	66	66
58 N. E. Tel	89½	88⅞	88⅞
10 Nova Sc. St.	63	63	63
26 Pullman	119½	119½	119½
635 Swift	143⅞	143	143¼
153 Un. Fruit	127	126	126
2,440 Un. Shoe	48½	46⅜	46⅜
26 Do pf	23½	23½	23⅝
1,420 Ventura Oil	8	7½	7⅞

Bonds.

$1,000 Am. Ag. Ch. 5s	96½	96½	96½
3,000 C. B. Q. 4s	98⅝	93⅜	93⅝
1,000 Maes. G 4½s	85	85	85
1,000 Swift 5s	94½	94½	94½
1,000 West. Tel. 5s	88	88	88
13,700 Llb. 3½s	99.00	98.74	98.74
10,000 Do cv. 4s	95.10	94.74	94.74
4,000 Do 4s	94.94	94.94	94.94
8,500 Do 4½s	98.18	97.74	97.74

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
175 Am. Ship	140	137¼	137½
270 Booth Fish	24	23½	23½
175 Ch. C. & C. pf.	16½	16⅜	16½
600 Chi. Pn. T.	70¾	69¾	70¾
80 Ch. Ry. Ser. 2	12⅞	12¾	12⅞
202 Com. Edison	103½	102¾	103
15 Dia. Match	113	113	113
50 Hartman	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
23 Ill. Brick	54	54	54
500 Lindsay Lt.	21⅜	21	21
140 M. Ward pf.	102¼	102¼	102¼
100 N. A. P. & P.	6½	6¼	6½
380 People's Gas	48	46	46½
10 Qu. Oats pf.	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
298 Sears, Roeb.	140¾	140	140
315 Stew. Warn.	58½	58⅜	58⅜
1,938 Swift	144	142	143¼
1,800 Un. Carbide	52⅝	51⅜	51⅝
75 Un. Paperbd	22	22	22
850 Wilson	61	58½	58½
63 Do pf	97½	97	97

Bonds.

$4,000 Swift 1st 5s	96	95	95

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Am. Gas	75	75	75
95 Brill	24⅜	22	24⅜
4 Con. Tr. N.J.	66½	66½	66½
1,655 Elec. Sec.	52	50¾	50¾
87 Insur. N. A.	26	26	26
9,705 L. Sup. Cor.	18¼	17½	17½
228 Lehigh Nav.	66½	65½	65½
1 P. & W. pf.	68½	68¼	68½
633 Phil. R. T. t.c.	26½	26	26⅛
8 Phila. Trac.	67	67	67
500 Ton. Belm't.	3⅜	3¼	3½
145 Ton. Mining	2¼	2¼	2⅜
8 Union Trac.	40	40	40
42 Un. Gas Im.	67⅜	67	67⅜

Bonds.

$1,000 Bald. Loco. 1st 5s	80	80	80
5,000 A. G. & E. 5s	80	80	80
2,600 Llb'ty 4½s	98.00	97.50	98.00
1,300 Do 1st 4s	95.10	94.50	95.10
2,800 Do 3½s	99.00	98.70	98.70
$5,000 Phila. Co. con. 5s	81½	81¼	81½
4,000 Phila. Elec. 1st 5s	94¾	94½	94½
1,000 Rdg. gen. 4s	84½	84½	84½
5,000 Un. Ry. Inv. 5s	57	57	57

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester- day. Bid.	Wed's- day. Ask.	Wed's- day. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	12	12¼	11¾
Atlantic Refining	925	935	915
Borne-Scrymser	425	450	425
Buckeye Pipe Line	95	97	94
Chesebrough Mfg.	315	330	315
Colonial Oil	10	40	10
Continental Oil	425	430	425
Crescent Pipe Line	35	38	35
Cumberland P. L.	155	160	145
Eureka Pipe Line	205	215	205
Galena Signal Oil	134	138	134
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	123	127	123
Illinois Pipe Line	187	192	183
Indiana Pipe Line	95	100	95
Int. Pet. Co.	13⅜	13½	13
National Transit	13	14	13
N. Y. Transit	210	220	210
Northern Pipe L.	110	115	110
Ohio Oil	343	348	340
Penn.-Mex Fuel Co	33	37	33
Prairie Oil & Gas	490	500	490
Prairie Pipe Line	276	280	276
Solar Refining	310	320	305
Southern Pipe L.	188	193	188
South. Penn. Oil	280	290	275
S. W. Penn.	92	95	92
Stand. Oil of Cal.	215	220	215
Stand. Oil of Ind.	625	635	620
Stand. Oil of Kan.	445	465	445
Stand. Oil of Ky.	330	340	330
Stand. Oil of Neb.	465	485	460
Stand. Oil of N. J.	550	555	547
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	270	274	266
Stand. Oil of Ohio	395	410	395
Swan & Finch	93	98	93
Union Tank	101	103	100
Vacuum Oil	360	375	342
Washington Oil	27	32	27

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
127 Cities Service	211	210½	210	213
266 Cities Service pf	76¾	75⅝	75½	76½

	Bid.	Ask.
Adiron. Elec. Power	13	15
Am. Elec. Power pf.	70	75
Am. Gas & Electric	85	88
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	40½	42
Am. Light & Traction	194	197
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	95	97
Am. Power & Light	38	41
Am. Power & Light pf.	68	72
Arp. Public Utilities	..	25
Am. Public Utilities pf.	..	55
Am. W. W. & Elec	4½	6
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	57	59
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	13	14
Carolina Power & Light	25	30
Carolina Pow. & Lt. pf.	87	90
Colorado Power	24	27
Colorado Power pf.	97	100
Columbus Electric pf.	70	77
Com. Pow., Ry. & L.	21	23
Com. Pow., Ry. & L. pf.	45	47
Conn. Power pf.	80	84
Consumers' Power pf.	80	85
Dayton Power & L. pf.	80	81
Eastern Texas Elec.	54	59
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	73	76
El Paso Electric	..	90
El Paso Electric pf.	82	95
Electric B. & S. pf.	93	98
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	70	75
Federal Light & Trac.	6	10
Federal Lt. & Trac. pf.	27	33
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	19	21
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	59	65
Gas & Elec. Securities	250	275
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	93	98
Int. Power 7% pf.	98	100
Int.-M. Ry., L. & P. pf.	94	98
Miss. River Power	15	18

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	97	..	98
Am. W. W. & El. 5s	63	66	68
Appalach. Pow. 5s, '32	68	72	75
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	89½	92	92
Cities Fuel & P. 7s, '19	95	97½	98
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	70	75	75
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	100
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	83	88	88
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	84	89	90
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	82	88	90
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	85	90	90
Empire Gas & F. 6s, '26	95	97	97
Empire Refin. 6s, '27	90	93½	93½
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	74	78	78
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	84	88	88
Int.-M. Ry., L. & P. 6s	98¾	99¾	99¾
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '38	86	95	95
Middle W. U. 6s, '25	84	90	90
Miss. Riv. Pow. 1st 5s	71½	73¼	73¼
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	74	80	80
Nor. States Pow. 6s, '26	88	90	90
Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	85½	86½	86½
Nor. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	79	84	84
Omaha & C. B. 5s	..	80	87
Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	96¾	98	98
So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	85	88	88
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	80	85	85
Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	73	80	78
Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	80	90	90
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	96	98	95
Utah Securities 6s	..	88½	89½
Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	94½	98	98
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	88	92	92

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
25,000 ‡Aetna Exp. 6½s	15⅝	15½	15½
335 ‡Do pf	72	*70	72
100 ‡Air Reduc.	75	75	75
600 Br.-Am. Tob., registered	16	15⅞	16
600 Do coupon	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
105 ‡Car L. & P.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200 Chev. Motor	127	125	127
1,700 ‡Cup.-Es. S.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000 ‡Cuprite Sul.	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,900 Curtiss Aero	36	34⅞	35⅜
320 Emer. Phon.	3	2⅝	2⅝

[Charter No. 1231. Reserve District No. 2.]
REPORT OF CONDITION OF

THE IMPORTERS & TRADERS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on May 10, 1918.

RESOURCES.

a Loans and discounts (except those shown in b)	$28,161,928.16	
b Acceptances of other banks discounted	1,043,489.50	
Total loans	$29,205,417.66	
Deduct:		
d Notes and bills rediscounted (other than bank acceptances sold) (see Item 57a), $793,200.00; e Acceptances of other banks payable at future date guaranteed by this bank, by indorsement or otherwise (see Item 57b), $1,043,489.50	1,836,689.50	
		$27,368,728.16
Overdrafts, secured, $433.23; unsecured, $32.84		466.07
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" executed by this bank and now outstanding		969,995.14
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty bonds, but including U. S. certificates of indebtedness):		
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$51,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)	1,600,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged as collateral for State or other deposits or bills payable	900,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged	1,080,000.00	
		3,631,000.00
Liberty Loan bonds:		
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent., unpledged	$16,000.00	
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent., pledged to secure U. S. deposits	348,000.00	
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent., pledged to secure State or other deposits or bills payable	1,600,000.00	
Payments actually made on Liberty 4¼ per cent. bonds	999,950.00	
		2,963,950.00
Bonds, securities, &c., (other than U. S.):		
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits	$803,801.75	
Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable	99,500.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	143,677.24	
Total bonds, securities, &c., other than U. S.	1,046,978.99	
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)	225,000.00	
Value of banking house	700,000.00	
13. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	3,994,498.41	
14. Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve)	562,555.56	
15. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks	1,152,547.87	
16. Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies (other than included in Items 13, 14, and 15)	468,147.18	
17. Exchanges for Clearing House	2,808,441.72	
18. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than Item 17)	18,591.43	
Total of Items 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, $4,505,683.26.		
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items	262,642.30	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	17,550.00	
Interest earned but not collected (approximate) on notes and bills receivable not past due	19,020.00	
War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps actually owned	473.86	
Total		$45,706,285.71

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000.00	
Surplus fund	6,000,000.00	
Undivided profits...$2,091,112.00		
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid.	306,181.10	
	1,784,930.90	
Interest and discount collected or credited, in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate)	202,288.18	
Amount reserved for taxes accrued	91,177.33	
Amount reserved for all interest accrued	12,199.81	
Circulating notes outstanding	51,000.00	
32. Net amounts due to national banks	7,355,630.63	
33. Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies (other than included in Item 32)	4,675,810.80	
Total of Items 32 and 33, $12,031,471.43.		
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):		
34. Individual deposits subject to check	16,856,025.73	
36. Certified checks	306,825.98	
37. Cashier's checks outstanding	21,755.87	
38. State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by pledge of assets of this bank.	37,747.79	
40. Dividends unpaid	5,665.00	
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve, Items 34, 36, 37, 38, and 40, $17,230,520.37.		
Time deposits subject to Reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice, and postal savings):		
42. Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)	300,000.00	
43. Other time deposits	10,000.00	
Total of time deposits subject to Reserve, Items 42 and 43, $310,000.00.		
United States deposits (other than postal savings):		
War loan deposit account	3,022,707.50	
Bills payable, with Federal Reserve Bank	2,500,000.00	
Acceptances executed for customers	969,995.14	
Total		$45,706,285.71
57. a Liabilities for rediscounts, including those with Federal Reserve Bank (see Item 1d)	793,200.00	
b Acceptances of other banks payable at future date guaranteed by this bank, by indorsement or otherwise (see Item 1e)	1,043,489.50	
Total contingent liabilities (57 a and b)	$1,836,689.50	

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, E. P. TOWNSEND, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. P. TOWNSEND, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of May, 1918.
[Seal.] CHAS. E. McCARTHY, Notary Public No. 2.
Correct—Attest:
H. H. POWELL,
J. W. SPALDING,
CHAS. A. WIMPFHEIMER,
} Directors.

[Charter No. 7447.]
Reserve District No. 2.
REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

Battery Park National Bank of New York,

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business on May 10th, 1918:

RESOURCES.

a Loans and discounts (except those shown in b and c)	$7,323,086.54	
b Acceptances of other banks discounted	67,000.00	
c Customers' liability account of acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted by it	143,896.55	
Total loans	$7,533,982.09	
Deduct:		
d Notes and bills rediscounted, (other than bank acceptances sold,) $776,528.31.		
e Acceptances of other banks payable at future date guaranteed by this bank, by indorsement or otherwise, $35,000.00.		
f Foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank not shown under Item d above, $663,496.90.		
	$1,475,025.21	
		$6,058,956.88
Overdrafts, secured		5,000.00
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" executed by this bank and now outstanding		309,972.76
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		200,000.00
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)		478,000.00
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged		30,000.00
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent., unpledged		66,562.14
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent., pledged to secured State or other deposits or bills payable		150,000.00
Payments actually made on Liberty 4¼ per cent. bonds		5,550.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$25,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	122,881.53	
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock	42,302.00	
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)	24,000.00	
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	799,215.04	
Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve)	203,214.90	
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks	693,999.21	
Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies	277,149.66	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,144,389.21	
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items	23,493.32	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	10,000.00	
War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps actually owned	463.16	
		3,366,112.03
Total		$10,665,153.81

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$400,000.00
Surplus fund		400,000.00
Undivided profits...$190,002.29		
Less current expenses, interest & taxes paid	62,184.60	
	$127,867.69	
Amount reserved for taxes accrued	65,353.32	
Amount reserved for all interest accrued	6,508.45	
		199,709.44
Circulating notes outstanding		157,100.00
Net amounts due to national banks		$25,783.61
Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies		10,429.60
Individual deposits subject to check		6,892,565.44
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)		158,054.11
Certified checks		744,157.05
Cashier's checks outstanding		211,126.16
Other demand deposits		90,000.72
Time certificates of deposit subject to reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice)		14,200.00
Postal savings deposits		24,250.00
Other time deposits		85,465.48
War loan deposit account		750,000.00
Bills payable, with Federal Reserve Bank		150,000.00
		9,162,034.11
Acceptances executed for customers	$460,205.81	
Less acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted (see Item c)	143,895.55	
		316,310.26
Total		$10,665,153.81
Liabilities for rediscounts, including those with Federal Reserve Bank (see Item d)		$776,528.31
Acceptances of other banks payable at future date guaranteed by this bank, by indorsement or otherwise (see Item e)		35,000.00
Foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank not shown under Item a above (see Item f)		663,496.90

Total contingent liabilities....$1,475,025.21

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, A. H. MERRY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. H. MERRY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of May, 1918.
[Seal.] FRED A. COLBY, Notary Public, New York County, No. 242.
Correct—Attest:
ALFRED ROMER,
R. C. CORNER,
E. A. DE LIMA,
} Directors.

DIVIDENDS.

The American Sugar Refining Company
PREFERRED DIVIDENDS
COMMON DIVIDENDS

The Board of Directors has declared the following dividends:—
On the Preferred Stock one and three-quarters per cent., being the 106th consecutive dividend thereon, payable on July 2nd, 1918, to the Stockholders of record on June 1st, 1918.
On the Preferred Stock one and three-quarters per cent., being the 107th consecutive dividend thereon, payable on October 2nd, 1918, to the Stockholders of record on September 3rd, 1918.
On the Common Stock one and three-quarters per cent., being the 107th consecutive dividend thereon, payable on July 2nd, 1918, to the Stockholders of record on June 1st, 1918.
On the Common Stock one and three-quarters per cent., being the 108th consecutive dividend thereon, payable on October 2nd, 1918, to the Stockholders of record on September 3rd, 1918.
On the Common Stock additional three-quarters of one per cent., each to be paid respectively on July 2nd, 1918, to the Stockholders of record on June 1st, 1918, on October 2nd, 1918, to the Stockholders of record on September 3rd, 1918, on January 2nd, 1919, to the Stockholders of record December 2nd, 1918, and on April 2nd, 1919, to the Stockholders of record on March 1st, 1919.
The Transfer Books will not be closed.
JOSEPH E. FREEMAN, Secretary.

Nebraska Power Company
Preferred Stock Dividend.
The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock of Nebraska Power Company has been declared, payable June 1, 1918, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business May 21, 1918.
S. E. SCHWEITZER, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

CHILE COPPER COMPANY.
120 Broadway, New York, April 1st, 1918.
Collateral Trust Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Series A.

To the Holders of Instalment Receipts:
Notice is hereby given that the holders of Half-Paid Receipts are offered the privilege of extending the date of payment of the final instalment on account of the purchase of this Company's Collateral Trust Gold Bonds Series A, from May 29, 1918 (the date fixed in the Receipt), to November 29, 1918.
Receipt-holders electing to extend the time of payment will surrender their Receipts at the office of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, on or before May 29, 1918, and receive in exchange therefor EXTENDED INSTALMENT RECEIPTS.
The Company will continue to allow interest to the holders of EXTENDED RECEIPTS at the rate of 6% per annum on the first instalment of the purchase price of the Bonds.
The respective rights and obligations of the Company and of the holders of EXTENDED RECEIPTS shall be as stated in the Receipts now outstanding except as necessarily modified by the extension of the date for payment of the final instalment due thereon.
Receipt-holders electing to pay the final instalment on May 29, 1918, will receive the Bonds called for by their Receipts.
The Federal Committee on Capital Issues has advised the Company that it "would look with favor" upon any action taken by the Company by way of offering Receipt-holders the privilege of extending the time of payment of the second instalment, and has authorized the Company so to advise the Receipt-holders.
DANIEL GUGGENHEIM, President.

National Bank of Commerce in New York

Organized 1839

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

MAY 10, 1918

Resources		Liabilities	
Loans and Discounts	$235,156,238.55	Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits	$46,619,949.28
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness and Liberty Bonds	145,172,850.07	Deposits	378,465,091.31
Other Bonds, Securities, etc.	20,795,428.29	U. S. and Other Bonds Borrowed	24,233,750.00
U. S. and other Bonds Borrowed	24,233,750.00	Letters of Credit and Acceptances	40,515,365.86
Banking House	2,000,000.00	Rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank	8,759,100.00
Due from Banks and Bankers	8,407,414.91	Bills Payable with Federal Reserve Bank	47,000,000.00
Cash, Exchanges and due from Federal Reserve Bank	71,398,807.50	Unearned Discount	1,574,018.18
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances	40,440,460.84	Other Liabilities	2,151,407.29
Interest Accrued	1,713,731.76		
	$549,318,681.92		$549,318,681.92

PRESIDENT
JAMES S. ALEXANDER

VICE-PRESIDENTS
R. G. HUTCHINS, Jr. — JOHN E. ROVENSKY
HERBERT P. HOWELL — FARIS R. RUSSELL
J. HOWARD ARDREY — GUY EMERSON
STEVENSON E. WARD — LOUIS A. KEIDEL

CASHIER
RICHARD W. SAUNDERS

DIRECTORS

JAMES S. ALEXANDER	CHARLES E. DUNLAP	CHARLES H. RUSSELL
WILLIAM A. DAY	HERBERT P. HOWELL	VALENTINE P. SNYDER
HENRY W. de FOREST	R. G. HUTCHINS, Jr.	H. B. THAYER
FORREST F. DRYDEN	A. W. MELLON	THOS. WILLIAMS

[Charter No. 1370. Reserve District No. 2.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Merchants National Bank of the City of New York

FOUNDED 1803

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on May 10, 1918:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$23,500,300.02
Acceptances of other banks discounted		1,228,331.67
Total loans		$24,728,632.29
Deduct:		
Notes and bills rediscounted (other than bank acceptances sold)	$2,315,599.33	
Acceptances of other banks payable at future date guaranteed by this bank, by indorsement or otherwise	1,228,331.67	
	3,543,931.00	
		$21,184,701.29
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" executed by this bank and now outstanding		1,907,215.14
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty bonds, but including U. S. certificates of indebtedness):		
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$1,900,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)	1,600,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged as collateral for State or other deposits or bills payable	215,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged	148,000.00	
	3,858,000.00	
Liberty Loan bonds:		
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent., unpledged	$1,750.00	
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent., pledged to secure U. S. deposits	70,000.00	
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent., pledged to secure postal savings deposits	300,000.00	
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent., pledged to secure State or other deposits or bills payable	240,000.00	
Payments actually made on Liberty 4¼ per cent. bonds	504,300.00	
	1,116,050.00	
Bonds, securities, etc., (other than U. S.):		
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits	$149,532.50	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	207,563.84	
Total bonds, securities, &c., other than U. S.		857,596.34
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		7,341.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		120,000.00
Value of banking house		995,257.34
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		2,091,351.72
Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve)		69,981.25
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		1,104,151.46
Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies		308,828.66
Exchanges for clearing house		1,895,380.88
Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		85,531.15
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items		1,811.82
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		135,000.00
Interest earned but not collected—approximate—on notes and bills receivable not past due		55,069.83
Total		$35,826,331.98

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$335,929.25	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	250,802.49	
		685,626.76
Interest and discount collected or credited, in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate)		182,236.76
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		27,782.82
Amount reserved for all interest accrued		17,477.59
Circulating notes outstanding		1,855,060.00
Net amounts due to national banks		3,743,498.92
Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies		3,192,708.45
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):		
Individual deposits subject to check		14,200,856.99
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)		220,587.99
Certified checks		1,152,751.15
Cashier's checks outstanding		81,697.82
Dividends unpaid		54.00
Time deposits subject to Reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice, and postal savings):		
Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)		160,000.00
Postal savings deposits		231,237.79
United States deposits (other than postal savings):		
War loan deposit account	$3,816,780.00	
War savings certificate and thrift stamp deposit account	50.00	
	3,816,830.00	
Bills payable, with Federal Reserve Bank		450,000.00
Acceptances executed for customers		1,907,215.14
Total		$35,826,331.98
Liabilities for rediscounts, including those with Federal Reserve Bank		2,315,599.33
Acceptances of other banks payable at future date guaranteed by this bank, by indorsement or otherwise		1,228,331.67
Total contingent liabilities		$3,543,931.00

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, OWEN E. PAYNTER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. E. PAYNTER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of May, 1918.
[Seal] HENRY D. HOLLOWAY, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: THEODORE E. BURTON, J. E. ALDRED, ARTHUR V. DAVIS, } Directors.

Curtiss Aeroplane

Do you know its output of Aeroplanes in twelve months?

Do you know the percentage of its production compared with other Companies?

Do you know how many different styles of Aeroplanes this company manufactures?

If you are interested in the Aeroplane industry, either as a stockholder or as a patriotic citizen, you should read the exclusive article on Curtiss Aeroplane & Motors Corporation, which will be published

Today, May 17

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and in THE WALL STREET JOURNAL FRIDAY AFTERNOON AND SATURDAY MORNING.

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WHAT HAVE YOU LOST?

When a loss is discovered an advertisement in The New York Times is the best method of recovering the property. Telephone 1000 Bryant, and an advertisement will appear in The New York Times the next morning.—Advt.

[Charter No. 3,415.]
REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on May 10th, 1918:

RESOURCES.

1. aLoans and discounts	$33,827,607.20	
bAcceptances of other banks discounted	862,485.99	
Total loans	$34,690,093.19	
Deduct:		
dNotes and bills rediscounted, $537,218.75.		
fForeign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank, $19,139.		
	$556,357.75	
		$34,133,735.44
Overdrafts, secured		16.51
Customers' liability account of "acceptances" executed by this bank and now outstanding		300,000.00
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty bonds, but including U. S. certificates of indebtedness):		
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$70,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)	3,515,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged	1,695,000.00	
	5,280,000.00	
Liberty Loan bonds:		
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent., unpledged	$778,250.00	
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent., pledged to secure U. S. deposits	300,000.00	
Payments actually made on Liberty 4¼ per cent. bonds	965,550.00	
	2,023,800.00	
Bonds, securities, &c.:		
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	$2,112,983.72	
Collateral trust and other notes of corporations issued for not less than one year nor more than three years' time	1,379,227.20	
Total bonds, securities, etc., other than U. S.		3,492,162.92
Stocks other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		5,912.25
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		90,000.00
13. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		7,867,158.95
14. Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve)		780,692.91
15. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		1,656,116.18
16. Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies other than included in Items 13, 14, and 15		164,682.51
17. Exchanges for Clearing House		9,801,004.86
18. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than Item 17)		277,187.42
Total of Items 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, $12,678,983.85.		
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items		32,880.27
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		17,600.00
War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps actually owned		1,715.00
Other assets:		
U. S. bonds sold under agreement to repurchase, accrued interest		446,573.81
Total		$66,385,535.03

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,000,000.00
Undivided profits...$1,786,184.54		
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	137,292.90	
		1,597,891.64
Interest and discount collected or credited in advance of maturity and not earned, (approximate)		165,730.58
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		196,881.69
Circulating notes outstanding		69,997.50
32. Net amounts due to national banks		12,251,187.16
33. Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies (other than included in Item 32)		9,644,627.76
Total of Items 32 and 33, $21,895,864.92.		
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):		
34. Individual deposits subject to check		26,704,774.74
35. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)		282,444.84
36a. Deposits held for acceptances		5,581,064.73
37. Cashier's checks outstanding		823,051.89
40. Dividends unpaid		186.00
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve, Items 34, 35, 36a, 37, and 40, $33,341,521.20.		
United States deposits (other than postal savings):		
War loan deposit account		5,215,847.50
U. S. bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		300,000.00
Bills payable, other than with Federal Reserve Bank, including all obligations representing money borrowed, other than rediscounts		800,000.00
Acceptances executed for customers		300,000.00
Total		$66,385,535.03
57. aLiabilities for rediscounts, including those with Federal Reserve Bank (see Item 1d).		537,218.75
cForeign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank, not shown under Item a, above (see Item 1f)		19,139.00
Total contingent liabilities, (57 a and c)		$556,357.75

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, H. W. DONOVAN, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. W. DONOVAN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of May, 1918.
[Seal of Notary.] W. L. SAMSON, Jr., Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
E. J. CORNISH,
H. C. FOLGER,
D. M. E. JONES,
} Directors.

[Charter No. 8922, Reserve District No. 2.]
REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

SHERMAN NATIONAL BANK

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business on May 10, 1918:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,717,840.47
Deduct:		
Notes and bills rediscounted (other than bank acceptances sold)	$35,852.18	
		$5,181,488.29
Overdrafts, secured, unsecured, $637.52	$4,453.64;	5,091.16
Customers' liability under Letters of Credit actually used and for which this bank has not been reimbursed		16,770.00
Premium on U. S. bonds (other than Liberty Bonds, but including U. S. certificates of indebtedness)		178,000.00
Liberty Loan Bonds:		
Liberty Loan Bonds, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent., unpledged	$38,106.01	
Liberty Loan Bonds, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent., pledged to secure State or other deposits or bills payable	150,000.00	
Payments actually made on Liberty 4¼ per cent. Bonds	5,050.00	253,155.01
Bonds, securities, etc. (other than U. S.):		
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$25,000.00	
Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable	20,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	92,868.75	
Total bonds, securities, etc.		137,868.75
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		825.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		19,500.00
Furniture and fixtures		37,477.84
Real estate owned other than banking house		5,000.00
13. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		551,353.64
14. Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve)		347,293.80
15. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		551,498.56
16. Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies other than included in Items 13, 14, and 15		14,348.01
18. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		6,138.35
Total of Items 14, 15, 16, and 18, $913,276.72.		
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items		200.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		13,000.00
Interest earned but not collected—approximate—on notes and bills receivable not past due		884.35
War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps actually owned		899.00
Total		$7,268,269.78

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		150,000.00
Undivided profits	$38,421.85	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	15,854.65	
		22,567.20
Interest and discount collected or credited in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate)		18,545.50
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		2,200.00
Circulating notes outstanding		175,200.00
32. Net amounts due to national banks		47,780.25
33. Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies (other than included in Item 32)		33,154.08
Total of Items 32 and 33, $55,934.33.		
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):		
34. Individual deposits subject to check		6,028,302.71
35. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)		15,625.00
37. Cashier's checks outstanding		8,750.94
38. State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by pledge of assets of this bank		20,000.00
40. Dividends unpaid		60.00
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve, Items 34, 35, 37, 38, and 40, $6,073,937.65.		
Time deposits subject to reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days' or more notice, and postal savings):		
44. Postal savings deposits		24,114.08
Total of time deposits subject to reserve, Item 44, $24,114.08.		
United States deposits (other than postal savings):		
Other United States deposits, including deposits of U. S. disbursing officers		50,000.00
Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank		150,000.00
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding		16,770.00
Total		$7,268,269.78
Foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank		585,852.18
Total contingent liabilities		$585,852.18

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHARLES W. HODSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHAS. W. HODSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of May, 1918.
[Seal] MARTIN A. NEGGESMITH, Notary Public, Bronx County.
County Clerk's No. 2. Bronx Register's No. 902.
Certificate filed in New York County.
Correct—Attest:
WILLIAM J. TAYLOR,
HUGH N. CAMP, Jr.,
MAX RADT,
} Directors.

The Chemical National Bank of New York

(Established 1824)

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

At the close of business May 10, 1918

ASSETS

Loans and Discounts	$ 61,124,732.13
U. S. Bonds	10,776,150.00
Other Bonds and Stocks	2,920,616.91
Banking House	710,000.00
Letters of Credit and Acceptances	3,726,698.93
Cash and Exchanges	20,980,280.55
Loans for Account of Customers	1,235,000.00
Interest Earned	131,689.74
	$101,605,168.26

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock (paid in)	$ 300,000.00	
Capital Stock (earned)	2,700,000.00	$3,000,000.00
Surplus and Profits (earned)		9,212,897.63
Total Capital, Surplus and Profits		$12,212,897.63
Unearned Interest		449,414.19
Circulation Outstanding		452,422.50
Letters of Credit and Acceptances		3,726,698.93
Deposits		80,728,735.01
Bonds Borrowed		2,800,000.00
Loans for Account Customers		1,235,000.00
		$101,605,168.26

Interest paid on Balances of Banks, Time Deposits, and Special and Reserve Accounts

Correspondence Solicited

HERBERT K. TWITCHELL, President

PERCY H. JOHNSTON, Vice-Pres. — EDWARD H. SMITH, Cashier — JOHN B. DODD, Asst. Cashier
FRANCIS HALPIN, Vice-Pres. — JAMES L. PARSON, Asst. Cashier — SAMUEL T. JONES, Asst. Cashier
I. B. HOPPER, Vice-Pres. — J. G. SCHMELZEL, Asst. Cashier — H. M. ROGERS, Foreign Dept.

DIRECTORS

FREDERICK W. STEVENS	CHARLES CHENEY	RIDLEY WATTS
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT	ARTHUR ISELIN	HERBERT K. TWITCHELL
ROBERT WALTON GOELET	FREDERIC A. JULLIARD	PERCY H. JOHNSTON

[Charter No. 9,717.] Reserve District No. 2.
REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

GOTHAM NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on May 10, 1918.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,640,039.00
Deduct:		
1d. Notes and bills rediscounted (other than bank acceptances sold) (see Item 57a)	42,453.36	
		$3,597,585.64
Overdrafts: Secured, $1,537.16; unsecured, $1,741.32		3,278.48
Customers' liability account of "acceptances" executed by this bank and now outstanding		2,804.85
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty bonds, but including U. S. certificates of indebtedness):		
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation, (par value)	$200,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged to secure U. S. deposits, (par value)	470,000.00	
	670,000.00	
Liberty Loan bonds:		
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent., unpledged	$23,000.00	
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent., pledged to secure U. S. deposits	250,000.00	
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent., pledged to secure postal savings deposits	5,000.00	
Payments actually made on Liberty 4¼ per cent. bonds	100,000.00	
	378,000.00	
Bonds, securities, &c., (other than U. S.):		
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$147,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	430,399.88	
Total bonds, securities, &c., other than U. S.		577,399.88
Stocks other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		15,261.41
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		12,000.00
Value of banking house		30,900.00
Furniture and fixtures

$8,500,000 INTEREST PAID ON LOANS IN DAY

Federal Reserve Bank Employes Handled 600,000 Coupons on Wednesday.

The coupon department of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which is in charge of J. B. Cunningham, had another very busy day yesterday cashing the initial coupons of the 4 per cent. bonds of the Second Liberty Loan. Figures for the day's business were not available last night, but it was learned that on Wednesday the payments amounted to more than $8,500,000. Mr. Cunningham and his assistants handled about 600,000 coupons, which had to be counted and checked up before they were packed in large bundles for shipments to the Treasury Department in Washington.

The major portion of the $8,500,000 was paid to banks which sent messengers with coupons collected from their customers. The cash payments to individuals owning a few of the small denomination bonds amounted to about $5,000 or $6,000 on Wednesday and to approximately $8,000 yesterday. A large number of the coupon cutters, instead of asking for cash, applied to the "W. S. S." window and exchanged their coupons for thrift and war savings stamps. On Wednesday the exchanges for stamps amounted to about $1,200, and yesterday they totaled slightly less than $1,000.

It appears that a great many out-of-town banks, instead of cashing their coupons with Reserve Banks of their districts, have been forwarding them to their New York correspondents, who have been turning them in at the New York Reserve Bank.

The New York agency of the Philippine National Bank announced yesterday that subscriptions of the Islands to the Third Liberty Loan amounted to more than 150 per cent. of the assigned quota. For the three loans the subscriptions total $8,675,000, which, added to $10,000,000 of Treasury certificates purchased, makes a grand total of $18,675,000. To date there have been sold on the Islands approximately $30,000 in war savings and thrift stamps.

COPPER EARNINGS DECREASE

Nevada Consolidated Co. Reports $2,767,667 Drop in Quarter.

The Nevada Consolidated Copper Company reports net earnings of $470,809 in the quarter ended March 31, a total less than one-seventh as large as the income reported for the corresponding period last year. The first three months of 1917 brought a net of $3,238,474 and the same quarter of 1916 resulted in a profit of $2,781,811. After providing for depreciation and paying out $1,999,457 in dividends, the corporation had a deficit of $1,689,387, against a surplus of $1,022,450 the year before.

The sharp decline of earnings was the result in part of the carriage of a portion of the copper at the inventory price of 23½ cents a pound for the reason that the fixed price of the metal is scheduled at 23½ cents a pound only until June 1, and sales for delivery beyond that date could not be definitely priced. The output amounted to 17,435,164 pounds, compared with 22,153,158 pounds in the last quarter of 1917. The average cost of production was 15.64 cents per pound, compared with 12.73 cents in the preceding quarter.

Gaston Remains Head of Concern.

Following the announcement a few days ago of the retirement of William H. Williams and James A. Wigmore from Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., it was stated yesterday by Charles H. Sabin, Chairman of the Board of Directors, that George A. Gaston would continue as President "with full authority." An organization meeting of the new board was held yesterday and Charles A. Corliss, President of Lamont, Corliss & Co., was elected a Director. Mr. Corliss, Harry Payne Whitney, and G. M. Dahl, Vice President of the Chase National Bank, were elected Directors of the Gaston, Williams & Wigmore Steamship Company, Ltd.

Trading Calm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 16.—Trading on the Bourse was calm today. Three per cent. rentes sold at 58 francs 85 centimes for cash. Exchange on London was quoted at 27 francs 15 centimes. Five per cent. loan 87 francs 70 centimes.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. — Bankruptcy.—No. 25780.

Notice is given that MAX MAISEL, trading as M. MAISEL CO., bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition, creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on May 27, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why the composition should not be confirmed.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. — Bankruptcy.—No. 21110.

Notice is given that GODEL BEFELER, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 17, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharged should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25574.

Notice is given that NELSON H. WATERS, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 17, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25807.

In Bankruptcy.—EUGENE BOEHM, Bankrupt.

Eugene Boehm was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 13, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on May 28, 1918, at 3:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, act upon a proposed offer of composition, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25626. —In Bankruptcy.—OVERLAND BUTTON CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Overland Button Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 16, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on May 28, 1918, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25730. —In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH L. KROTMAN, Bankrupt.

Joseph L. Krotman was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 10, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on May 31, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York. — Bankruptcy. — No. 25587.

Notice is given that JOSEPH MEIXLER, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 17, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 25265.

Notice is given that JONES NEWMAN and NATHAN DORFMAN, individually and as copartners, doing business as JONES CO., alleged bankrupts, have applied for the confirmation of a composition of all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, May 27th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why such application should not be granted.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Heights Apartments in Cash Transaction — Dwelling Sales and Resales.

Two Washington Heights apartment houses were acquired yesterday by an operating company in a cash transaction. The Malex Realty Company, of which Max N. Natanson, operator, is President, purchased, through Nehring Brothers, from a client of O'Reilly & Dahn, the two five-story thirty-family houses known as the Wallingford and the Woodstock, at 533 to 541 West 163d Street.

These buildings cover a plot 155 by 100, between Broadway and St. Nicholas Avenue, and have been held at $250,000. They show an annual rent roll of about $26,000.

Operator in Series of Deals.

Frederick Brown resold the six-story remodeled dwelling at 13 East Sixty-seventh Street, known as the Hever's Chambers, to Mrs. Jessica E. Smith. Mr. Brown took over the property at foreclosure on Wednesday on a bid of $108,302. The property covers a lot 22 by 100.2, about 128 feet east of the Astor home, at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street.

In exchange Mrs. Smith gave the four-story dwelling at 16 West Sixty-eighth Street, on a lot 18 by 100.5, and the three-story house at 129 East Forty-seventh Street, on a lot 20 by 100.

The Sixty-eighth Street property has been resold by Mr. Brown to a client of Henry E. Mowen, understood to be Misha Appelbaum, leader of the Humanitarian Cult. Mr. Brown also resold the Twenty-ninth Street house to Morris Wetzler. The various transactions were negotiated by Pease & Elliman.

Quick Resale of Heights Flat.

The five-story twenty-family apartment house 1,520 St. Nicholas Avenue has been resold by Joseph Schwartz to Jacob Hirsh for investment. The structure, which the seller acquired in a trade Wednesday, occupies a plot 40 by 100, near 168th Street.

In part payment the buyer gave 444 West Thirty-third Street, a five-story building with a store, on a lot 25 by 100. M. I. Stransky and H. F. Byrnes negotiated the transaction.

Buying Tenements for Investment.

S. Soraci sold for a client to A. Sorge the five-story tenement at 2,035 First Avenue for investment.

Harry Sugarman sold for the Ortus Realty Company to Charles Wynne 316 East Fortieth Street, near Second Avenue, a five-story tenement, on a lot 25 by 100.

Ennis & Sinnott, operators, purchased from the German Savings Bank 280 West 119th Street, a five-story tenement, on a lot 20 by 100.11, adjoining the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue. William A. White & Sons negotiated the sale.

Deals for Dwellings.

Julia Warmstadt sold to a client of the Houghton Company for occupancy 47 West Ninety-first Street, a three-story dwelling, on a lot 17 by 100.8. This is the first change of ownership in twenty-eight years.

John E. Berwind is the buyer of the residence at 43 Park Avenue, near Thirty-sixth Street, recently sold by William A. Street. Mr. Berwind, who now lives at 102 East Thirty-ninth Street, will alter the Park Avenue house for his own occupancy.

Robert Levers sold for Dr. Emily Charles the three-story dwelling at 51 West 127th Street, on a lot 18 by 100.

Gilbert A. Wright sold to the George A. Fisher Company the three-story dwelling at 18 West 122d Street, between Mount Morris and Lenox Avenues. The property was given in part payment for the Bonnefoi apartment at the southwest corner of Audubon Avenue and 170th Street, reported sold last Tuesday. Shaw & Ebbitt negotiated the deal.

Joseph P. Day sold for Harry Friedman to a client 119 West Ninety-seventh Street, a four-story private house, on a plot 15 by 100. The same broker recently sold the adjoining premises at 115-117 West Ninety-seventh Street. The property has just been leased to the West Side Catholic Club.

Buying in the Bronx.

Annie Bernstein purchased from S. Rosenfeld, for investment, 1,231 and 1,233 Bronx Avenue, a two-story new-law tenement, on a plot 42 by 90.

An investing client of Cahn & Pittman purchased from Patrick Dillon and Johanna Dillon, 2,876 Bailey Avenue, a two-family, three-story house, on a lot 25 by 100.

William R. Lowe sold for Frederick A. Budde his residence at 2,202 University Avenue, a two-and-a-half-story dwelling, on lot 27 by 100, near 181st Street; also, for the Briggs estate, the two-and-a-half-story dwelling, on a plot 43 by 108, on the south side of 190th Street, 76 feet east of Morris Avenue.

The Alotto Realties, Inc., sold to an investor 1,254 Morris Avenue, a six-story new-law tenement, on a plot 39.6 by 100, located near 168th Street. William H. Mehlich negotiated the sale.

A client of William R. Lowe purchased, for investment, the vacant plot, 60 by 100, at the southeast corner of Westchester and White Plains Avenues.

Brooklyn.

Molly Greenwald sold the three-story brick and limestone business and apartment building 20 by 102, on the west side of Flatbush Avenue, 59.4 feet south of Dorchester Road. The McInerney-Klinck Realty Company negotiated the deal.

F. C. Sauter has sold a plot at Sixth Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street near the Long Island Railroad freight yard at Bay Ridge.

J. D. Ranck and Samuel Galitzka sold for Louis Gold, 940 East Ninth Street, a one-family detached house with garage on a plot 34 by 100; also sold for Mable Holmes to M. Richmand of Manhattan, 1,931 East Eighteenth Street, a one-family semi-detached stucco house on a plot 20 by 100; for Louis Gold, 928 East Ninth Street, a one-family detached house with garage; for the Realty Sales Company, a two-family house on a lot 20 by 100 at 1,423 Thirty-sixth Street; and for William Holmes, a one-family semi-detached house on a lot 25 by 100 at 1,937 East Nineteenth Street.

New Jersey.

Cahn & Pittman have bought a 102-acre farm, with a dwelling and outbuildings and fully stocked, on the Lincoln Highway, at New Brunswick, N. J. R. A. Schur was the broker in the sale.

Commercial Leases.

Joseph P. Day has leased for Sarah Smith the entire building at 31 Moore Street to Lahn & Simons, wool brokers, for a term of years. The property comprises a five-story building, on a lot 25.5 by 90.8, and will be used as a storage warehouse.

Charles Buermann & Co. have leased to the Hasson Lumber Company the property at the southwest corner of Rivington and East Streets, for a term of years, at a rental aggregating about $10,000.

Louis Schrag, leased for Catherine Brenen, the building, 332 West Sixteenth Street, to the Acme Varnish & Shellac Company.

The Factory Exchange leased the store and basement, 251 West Nineteenth Street for the Revel Realty & Securities Company to Jaburg Brothers.

The Charles F. Noyes Company leased for the Lawyers Realty Company the building at 68 South Street to the Traders Motor Trucking & Storage Company; also the store and basement at 182 Washington Street to Otto Reinert; the store, 90 Pine Street to Edward Maurer Company, and the store and basement at 179 Pearl Street to the Trench & Foundation Pump Company.

Uniform Title Fees.

Edward Polak, Register of Bronx County and Chairman of the Committee of Registers of Greater New York, announced yesterday that the Registers of the five counties in New York City have agreed on a uniform fee and a standard form of petition for the search of titles under the Torrens law, recently enacted.

The scale of fees and form of petition have been submitted to the Supreme Court for adjudication. On property valued at $50,000 the fees would be as follows: Filing notice of petition, $1; publishing, mailing, and posting notice, $15; examination fee, $1 a thousand of assessed valuation, plus $10 expenses; assurance premium, $1 a thousand; first certificate, $5, resulting in a cost of $131 for establishing the original search on property valued at $50,000.

Every additional certificate of title issued on that property thereafter will cost $3, no matter how often title changes hands.

Realty Note.

The Absar Realty Company, Abraham Weissman, President, which bought yesterday the block front on the south side of 192d Street, from the Grand Boulevard and Concourse to Creston Avenue, plans the erection of apartment houses on the site, to cost about $625,000. The brokers in the deal were Fred Oppenheimer and Robert Altman.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

William St, 194, e s, 67.2 ft s of Frankfort St, 17.4x74.3x17x76.7, four-story loft building; Ingraham Corporation against Agatha Glanz et al.; Fred Ingraham, attorney; partition; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

Rose St, 55, s s, 142.8 ft w of Pearl St, 22.10x92.5x irregular, six-story front and rear tenements; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Clara Bloom et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due, $17,448.96; taxes, &c., $504.10; to the plaintiff for $17,000.

William St, 194, e s, w corner of Attorney St, 19.3x50, seven-story tenement and stores; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Ida Levison et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $15,294.35; taxes, &c., $1,259.11; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

114th St, 211 East, n s, 185 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement and stores; C. H. Young et al. against Rose Harris et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $17,803.76; taxes, &c., $684.70; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

Daly Av, 2,117, s w cor 181st St, 75.4x65.3, five-story flat; E. L. Barnard against Trojan Building Corporation et al.; Arthur Knox, attorney; due, $8,622.18; taxes, &c., $732; prior mtg $40,000; to Herman Gottlieb for $40,500.

Townsend Av, w s, 175 ft s of 174th St, 100x100, vacant; William Saier et al. against J. L. S. Building Co. et al.; C. B. Plante, attorney; due, $5,590.15; taxes, &c., $417; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

By Henry Brady.

2d Av, 231 and 233, n w corner of 14th St, 50x70.3, six-story flat and stores; Herman Rosenberg against Evarts Holding Co. et al.; A. H. Mittelmann, attorney; due, $12,-185.04; taxes, &c., $723.67; adjourned sine die.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

81st St, 428 East, s s, 291.6 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2, five-story tenement and stores; Sol Libman, executor, against C. A. Naegeli et al., Action 1; Herbert Cracauer, attorney; due, $3,911.88; taxes, &c., $413; prior mtg, $12,500; to the plaintiff for $200 over prior liens.

81st St, 428 East, s s, 256.6 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2, five-story tenement and stores; same against same, Action 2; due, $2,861.80; taxes, &c., $413; prior mtgs, $13,500; to the plaintiff for $200 over prior liens.

Nelson Av, 1,214, e s, 248.4 ft s of 168th St, 25x25, two-story frame dwelling; Union Trust Co. of Albany against E. B. Young-Scott, Jr., attorneys; due, $3,765.46; taxes, &c., $507.48; to the plaintiff for $2,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

(Items under $5,000 omitted.)

112th St, 328 East, to a three-story store, loft, &c.; A. Cioffi, 314 East 112th St, owner; F. Savagnano, 6,005 14th Av, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $14,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, MAY 16.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AV A, 194, n e c 12th St, (501 East,) 28.8x51.10; Max D. Greenberg to R. K. Realty Corp, 22 West 15th St, a. l. q. c.; all liens, May 7; attorneys, Marks & M., 63 Park Row $1

AVENUE D, n w corner of 13th St, 200.6 ft to s s 14th St, 88; Middy Realty Corp. to Eagle Pencil Co., 703 East 13th St, all liens, May 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $125,000

BOWERY, 351-351½, e s, 51.2 ft n 3d St, 20.2x100.8x27.2x93.9; Fay Bimar to Archibald W. McEwan, 2,161 Bathgate Av, b. and s., all liens, May 15; attorney, Wilmore Anway, 141 Broadway $100

BRADHURST AV, 114, e s, 25 ft s of 145th St, 25x75; John Wendt et al. to Geo. M. Fawcett, Amityville, L. I., all liens, April 30; attorney, B. Foody, Jr., 2 Rector st. $1

BROADWAY, n e corner 95th St, 75.6x100, 95th St, 258.5 West, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 50x100.8; 95th St, 257 West, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 25x100.8; Charles Hirschhorn to Isadore Levy, 105 West 72d St, ½ part, mtg $226,000; attorneys, Rose & Paraire, 128 Broadway $100

GREENWICH ST, 400, w s, 75.1 ft n of Peach St, 25x100; Artemas B. Smith, executor, to Edwin C. Schiecht, 1,350 53d St, Brooklyn, and Dr. Jos. Silver, all liens, May 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,000

MACDOUGAL ST, 112, e s, 25x100; Giuseppe De Maria to Theresa De Maria, 342 East 121st St, Dec. 26, 1917; attorney, Patrick J. O'Beirne, 132 Nassau St ..... Gift

PARK AV, 45, e s 73.9 ft n of 36th St, 25x100; William A. Street to John E. Berwind, 102 East 39th St, mtg $40,000, Nov. 1, 1916; attorneys, Weeks Bros., 32 William St $1

PARK AV, 1,003, e s, 25.8 ft n of 87th St, 25x80; John J. Meyer to Emma M. E. Platt, 219 East 80th st, ½ part, mtg $16,000, all liens, May 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SOUTH ST, 20, n s, 28.6x125.5x28x123.11, e s Rector, &c., of, Calvary Church to 210 West 56th Street Co., 135 Broadway; attorneys, Zabriskie, M. S. & K., 49 Wall St $41,000

SAME PROPERTY; 210 West 56th Street Co. to Seaboard Grading Co., 42 Water St, mtg, $5,000, May 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

WATER ST, 592, n s, 22.7x56.3; Elemco Realty Co. to John J. Fenton, 794 President St, Brooklyn, b. and s., all liens, May 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

2D ST, 126 East, n s, 341.7 ft e of 1st Av, 24.3x121.11, foreclosed Jan. 28, 1918; Theodore K. McCarthy, referee, to George Volz, 2,310 Valentine Av, Bronx, mtg $33,000, March 4; attorney, George Ludwig, 1,571 8d Av, over and above mortgage $3,500

2D ST, n s, 341.7 ft e of 1st Av, 24.8x121.11, George Wolf to Grimm Realties, Inc., 93 Wall St, b. and s., all liens; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

5TH AV, 418, w s, 20 ft s of 58th St, 18x83; Sherman Hilton to Margaret Co. Hall, Amenia, N. Y., correction of deed; attorneys, Anderson, I. & A., 25 Broad St $1

5TH ST, 729 East, n s, 341.11 ft e of Avenue D, 16.6x83; Rosie Resler to Jonas Rechtschaffner, 2 West 16th st, all liens, May 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

14TH ST, 738-40 East, s s, 88 ft w of Avenue D, 50x200.6 to n s of 13th St, (737-39 East;) Herbert C. Pell, Jr., et al., trustees, to Eagle Pencil Co., 703 East 13th St, all liens, April 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $65,000

48TH ST, 10 West, s s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Phillips B. Thompson to Laura E. Walker, 538 West 170th St; attorneys, Amend, 119 Nassau St $1

48TH ST, 10 West, s s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; L. Blagden et al, executors, to Phillips B. Thompson, of Southampton, L. I., all liens, May 13; attorneys, Amend & Amend, 119 Nassau St $1

50TH ST, 520 West, s s, 300 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; William Kreisberg to Morris Farbman, 42 West 90th St, ½ part, mtg $10,000, all liens, May 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

63D ST, 13 East, n s, 145 ft w of Madison Av, 22x10.2, foreclosure May 15, 1918; John J. O'Connell, referee, to Olds Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, mtg $105,000; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway $1,000

64TH ST, 24 West, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Wm. S. Frankard to Chas. A. Miller, 37 W. 72d St, all liens, March 20, 1917; attorney, Title Guar. & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

77TH ST, n s 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 100.8x18.6x irregular; Mutual Life Insurance Co. to Doro Realty Co., 2,447 Morris Av, Bronx, b. and s., c. a. g., May 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $20,000

103TH ST, 72-4 East, s s, 80 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Bertha Galanty to Annie Schreiber, 231 East 85th St, mtg $46,000, April 1, 1910; attorney, H. M. Cohen, 132 Nassau St $1

SAME PROPERTY; Annie Schreiber to R. Urbach, 950 Fox St, Bronx, mtg $44,000, Sept. 21, 1916 ..... $1

110TH ST, 250 West, s s, 80 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.11; German Savings Bank to Laura E. Walker, 538 West 170th St, mtg $9,000, all liens, May 13; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St $14,000

131ST ST, n s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 17.6x99.11; Walter V. Reynolds to Mary E. Curtis, 2,157 Madison Av., mtg. $4,437.53, all liens, May 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

132D ST, 138 West, s s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 16x99.11; George Knipe to Sadie K. Herrmann, Scarsdale, N. Y., mtg $4,500, Jan. 17; attorney, J. A. Farrell, 27 Cedar St $1

142D ST, 147 West, n s, 242 ft e 7th Av, 27x99.11; H. & F. Realty Co. to Ismay Herrman, 1,284 Grant Av, and David Fried, 2,215 5th Av, mtg $10,000, May 16; attorney, Leo Schafran, 51 Chambers St $100

143D ST, 525 and 527 West, n s, 170.10 ft e of Broadway, 70.10x99.11; Sylvain Werdenschlag to 5311 Realties, Inc., 1,400 5th Av, b. and s., all liens, May 16; attorney, Jerome A. Kohn, 1,406 5th Av $100

144TH ST, 522 to 526 West, s s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 75x99.11; John Block to F. D. Onofrio, 137 West 118th St, mtg $75,750; attorney, William C. Wolf, 132 Nassau St $100

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 423, w s, 25x90; Mary C. Kremser to Elise M. Lowitz, 3,810 Broadway, mtg $16,500, Oct. 1, 1917; attorney, J. P. Van Kirk, 370 East 149th St $1

BROOK AV, 1,231-1,233, w s, 41.9x irregular, Samson Rosenfeld to Anrie Bernstein, 900 Riverside Drive, and another, mtg $26,500, May 15; attorney, G. Eichhorn, 309 Broadway $100

BRYANT AV, w s, 225 ft s of Jennings St, 25x100; Betty Gersmann to Bertha Block, 12 South Summerfield Av, Arverne, L. I., mtg $7,500, May 15; attorney, Bertha Block, 1173 Woolworth Building $1

CLINTON AV, 1,320 and 1,331, w s, 50x187.9; John Davis, referee, to William H. Erskine, 2,908 Ferry Av, May 13; attorney, J. A. Hildreth, 7 East 42d St $40,000

COURTLANDT AV, 804, e s, 28.1x90.2 x25x77.6; John H. Scheffer to Geo. Rahm, 750 Melrose Av., mtg $3,000, May 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

FAILE ST, 638, e s, 20.10x100; Lawrence Davis to Pauline Lubitz, 919 Fox St, mtg $4,500, May 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

FREEMAN ST, s s, 84.5 ft w of Westchester Av, 100x100; Max Cohen et al. to Isidor Langner and another, 700 Trinity Av, May 15; attorney, M. A. Rabinovitch, 230 Grand St $100

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, s w corner of 192d St, 202.7x198.1, to Creston Av, by x 206.2x211.6; George W. Short to Absav Realty Co., 2,133 Broadway, mtg $45,000, May 14; attorney, Abr. Felt, 52 Chambers St $100

NELSON AV, e s, 295.2 ft s of Orchard St, 24.1x117.2x50.6x108.1; also Nelson Av, e s, 269.2 ft n of 168th St, 72x116x35.10x135.2; Nicholas Downey to John F. Maguire, Rockaway Beach, L. I., mtg $5,500, March 9; attorney, Thomas C. Patterson, 529 Courtlandt Av $5,000

NORTH OAK DRIVE, n s, being east ½ of Lot 71, map of Bronxwood Park, runs n 142.6x w 25.8x s 135x e 25; also plot begins at intersection of s and w s of Lot 74, runs n 82x e 0.9x s e 17.2x s w 10.5x s e 13.1x s w 35.4x n w 35.5; also Lot 72, same map; Charles Williams to Mark Sackler, 2 Avenue A, May 15; attorney, Arthur Bell, 391 East 149th St $100

PLOT begins at s s of land of Frederick Price and w s of land of Drake W. Billar, runs s 45x w 84x n 45x e 84, City Island; James McClymont to Mary T. Kyle, 63 Bay St, City Island, May 9; attorneys, Kidde & M., 115 Broadway $1

SPUYTEN DUYVIL ROAD, e s, 50 ft n of 230th St, runs e 453.2x irregular, containing 5.5401 acres; Stadacona Co. to Archibald Douglas on s s of 237th St, w of Palisade Av, March 14; attorneys, Douglas, A. & McC., 233 Broadway $1

UNION AV, 1,520, e s, 20x168.10; Wilhelmina J. Dickert to Herman Sandler, 162 East 114th St, mtg $4,500, May 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

WEST FARMS ROAD, n s, 47.8 ft s w of Hoe Av, 23.10x61x20x74; Jas. C. McCarthy to Cath. McDonough, 1,071 West Farms Road, mtg $4,000, May 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

WYATT ST, 1,128, s s, 28.11x100; Louis A. Schwartz to Alfredo Cappelletti, 1,175 East 179th St, mtg $2,500, May 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

133D ST, s e corner of Brown Place, 95x100; Charles D. Brown et al, executors, &c., to Champion Realty Co., 500 East 138d St, May 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $10,000

161ST ST, 764 East, s s, 48.6x101.2; Turnan Realty Co., Inc., to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St, mtg $30,000, May 14; attorney, Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St $100

165TH ST, 980 East, s s, 18.3x91; Joseph E. Wagner to Josephine H. Jenny, 880 East 165th St, mtg $5,800, May 14; attorneys, David & D., 51 Chambers St $100

187TH ST, 415 East, n s, 33.4x100; Samuel W. Phillips, referee, to Ella R. Andrews, 225 West 86th St, May 15; attorney, B. F. Edsall, 55 Nassau St $16,000

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

PARK AV, 1,003, e s, 52.2 ft n of 84th St, 25.3x57.2, May 16; Marcus F. Fitz Gibbon to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond $11,000

PARK AV, 1,003, e s, 25.8 ft n of 87th St, 26x80, May 16; John T. Meyer and Emma M. E. Platt to same, due and interest as per bond $8,000

SOUTH ST, 20, n s, 28.6x125.8x28x123.11, e s, P. M., May 10; 210 West 56th Street Co. to the Rector, &c., of Calvary Church, 102 East 22d St., due May 1, 1923, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $30,000

WATER ST, 592, n s, 22.7x56.3, P. M., April 1; John J. Fenton to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 B'way $1,600

2D AV, 141-43, leasehold, April 26; State Lunch Co. to Max Chafkin and another, 147 2d Av, installments, as per notes, 3 p. c.; attorney, Joseph G. Abramson, 30 Church St $14,250

57TH ST, 720, n s, 341.1 ft e of Av. C, 16.8x88, P. M., May 15; Jonas Reichschaffner to Rosie Resler, 206 Rodney St., Brooklyn, 5 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg. $8,000; attorneys, Breitbart & B., 309 Broadway $6,500

8TH AV, 2,120-28, s e corner of 115th St, 100.1x80, May 11, Florence E. Dike Reynolds and Alice M. Dike, executrices, &c., to Frederick A. Schermerhorn, 101 University Place, due Feb. 1, 1921, 4 p. c.; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St $2,000

8TH ST, 10 West, s s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 20x100.5, P. M., May 13; Laura E. Walker to Chas. Hanau Bank, Trust & Insurance Co., 3 years; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St $50,000

40TH ST, 416 West, s s, 137.6 ft w of 9th Av, 16.8x75.9x19.2x75.1, May 16; Jane B. Gorman to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond $1,500

50TH ST, 520 West, s s, 300 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5, ½ part, P. M., May 15; Morris Farbman to William Kreisberg, 14 Edison Place, Glendale, Borough of Queens, 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $9,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way $1,000

60TH ST, 221-23 West, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.5, May 15; Thomas J. Malloy to Arthur F. and Mary F. Schaefer, 328 West 42d St., 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,000

77TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 100.8x18.6x irregular, P. M., May 15; Doro Realty Co. to Mutual Life Insurance Co., due June 1, 1921; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $15,000

110TH ST, 250 West, s s, 80 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.11, P. M., May 13; Laura E. Walker to German Savings Bank, 3 years; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St $9,000

131ST ST, s s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 17.6x99.11, May 15; Mary E. Curtis to Walter V. Reynolds of Mound Beach, Conn., in installments $100 semi-annually, 6 p. c., prior mtg. $4,437.50; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $681

Bronx.

BROOKS AV, 1,231-1,233, w s, 41.9x irregular; Annie Bernstein and another to Samson Rosenfield, 485 Central Park West, May 15, 4 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Kantrowitz & Co., 320 Broadway $1,500

FAILE ST, 638, e s, 20.10x100; Pauline Lubitz to Lawrence Davis, 76 Greene St, Newark, N. J., May 15, due Nov. 15, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $500

FREEMAN ST, e s, 334.5 ft w of Westchester Av, 100x100; Isidor Langner and another to Max Cohen, 700 Riverside Drive, et al, May 15, due July 1, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Davis & D., 51 Chambers St $25,000

MORRIS AV, n e corner of Fordham Road, runs e 105.8x n 156.5x w 40x s 25x w 45.6x n 8x w 74.11x s 173.8; Doro Realty Co., Inc., to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 34 Nassau St, May 15, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $25,000

UNION AV, 1,230, e s, 20x168.3; Herman Sandler to Wilhelmina J. Dickert, 1,230 Union Av, and another, price mtg $4,500, May 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,000

WEST FARMS ROAD, n s, 47.8 ft s w of Hoe Av, 23.10x61x20x74; Cath. McDonough to Jas. A. McCarthy, 1,071 West Farms Road, May 15, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,000

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25863. —In Bankruptcy.—EUGENE MORGENTHAU, Bankrupt.

Eugene Morgenthau was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 6, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on May 29, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. — Bankruptcy.—No. 25728.

Notice is given that ELI DUBLIN, individually, and as a member of the firm of WOLCHONOK & DUBLIN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 17, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,774. —In Bankruptcy.—CARL AUERBACH, Bankrupt.

Carl Auerbach was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 2, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York

BROOKLYN OFFICE OF
The Times
Advertisements for the daily and Sunday editions of The New York Times are received at the Brooklyn office—397 Fulton Street.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

AT A SACRIFICE.
FOR SALE OR RENT.
Beautiful residence near Central Park West; settling up an estate. Address Manager, G 428 Times Annex.

Brooklyn.

Old Colonial homestead on Ocean Av.; 9 rooms, 3 baths; large grounds, fruit trees, flowers, large vegetable garden, garage; out-of-town business necessitates moving; $100 month. Phone Midwood 1811W.

Queens.

New, 7 rooms, garage, screens, glass inclosed porch, $50. Phone 6628J Hollis.

Westchester.

New, attractive, seven-room house; 35 minutes Grand Central. Hanover 7070. Jackson.

Long Island.

New house, just completed; 8 rooms and bath; plot 40x100; Broadway, Flushing; 23 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; 4 minutes' walk from station, Hy-tex brick fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood finish, paneled walls, beamed ceilings, breakfast room, built in Dutch table and benches, exceptional kitchen facilities; steam heat; tiled bath; clothes presses and linen closet; small cash payment and $45 monthly payment. H. D. Lewis, 47 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 6896.

GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.
Small house, artistic gem, three baths, sun parlor; garden; quarter-acre plot; only one block from "Country Life" railroad station; five-minute walk from Garden City Hotel; immediate possession. For permit apply Clark, 184 Worth.

NEAR CAMP UPTON,

OVERLOOKING LAKE RONKONKOMA.
BEAUTIFUL 7-ROOM BUNGALOW, ALL IMPROVEMENTS; FINE LOCATION, BOATING, BATHING, FISHING. EASY TERMS. $5,000. THOMAS, 161 WEST 34TH ST.

SEASHORE MANSION.
Built by owner, stucco on tile; plot 60x100; cost $30,000; ideal all year location; three baths, every known improvement; free and clear; reasonable price and terms. Room 502, 198 Broadway, N. Y.

Jamaica.—Best location, 5 minutes from station; easy terms; two fine two-family houses, 40x85 ground each, 6-071 Columbus Av., Jamaica, L. I. Apply I. Oliver, 476 Broadway, N. Y.

Good house, 35 minutes out; improvements, steam plant, electric lights; two lots; easy terms. Hollberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

For Sale.—Six-room cottage at Rockaway, Holland station, close to ocean, furnished; plot 35 feet front; mortgage to suit. Clark, 464 Graham Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey.

An ideal home in a select suburban, highly restricted residential section—finest in the State; house, seven large rooms, beautiful bath, parquet floors; every city improvement; dining and sleeping porches; on a large plot, with beautiful shade trees and lawns; 30 minutes from city; schools, stores, churches, golf and tennis; 60 trains daily; commutation $5.90; price $5,500; small cash payment and move right in. Call, write, or phone M. D. Ayers, 146 W. 96th St. Phone 4535 Greeley.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—It sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $500 and small monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-8c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 90 Maiden Lane. PHONE ME NOW John 5047.

A DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSE.
8 rooms, bath, every improvement; 3 acres, old apple trees, garden, fruit, shrubs, asparagus, berries. Heated garage, 2 cars. Hennery for 300 fowl. A commuter's home, convenient express station, churches, schools. See photos, description. Owner, 1718 A. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 120 Broadway, N. Y. (Rector 7718.) Ridgewood, N. J. (Tel. 555.)

We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County real estate titles; our guaranteed mortgages are a "safe investment." Write for Booklet A, North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

HAWTHORNE, N. J.
For sale, at Hawthorne, N. J., $2,700 will buy a nice one-family six-room house and half acre of ground. I. Myers, Hawthorne, N. J.

Attractive house, seven rooms, bath; every imp't; plot 50x215; $4,500; easy terms. Kist, 260 Ridge Road, Lyndhurst, N. J.

Commuting.—Nine acres, house, poultry houses; $30 monthly. Marshall, R. F. D. No. 1, Westwood.

Beautiful eight-room house, $40 month; half hour; seen any time. Grimshaw, Woodridge. Phone 1169 W; no letters.

BOGOTA.—Houses 5-12 rooms; bargains. Dinnebell, 98 Laroh Av., Bogota, N. J.

New York State.

Lake Champlain.—Sale or rent, six-room cottage, south of Essex; ½-acre land, beach; ideal location; $2,500. E. W. Leaning, 58 North Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

76TH, between Columbus and Amsterdam.—8-room house, beautifully furnished, delightfully cool; hardwood floors and electricity; for rent for Summer. Columbus 2008.

Bronx.

Lower part of 2-family house to rent, furnished, end Van Cortlandt subway, 5 rooms, porch, bath; rent moderate. Edward Ashforth, 501 5th Av.; references required.

COUNTRY PLACES FOR RENT.

Long Island.

Manhattan Beach.—12-room stucco, 3 baths. Boshko, 362 Riverside Drive. Academy 316.

New York State.

Berkshire Foothills—Delightfully situated, attractive ten-room house, two bathrooms; wide piazzas; two hours from New York. Cathedral 3724.

Miscellaneous.

Charming suite, bath, large private veranda, on the harbor, near Atlantic Yacht Club; delightful building; suitable adults. Z 231 Times Annex.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Brooklyn.

Well-furnished home to rent for Summer, 10 rooms, 2 baths, large porch, and upper sleeping porch; reference required. 167 Westminster Road, Prospect Park South, Flatbush, Brooklyn. T 304 Times Downtown.

Westchester County.

For rent, furnished, Summer season, house containing six bedrooms, two bathrooms; one-car garage; five minutes from Scarsdale station; fine shade. Address Box 447, Scarsdale. Telephone 52 W. City phone Gramercy 1846, Extension 10.

A modern cottage with four master bedrooms, one maid's and one bath; all improvements; near Oakland Beach, Rye, N. Y.; rent $800 for the season. Address Charles S. Faulkner, Rye, N. Y.

Attractive furnished house and grounds; moderate rent; pleasant Summer home. Apply owner, K. Kingsindemith, 718 Palisade Av. Phone Yonkers 948-M; would rent unfurnished for year or more.

Long Island.

AT SEA GATE, L. I.
Directly on ocean front, completely furnished house, excepting silver and linen, and these might be arranged for, from June 1 until November if desired; it contains living room, library, dining room, billiard room, two sun parlors, four master bedrooms, with two baths; two large servant rooms and bath, kitchen, laundry, and fine cellars; awnings, screens and plumbing all new; steam heat, open fireplaces, with gas logs; lawn surrounding house; garage close by; boat runs from Battery to Sea Gate pier daily. Phone 4508 Greeley mornings.

East Hampton, L. I.—Furnished houses. Mrs. Delavan M. Baldwin, 31 East 48th St. M. H. 8485.

Sayville.—$500 season; modern 12-room house; beautiful grounds; all improvements; garage. C. H. Post, 108 Fulton St., N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

New Jersey.

Summer home at Brielle, N. J.; 10-room house, completely furnished, newly decorated, all improvements, including telephone, electric light, electric pumping system, garage and stable; on the highest point between the Highlands and Barnegat, overlooking Manasquan River and the ocean; 1¼ acres; well shaded; 6 miles from Asbury Park; 1 mile from Sea Gate and Manasquan Beach; rent for the season $800; can be seen Saturday and Sunday. Telephone Manasquan 771 J. S. M. Look, 3,875 Broadway. Phone 3010 Audubon. New York City.

For Rent, furnished, within easy commuting distance of New York, 40 acres, situated upon a mountain top, with stone dwelling, large and small log cabins, stables, garage, tennis courts; modern improvements; magnificent view and spring water. Edward J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

Morristown.—To rent for season, $1,000, handsomely furnished, twenty rooms, five baths, showers; garages, stable, porches, conservatory, hothouses, every improvement, beautiful grounds, &c.; references wanted; brokers please list. Address Harry Aschenback, Maplewood, N. J.

MOUNT ARLINGTON, N. J.
Two cottages, furnished, nine rooms and bath, twelve rooms and two baths. C. N. Chaplin, Mount Arlington, N. J., or A. H. Lamson, 180 5th Av., New York.

Locust, near Navesink Highlands, N. J.—Furnished house, 9 rooms, 3 baths, garage, water, electric light; high wooded country; ocean view, boating. Owner, Plaza 8871.

New York State.

Berkshire Foothills.—Delightfully situated, attractive ten-room house, two bathrooms; wide piazzas; two hours from New York. Cathedral 3724.

Beautiful place, furnished, 10 rooms; modern conveniences; acre lawn; large porches; 48 miles Erie. Verplanck, 200 West 70th.

Connecticut.

New Canaan, Conn.—Fourteen-room Colonial house; large piazza, three baths, open fireplaces, electricity; artesian water, gardens and orchards. Box 535, New Canaan, Conn.

June 1 to Oct. 15, $200; 7 rooms, barn, 5 acres; fruit, woods, 2 brooks; water in house; walking distance station. Mrs. A. V. D. Pierrepont, 347 West 57th St.

Cannondale, Conn., on Danbury Road, comfortably furnished twelve-room house, two baths, electricity, garage; June to October. M. ALLEE, or St. Nicholas 9172.

Lyme, Conn.—To let, furnished cottage, 11 rooms; modern conveniences. G. G. MacCurdy, New Haven, Conn.

Maine.

To Let.—A most desirable cottage at York Harbor, Me., on the sea, containing six master's rooms, 5 servants' rooms, and 4 bathrooms; rent $2,400. Apply to Joseph C. Bridges, York Harbor, Me.

Miscellaneous.

Large Colonial House, opposite lake, New Hampshire; fishing, boating, bathing, large acreage, magnificent trees; big porches, fireplaces, two baths, well furnished; garage; boats; $500 season. Tel. 3423 Morningside before 3 o'clock. Write Room 701, 19 Liberty St.

Country Homes Everywhere. Town-Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d. Col. 5565.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

For two months, July and August, house near the water, wanted, preferably Long Island, containing five large bedrooms, two baths on first sleeping floor; maid's room and bath. Y 340 Times Annex.

Summer Homes Wanted—Unfurnished.

Kew Gardens, Forest Hills.—Small house by year. 9 Maiden Lane, Room 1208.

SUMMER HOMES—Unfurnished.

New Jersey.

Erie commuter's farm; modern improvements; reasonable; near station, trolley. Tyndall, Waldwick, N. J.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Mortgage Loans Wanted.

Second mortgage wanted, $2,000 or more, on Sullivan County farm, value $6,500; first mortgage $1,000. K 45 Times.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Ideal estates, $5,000 to $50,000, which cost $7,000 to $100,000; terms or trade; limousine service. Donnell-Holmes, 43 Cedar. Tel. John 5928.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

LARGE FACTORY SITE,
WITH RAILROAD FRONTAGE,
IN THE RIDGEWOOD SECTION.
Situated on the Long Island Railroad, Irving Av.; Halsey, Eldert, Covert Sts., known as Ridgewood Baseball Grounds. For terms, &c., address W. C. Wallace, 640 Evergreen Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Brokers protected.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

50 acres near Hempstead, intersection four main roads, high, level ground, will sell at price far below real value to close decedent's estate. H. H. Fritz, 713 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

30 lots, Rosedale Av., Long Island; reasonable. Phone Spring 4956.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

At beautiful Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I., about 25 lots; private lake, big shade trees; bathing and fishing; will sacrifice $500 cash, balance mortgage to suit. Beauty Parlor, 2,804 Broadway, (108th.)

Real Estate for Exchange.

CASH and choice of 25 Manhattan properties for Westchester. PELLMAN, 1,451 Broadway.

FARMS.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—1,600-acre ranch in Northwestern Wyoming, good climate, good water, well improved ranch, all under fence, right crops, can't lose; good improvements; house and barn; two miles and a half from town; ranch will run about 800 head of cattle. For further information inquire of James E. Mumford, Lock Box 240, Sheridan, Wyo.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Bright office, part or whole; fine outlook. 165 Broadway, Room 3121.

LOFTS to let, suitable automobile business, with elevator. Apply 125 West 52d.

Brooklyn.

STORAGE OR MANUFACTURING.
About 8,500 square feet in fireproof building to let for a term of years; rental $1,800 per annum. For further particulars address C. J. Lawson, 86 Landscape Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Loft wanted on Broadway, between 72d and 96th Sts.; remodeling proposition; also considered large and light floor; long lease signed. R 676 Times Harlem.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Two lofts, 5,000 square feet each, in modern fireproof building; steam heat, electric light, large freight elevator; suitable for light manufacturing or storage. C. Rieger Sons, owners, 450 East 148th St., Bronx. Phone Melrose 70.

To Let—10 Maiden Lane, 1st floor above street, near Broadway; large window space; light and airy; all improvements; immediate possession. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane. Telephone Cort. 28.

To Let—31 Maiden Lane, adjoins Nassau St., two upper floors, about 1,200 square feet each; splendid light; airy, desirable. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane. Telephone Cort. 28.

Desirable 3-room suite, 650 square feet floor space in Astor Trust Building, 5th Av., at 42d St.; will sublet until April 30, 1920; concession if taken quickly. Von Twistern & Volk, 95 William St. John 2280.

To lease for term of years, about 300,000 square feet desirable factory site; water front privileges; railroad siding if desired. Gritman, 214 Broadway, Brooklyn.

LOFT TO LET, 35x100, with or without power; concrete building. Spindler & Deringer, Colgate and Mercer Sts., Jersey City, N. J.

Furnished private office, $17.50 monthly; deskroom, $9.50; telephone, stenographer; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

1218T ST. AND 7TH AV.
S. E. corner; elegant corner store; 2 large windows; fine neighborhood; very reasonable rent. Phone Worth 2959 or Audubon 3073.

Large, light, soundproof office and outer room; very desirable space; office services optional. Call 2568 Woolworth Building.

Ground floor, 82x81, good light; entrance from street and rear; also loft, 25x43. F. E. Allen, 607 West 43d St., Bryant 510.

One or two light rooms to sublet. Telephone Barclay 8447, 21 Park Row. Room 1330. D. T. Dorsa.

49-51 West 06th; 3 stories, 41x75 ft.; exceptionally light; suitable for automobile line, manufacturing, warehouse, &c.

28TH, 6 WEST.—Studio to sublet; elevator, skylight; suitable for artist or person requiring good light; rent $35.

Architects' building; outside private office or desk space in handsomely equipped suite; service. Suite 402, 101 Park Av.

Desirable office to sublet in lawyers' office, 165 Broadway; $75 per month. N 374 Times Downtown.

Sublet office about 18 ft. square; cheerful outlook; rent $400 per annum. Room 1602, 299 Broadway. Phone Worth 4504.

Light loft with machinery, ready to work, for a dress manufacturer. Fiechgnberg, care of American Costume Co., 118 W. 20th.

Desirable place for antique or gift shop; tea room in building. Phone Circle 4383.

Desirable office to sublease. 8 West 40th St., Room 1507. Telephone Vanderbilt 456.

Ground floor and cellar; electric elevator; storage, manufacturing; cheap. 229 E. 41st.

Office in Fifth Avenue Building; sub-lease; sacrifice for $40. Keys, Room 304.

Desirable offices to sublet. Inquire Room 1601, 16th floor, 315 4th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

57TH AV., (1 East 56th.)—Large living room, two bedrooms; service, light free; restaurant. Plaza 905. Apartment 516.

87TH ST., 14 EAST.—In famous Snug Harbor buildings; studio living room, exquisite kitchen, bath; bed-sitting room overlooking Italian garden; tastefully furnished; $100 monthly. October or longer. Fleming.

157TH, 105 EAST.—A pleasant, attractive 5-room front apartment, centrally located; hall, elevator, telephone service; two subways, 5 car lines. Telephone 120 Stuyvesant. Jorgensen.

28TH ST., 28 EAST.—Delightfully furnished two rooms, bath; elevator; maid service.

30TH, 4 EAST.—2 beautiful rooms, bath, kitchenette. Call Saturday, Sunday, later by appointment; phone 1200 Vanderbilt, extension 184.

81ST, 22 EAST.—Modern apartments; completely furnished; two rooms and bath.

34TH, 64 EAST.—NICELY FURNISHED 2, 3 ROOMS, BATH; CONVENIENCES. MERRITT, 9281 MURRAY HILL.

89TH, 124 EAST.—Suite 3 unusually large, cool rooms, 2 baths, attractively furnished, in private house; exclusive Murray Hill section; Summer or longer; references.

47TH, (Near 5th Av.)—Large studio, fine acoustics, to let by the hour, day or week for singing, dancing, recitals, meetings. Phone Vanderbilt 5560.

56TH, 2 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, nicely furnished; June to October; $175; restaurant. Langdon Hotel, Room 22. Plaza 7100.

57TH, EAST.—8 rooms, 2 baths, for Summer; cool, attractive apartment. Telephone Murray Hill 8485.

58TH, 47 EAST. — Furnished mahogany throughout; 7 light, airy rooms or less.

68D, 116 EAST.—9 rooms, 2 baths, to rent completely furnished until Oct. or Nov. 1; can be seen on application to Superintendent. Apartment 9A.

70TH, 178 EAST.—Six rooms, nicely furnished; two baths; to sublet for Summer. Call before noon. Phone Rhinelander 5183.

72D, EAST.—Furnished 7-room apartment, $100 month; immediate possession. Particulars Vanderbilt 1450.

81ST ST., 129 EAST, Between Park and Lexington Avs.—Handsomely furnished 6 rooms, cool and light, modern elevator apartment, $125 a month until Oct. 1. Room 121, 27 Pine St.

81ST ST., 157 EAST.—Block from Park Av.; attractively furnished; piano; six rooms, cool and light; no reasonable offer refused for Summer. 7th Floor C. Tel. Lenox 9558.

81ST, 75 EAST, Corner or Park Av.—To sublet, furnished, 6 light, cool rooms and bath. Phone 9339 Plaza, before 12, or write G. W. Angell, 61 East 65th.

81ST, 75 EAST, (corner Park Av.)—Elegantly furnished light seven-room apartment; $75 per month, from June to October.

81ST.—Apartment, 7 rooms and bath, all light, furnished or unfurnished, from May 15 or June 1 to Sept. 20; electric lights, elevator. Telephone Lenox 9816.

81ST, 75 EAST.—Very cool 7-room apartment, rent until Oct. 1. Bowes.

82D ST., 129 EAST.—Apartment, two bedrooms, bath, parlor, dining room and kitchen; three unobstructed exposures; eighth floor, new building; will rent furnished till Oct. at the unfurnished rental $125. See Superintendent or telephone 7807 Lenox.

87TH, 106 EAST.—New apartment; 2 doors from Park Av.; 3 beds, 3 bathrooms, library, living and dining room, kitchen; furnished throughout; antique mahogany. Dillingham.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, eastwest side; best buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION! — Apartments, furnished, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $12 to $15; one room, bath, $10.50 up weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

Decorator's apartment, two rooms and bath. Plaza 6958.

GRAMERCY SECTION.—Ideal for Summer; light, cool; eight rooms, three master's bedrooms; beautifully furnished with old mahogany and chintz; exceptional service, with housekeeper-cook; owner going overseas soon. Stuyvesant 4426.

GRAMERCY PARK. — For rent, furnished, East 19th St., May 15 to Oct. 1, studio home, 7 large rooms, 2 baths; cool, quiet; unexcelled for artist; nothing like it in New York. Telephone Gramercy 3848. O 175 Times.

GRAMERCY PARK, 44.—To let from May 15 to Oct. 1, furnished apartment, 3 rooms, foyer, and bath; large studio living room; can be seen any day.

GRAMERCY PARK.—Attractively furnished apartments for the Summer. Apply Gaines, Van Nostrand & Morrison, 25 East 26th St. Madison Square 337.

LEXINGTON AVE., 365, (near 40th.)—Entire attractive floor, now to Oct. 15, $55 monthly. Murray Hill 7438.

MADISON AV., 699.—Unusually attractive floor of 4 rooms, light and airy, beautifully furnished in mahogany and chintz; will rent furnished at unfurnished price, $125 per month, until October; immediate possession. Call mornings Plaza 1357. Wallace.

MADISON AV., 880, (The Southern.)—Tower apartment, two bright, airy rooms, bath, beautifully furnished, until Oct. 1; meals served; immediate possession; low rent responsible tenant; shown any time. Apt. 28. Tel. Plaza 4767.

MADISON AV., 173, (near 34th.)—Two rooms and bath, June to October; rear, quiet, elevator. Murray Hill 7075.

MADISON AV., 1,427, (99th, Lorraine.)—Beautifully furnished 5-room suite; all conveniences; $75.

PARK AV., 993, (Corner 84th St.)—Large, airy 10-room apartment, 3 baths, well furnished, modern building, to rent June 1 for Summer months; $250 a month. Apply Town and Country, 8 West 40th St., or on premises.

PARK AV., (near 59th.)—10 rooms, 8 baths, corner; handsomely furnished; reasonable Summer months; $6,000 year. Particulars, telephone Clark Realty, Vanderbilt 1450.

PARK AV., 1,000.—Five-room apartment; handsome; use of everything; unusually large rooms; excellent ventilation; very cool; $125. Lenox 9487.

PARK AV. (near 82d St.)—Attractive apartment of 10 rooms and 4 baths to rent for the Summer; reasonable rent. Lenox 3348.

PARK AV.—For Summer months, cool, all outside rooms, private roof garden; references required. Plaza 1422.

SMALL apartment, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, June 1 to Oct. 1; privilege renewal; select neighborhood, cool, attractive; moderate. Telephone before 10 morning Rhinelander 3724.

TO SUBLET FOR THE SUMMER
Room and bath. Southern exposure. Also a suite of parlor, bedrooms and bath. Very attractive rate. HOTEL LORRAINE. 2 East 45th St.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 3.—Attractive studio apartment, 6 rooms and bath to let from June 1 to October or November. Telephone Spring 6953.

Furnished—West Side.

5TH AV., AND 80TH ST.—A beautiful two-room and bath, fronts 5th Av.; high class apartment; references required; rent $75, including maid service; unfurnished; shown afternoons only. Apartment 12, 1 West 30th St.

9TH ST., 9 WEST.
Two rooms, bath apartment, sublet to Oct. 1; service; special Summer rates.

21TH, 45 WEST.—Attractively furnished 4-room elevator apartment to sublet from June 1 to Oct. 1; Washington Square. Ferguson.

11TH, 207 WEST.—Three rooms and bath, ground floor; modern apartment house; southern exposure; large windows; June 1; $50.

11TH ST., 56 WEST.—4 bright rooms, bath; artistically furnished. Apt. 18.

12TH, 23 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity to obtain beautiful two-room apartment, with kitchenette, at Summer rates. Gibson.

22D, WEST.—Studio apartment for the Summer. Phone Farragut 4826.

26TH ST., 29 West.—Suites, one, two, and three rooms; moderate rental. Von Hoffman Apts.

37TH, 114 WEST.—Attractively furnished two rooms, bath, for Summer months, $80.

45TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchennettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 8 WEST.—Attractively furnished 2d floor, bath, kitchenette, if desired; large spacious rooms, ideal for bachelor, couple, or professionals; electric elevator.

47TH, 58 WEST, (Hotel Patterson.)—Suites of from 2 to 4 rooms, with bath, at greatly reduced rates for the Summer.

50TH ST., 48 WEST.—Finely furnished small apartment; every convenience; $90.

51ST, (Near 5th Av.)—Beautifully furnished kitchenette apartment, two rooms, bath, second floor, front; reduced rental. Circle 3494.

52D, 43 WEST.—Exclusive apartment, large room and bathroom; also single room.

54TH, 29 WEST, (Near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsome one and two room sunny suites, private baths.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

54TH, 201 WEST.—Nicely furnished 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; immediate possession. Doier.

54TH, 29 WEST.—Two-room apartment, kitchen; complete. Inquire Phipps or Supt.

55TH ST., (Near 5th Av.)—To sublet, most desirable two-room apartment, with bath and real kitchen; will sell furnishings. Phone week days Bryant 6833.

55TH, 350 WEST (Apt. 6H.)—Airy, outside, corner bedroom, living room, bath, kitchenette; attractively furnished; very desirable.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apartment Hotel.)—Attractive suite, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

56TH, 63 WEST.—Two large, sunny rooms, private bath. Circle 2518. Morgan.

57TH ST., 157 WEST.—Front apartment, four rooms, housekeeping, Steinway grand, handsomely furnished; reduced rent until October. Apt. 6 A. Phone Circle 3841.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, eighth floor; park; Broadway; $115. Call afternoons.

57TH, 269 WEST.—Complete housekeeping apartment, six rooms, two baths; June to Sept. 15. Sixth floor. M. B.

57TH, 130 WEST.—Attractive, light four-room apartment, tenth floor; $120. Manigault.

58TH, 200 WEST.—Four rooms, very attractively furnished; housekeeping. Novelly.

69TH ST., 19 WEST.—One, two, and three rooms, one and two baths; beautifully furnished; restaurant and maids' service; finest in city; rental, $90 and up. Particulars, Deane, 19 West 69th St.

69TH, 245 WEST.—$50-$80; 2-3 room apartments, kitchenette, completely furnished; latest improvements; references necessary.

70TH, 345 WEST. (Apartment 4E.)—Comfortably furnished; player piano; 4 rooms and bath; elevator; sublet less than present rent now to Sept. 30.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable for doctor or dentists.

72D, (near Broadway.)—Sublet for the Summer, immediate possession, five rooms, two baths; completely furnished; linens, silverware, piano, victrola; seen by appointment. Bladder, 785 5th Av. Phone Plaza 6543.

72D, 42 WEST.—Two-room furnished apartment, best furnished in city; wonderful sunshine; seven windows in apartment; sublet for Summer months; $70-$100 monthly.

72D ST., Subway.—5 rooms, new building, very charmingly furnished; bargain. Columbus 8974.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Suites, $10, $15, $25; artist studio, 18 feet skylight, north; private bath, steam, electricity; $100 month.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive three large rooms and bath; electricity, telephone, steam heat, high class house; $100 monthly.

78TH, 250 WEST.—3 bright rooms, kitchen, and bath; piano, Victrola; maid service; every convenience; June-October; references, Lee.

79TH ST., 201 WEST, (Hotel Lucerne.)—Apartment, sublet for Summer months; a very desirable corner apartment of 2 rooms and bath; beautifully furnished. Apartment 1008.

79TH.—5-room apartment for Summer; references; $45 monthly. Phone Schuyler 3358.

80TH, (near Broadway.)—Five rooms, beautifully furnished; will rent June until October, longer if desired. Phone Schuyler 2274.

80'S, (near Riverside.)—8 rooms, 3 baths, handsomely furnished, $125. Vanderbilt 1450.

80s, W. END.—Four rooms, charmingly furnished; new bldg.; sacrifice. Columbus 3974.

83D, 324 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Charmingly cool, nicely furnished 7 rooms; October or longer; $125 month. Schuyler 4040. Stevens.

83D, 331 WEST.—Attractive, cool eight-room, 83d St. and Riverside Drive, until October or November. Davis.

84TH, 255 WEST, (Apt. 10D.)—6 rooms, 3 baths, 10th floor; southern exposure; completely furnished; player piano; great bargain; immediate possession.

84TH, 40 WEST.—Five outside, beautiful rooms; complete housekeeping; piano. See Superintendent. Schuyler 6377. Apt. 7B.

85TH, 332 WEST.—Beautiful furnished five-room apartment, near Drive. Coffin, Schuyler 8265.

85TH, 159 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath, lavatory, telephone; also small hall room.

86TH, 100 WEST.—Suitable apartment for three business people, attractively furnished. Apt. 23.

86TH, 340 WEST.—Furnished apartment, five light, cool rooms. Schuyler 5671. Perham.

88TH ST.—For rent, June 1 to Oct. 1, five large, beautifully furnished room apartment; baby grand piano, rent $115. Phone River 7216.

90s, WEST END.—7 rooms, 3 baths, handsomely furnished; sacrifice. Columbus 3974.

91ST, 215 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Five rooms, foyer, bath, handsomely furnished; grand piano; southern exposure; high class. McDaniels, Apt. 35; private phone, Riverside 9417.

91ST, 27 WEST.—One, two room apartments; high-class; furnished; latest improvements; maid service; $25-$75; references necessary.

92D, 1 West, (Cherbourg, corner Central Park.)—9 rooms, 2 baths, 4 bedrooms; high class. Phone 942 Riverside.

92D, 294 WEST.—A strictly private home apartment, seven attractive rooms. Riley.

93D, 69 WEST.—Seven outside rooms, completely furnished, below rental; $55. O'Neill.

94TH ST., 306 WEST.—Six rooms for Summer months; elevator; exceptionally cool; near Riverside Drive. Apt. 9, sixth floor. Tel. 9790 River.

95TH AND BROADWAY.—Six rooms, completely furnished, pianola, Victrola, until October; very reasonable. Phone Riverside 9210.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Seven-room furnished apartment for Summer or longer; all outside rooms; unobstructed light and air; immediately off Broadway; favorable terms. Apply Apartment 7A or telephone 6916 Riverside.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Front and back parlor, private bath, lavatory, telephone; also nicely furnished smaller room.

98TH ST., (Corner West End Av.)—6 rooms, 3 baths; four months or more; beautifully furnished; seen by appointment only. Phone Riverside 790.

99TH, 317 WEST.—Apartment of four rooms, near Riverside Drive, beautifully furnished, two bedrooms. Inquire Apt. 5.

102D, 240 WEST.—Six large, light, beautifully furnished rooms; elevator. Apt. 64. Phone 3726 Riverside.

104TH, 304 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, high-class furnished apartment; sublet very reasonable. Apply on premises or office, 215 Manhattan Av., or phone Academy 1467.

104TH ST., (West of Broadway.)—Apartment handsomely furnished, 7 rooms and bath. Telephone Academy 1227.

109TH, 107 WEST.—" Capitol," 1611 Academy; 2 and 3 room apartments, bath, kitchenette; restaurant in building; near subway. "L"; $30 to $55 monthly; weekly rates; references essential; inspection Sunday and evenings.

110TH, 214 WEST.—Handsomely, completely furnished 4 rooms and bath, June 1 to Oct. 1; opportunity; references. Apt. 32. Seen afternoon. Rector 1411.

111TH, 536 WEST, (Apt. 33.)—Will sacrifice high-class, beautifully furnished three-room kitchenette apartment; exceptional opportunity.

111TH, 545 WEST.—Beautiful furnished, high-class apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths; can be had for Summer or longer. Phone Cathedral 3873. Apt. 3-G.

111TH, 545 WEST.—Attractively furnished 8 large, light rooms; large foyer and 3 baths, on Broadway. Apt. 5A. Cathedral 8677.

112TH, 601 WEST.—Attractive, cheerful 6-room apartment to sublet for Summer by young married couple; complete new furnishings, including grand piano. Between 10-12 and 5-7. Apt. 7E.

112TH, 601 WEST.—Seven rooms and bath, attractively furnished, June 1 to Oct. 1; can be seen mornings only. A. L. Cook.

113TH, 517 WEST.—Exquisitely furnished, high-class apartments, 2, 4 and 5 rooms. Telephone 8240 Morningside.

113TH ST., 502 WEST.—Four rooms, completely furnished, $60 month. Inquire Superintendent.

115TH, 601 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—June 1-Oct. 1; 6 completely furnished, large, cool rooms, 2 baths, $125 month. Apartment 73.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Beautifully appointed 2-room apartment, kitchen; southern exposure; elevator; or sublet attractive 7 rooms; reasonable. Reynolds.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Seven rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; reasonable. Tel. 4789 Morningside.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Artist's apartment, comfortably furnished; 4 rooms and bath; all outside; southern exposure; June 1 to Sept. 15; call today after 2 o'clock. Easton, 45.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Furnished apartment, 5 large, light rooms, until October. Sands.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Four outside rooms; June, July, August; $75 monthly. Apt. 76.

121ST, 421 WEST.—Five rooms, completely furnished; near Columbia University; until Sept. 15.

122D ST., 52 WEST.—Furnished apartment, four rooms. Apt. 23.

127TH, 601 WEST.—Three rooms and kitchenette, attractively furnished; subway. Apt. 52.

136TH, 530 WEST.—Sublet 5-room furnished, account owner leaving city for Summer; northern exposure; 1 block Hudson River, subway and bus line. Apt. 42.

138TH ST., 603 WEST.—5 or 6 cool, comfortably furnished rooms to sublet; June through September; rent reasonable. Apartment 43. Telephone Audubon 1290.

144TH, 560 WEST.—Six rooms, beautifully furnished; piano, Victrola; elevator apartment; sublet Summer months; references required. Ishler.

150TH, 615 WEST, (Apartment 82.)—Airy 4 rooms, all improvements; also unfurnished; maid would remain; one door Riverside.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

153D, (SOUTHWEST COR. BROADWAY.)
Seven spacious, exceptionally light, airy, elegantly, completely furnished outside rooms, bath, facing Broadway; high-grade elevator apartment; only $75 monthly until October. Apartment 63.

153D, 402 WEST.—Seven large, corner rooms, completely furnished; elevator; $70. Owen.

155TH, (Broadway.)—Five rooms, tastefully furnished, piano, Victrola; block from subway; June 15 to Sept. 15; $65 month. Phone Barclay 5262, between 1 and 2, for appointment.

169TH, 525 WEST.—4 attractively furnished, bright rooms, telephone service, piano, June to October; reasonable; references. Ziegler.

181ST, 605 WEST.—Cheerful housekeeping apartment; elevator; opposite subway. Apartment 33.

190TH, 602 WEST.—Five rooms and bath; all outside, piano, elevator apartment; subway, bus; June-October. Apartment 55.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.
Attractive Summer offerings. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 838.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED. Miss Martin, 17 West 42d. Murray Hill 7775.

ATTRACTIVE Apartments. Hotel Conveniences. Apartment Rates. Inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease, or unfurnished; near subways and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613 5th Av. bus stops at door.

BROADWAY, 2,030, (70th.)—Sublet, attractively furnished 10 rooms, 3 baths. Telephone C314 Columbus, Apt. 5 East. 1 Long.

BROADWAY, (112th.) — Nine-room apartment, completely furnished, player piano, Victrola; $200. Worth 2421.

BROADWAY, (95th.)—Three rooms, hotel service. Summer rate. Phone afternoon River 3210.

BROADWAY, 3,440, (140th.)—Five, six large corner rooms, complete; piano. Apartment 2.

BROADWAY, 2,612, (99th St.,) Apt. 1 North. —Nicely furnished 4 rooms and bath.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 370, (corner 97th.) —Exceptionally good 6-room apartment with kitchen, to sublet furnished, until Oct. 1; possession at once; can be seen any time.

CENTRAL PARK WEST

Classified Advertising Rates
The New York Times
Count six words to an agate line.

Agents Wanted	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	42c
Automobile Exchange	45c
Boarders and Board Wanted	30c
Business Opportunities	50c
Country Board	40c
Employment Agencies	50c
For Sale	50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	30c
Help Wanted	30c
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Mortgage Loans	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	42c
Situations Wanted	25c

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

EXCEPTIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS: private house; residential park; 10 minutes New Haven station adults only. Edgewood Park, New Rochelle 823.

Rockledge Manor Hotel and Cottages; a convenient, refined home at moderate prices. 124 Bruce Av. Tel. 3844 Yonkers.

NURSE cares for children at her home. 324th Morris, Hastings-on-Hudson.

Long Island.

CAMP GRANGE, BELLPORT, LONG ISL. For Girls and Small Boys. 50 Acres. Land and Water Sports. Rates $175. No Extras. References. Catalogues. MISS HAGEDORN, 606 WEST 137TH ST.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Exclusive cottage, Grandview Av. and South St. Ocean view. Tennis, bathing; excellent cuisine. Open for Summer booking on and after May 18. Formerly Desar cottage.

New Jersey.

Plainfield, N. J.—Beautiful country home, 5 minutes from station, large connecting and small rooms, all conveniences; excellent board. 107 West 7th St.

Country Board Wanted.

GERMAN GENTLEMAN desires first-class country board near city; state full particulars. T 265 Times Downtown.

Couple desires board for week-ends, in farm-house preferred; not over forty miles from town. Box 363 Times, 2 Rector St.

Business couple want good room and board with plain family; country or seashore; commuting distance. G 119 Times.

Country board wanted for child, 2 years old, within 30 miles of city; will pay well for good care. G 124 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, experienced, accurate, conscientious; also typist; best reference. T 309 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and office assistant, good, conscientious worker; A1 references. T 208 Times Downtown.

CASHIER or collector, woman, intelligent, capable, part or full time. G 421 Times Annex.

CLERICAL, &c.—Young lady of refinement, pursuing a course in school part of the day, desires to secure a position at clerical or supervisory work; hours, from 5 to 12 P. M. Z 276 Times Annex.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, 8 years' experience; expert; cylinder 20 minutes; also competent stenographer; best references; salary $25. G 118 Times.

GIRL, neat, colored, wishes day's work. 43 West 99th St. Johnson.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Country preferred; take full charge; excellent references. G 107 Times.

REAL ESTATE MANAGER.—Young woman, exceptional ability, 10 years leasing, collecting, &c., seeks management office buildings, representing owners; successful record; highest credentials. P 117 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer; high school graduate; experienced, refined, capable, energetic; $20. L 30 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer, educated, refined; competent, experienced; knowledge bookkeeping; initiative; $20. S 127 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience, wishes position; neat work; accurate. Box 362 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner; competent; references; graduate of business institute; salary $10. S 123 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; understands bookkeeping; quick and accurate. Efficient, L 34 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST; three years' experience; best references; will start with $15. H., 3,356 Broadway.

STENOGRAHER, Christian, 10 years' experience; capable, willing; $22. L. A., 1,512 Amsterdam Av.

STENOGRAPHER, full fledged, excellent education; credentials; $15-$18. M 322 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Advertising department of large publishing house desires the services of a rapid and accurate typist for evening work; hours from 5:30 P. M. to 10 P. M.; steady employment; state age, experience, salary expected. Z 284 Times Annex.

TYPIST.—General office work; Christian; A1 references; salary, $15. Peggy Leonard, 210 Parkside Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 3950-J.

TYPIST, expert, desires home work or part-time employment; excellent references. Nellie Mack, 2,082 Daly Av., Bronx.

TYPIST, hour, day, week, home or outside. R. Gevin, 948 Union Av.

YOUNG LADY with knowledge of stenography, typewriting, and bookkeeping, would like position; have had office experience and write good long hand; references furnished. Z 283 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY would like position office; has experience; can do simple bookkeeping; can be depended upon. R 674 Times Harlem.

YOUNG WOMAN desires office position; insurance experience; references; $18; downtown preferred. Box 28, 326 9th St., B'klyn.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS.—We furnish experienced or beginning stenotypists; no charge whatever made to employer or employe; all calls given careful attention; no effort made to fill positions with undesirable applicants. Call Bryant 1319. The Stenotype Sales Co.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY. — Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 135d St. Morn. 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, systematizer, supervisor, 20 years' experience, wishes part time or special work evenings; investigations, income tax reports; special attention given concerns employing non regular bookkeeper; reasonable. Competent, G 134 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER,

EXCEPTIONAL BOOKKEEPING AND AUDITING EXPERIENCE, WISHES POSITION JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT; PERMANENT. M 137 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT. — Income tax reports, trial balances, $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, audited. Friedlander, Tribune Building. Beekman 998.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER. — At present chief accountant prominent auto manufacturers discontinuing very finest credentials; moderate. Manager, S 120 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Cashier, full office charge; purchasing ability; nine years' excellent record; draft exempt; salary $35. S 114 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, (25,) university graduate, seeks permanency; thoroughly competent; draft exempt. W 105 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, has spare time evenings and Saturday afternoons; reasonable. M 304 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, above draft; assumes charge office, costs; salary, $30. M 240 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN.—Varied experience in manufacturing concerns and advertising agencies; safe and economical planning; salesmanship copy, typography, and layouts that command attention; house organs, dealer helps, window displays. S 119 Times.

AUTOMOBILE engineer and shop production manager wants connection with high grade organization; can produce results efficiently; several years' experience. K 194 Times.

A COLLEGE graduate, 29, Class 4 in draft, at present employed, five years' executive and two years' selling experience, knowledge of Spanish, wishes to connect with a firm progressive enough to offer him a future in return for earnest effort. M 226 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT with knowledge of stenography, in office of storage warehouse; resident of Bronx preferred; state qualifications and salary desired. C 29 Times Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER - CASHIER — 35, married; take full charge; modern methods; trial balance, controlling accounts, financial statements; $80. S 109 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, OFFICE MANAGER.—Able accountant, executive, broad commercial experience, desires responsible position; A1 references. Commercial, 492 Grand St., N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER and Stenographer, (20,) four years' experience, desires charge of small office; best reference. T 301 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Executive ability; take care full set of books; cashier and credit man; 8 years' experience; best of reference. T 300 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Double entry; controlling accounts; can take charge; draft exempt. M 309 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, stenographer, thoroughly grounded office man, (33,) desires change. B 35 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Office Executive, (27,) Accountant, Correspondent; credits; draft exempt; $30. S 129 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 25, seeks permanency; thoroughly experienced; deferred draft classification. R 668 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Ten years' experience trial balance, controlling, statements, cost accounting. L 9 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (25.)—Exempt; experienced; full charge; position with future; $30. L 33 Times.

BOY, 16, desires position, advancement; broker's office preferred; $8 start. M 321 Times Downtown.

BUYER, &c.—Young man, college education, knowing woolens from A to Z, wishes position, buyer, salesman, call-around man. R 673 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, young, married, desires steady position; nine years' experience; furnish best of references; sober, honest, and careful driver. Address William Lucas, 42 Division St., New Brunswick, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR, single, (33,) safe driver, expert mechanic; competent in every respect; Pierce, Packard, Simplex, Renault experience; $30 per week. Chauffeur, care of Fisher, 508 West 145th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, long experience Simplex, Pierce, Packard, Renault, Daimler, Peerless, Minerva, or any high-grade car, wishes city, country position; salary, $30. Chauffeur, care of Petrin, 448 West 163d.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swiss-French, speaks little English, wishes situation private family, country; 9 years' experience. P. B., 229 West 16th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; 12 years' experience; married; must be all-year-round position; nothing under $30 per week; best references. Care of E. Collan, 410 West 25th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swedish, draft exempt, married, no children, employed but desires change; references; free for interview after 8 P. M.; $30. Seaberg, 181 East 75th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, 24, wishes position; private; sober, honest, neat appearance, good references. Address Chauffeur, Box 150 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Swede, 34 years old, long experience, good mechanic, careful driver, best references; $35 week. Adamson, 219 East 60th.

CHAUFFEUR, married; wife first-class cook; will go anywhere. Address E. C., 169 East 60th St.

CHAUFFEUR, Danish, single, experienced; good references; $35 week. Hansen, 118 West 98th.

CHAUFFEUR wants position with private family; 7 years' experience; reference. P. Quinn, 14 W. 65th St. Phone 4712 Columbus.

CHAUFFEUR.—Danish, 28, three years' experience in Europe, can do own repairs, wishes private position. G 120 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, speaking Spanish, French, Italian, a little English; experience and references. Nevares, 202 West 86th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, strictly first-class driving, go anywhere, references. Richard E. Smith, 927 Madison Av., city.

CHAUFFEUR.—Danish, married; 10 years' experience; city, country. Hansen, 61 West 109th.

CHAUFFEUR, married, wishes position; private; 10 years' experience; references. Sylvester A. Bohen, 350 East 42d.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family; careful driver, steady, 6 years last employer. Phone Plaza 3937.

CHAUFFEUR, Chinese, expert mechanic, driver, desires position; neat, trustworthy; references. Chan, 365 West 116th.

CHAUFFEUR, 29, private position; 4 years' experience; drive any car. S 133 Times.

CREDIT MANAGER, AUDITOR, ACCOUNTANT, 48 years old, now auditor for up-State manufacturing corporation, 20 years' successful banking and 10 years' manufacturing experience, desires position in line with ability; minimum salary $250 per month, with advancement as worth is proven. Y 884 Times Annex.

CLERK.—Young man, (17,) clerk with reliable firm. Box 12, 1,508 2d Av.

CORRESPONDENT - STENOGRAPHER. — Knowledge bookkeeping, advertising, sales experience; references; exempt; $20. G 121 Times.

DRAFTSMAN,
technical education, neutral foreigner, expert electrical designer, wishes position. Box 6, 1,515 3d Av.

FARMER.—Young man wishes position on farm; salary not essential, but chance recuperate physical strength and health desired; experience garden trucking. W. H., 2,387 Broadway.

FRENCH TRANSLATOR, EXPERT, SEEKS TRANSLATION WORK. Z 279 TIMES ANNEX.

JAPANESE VALET, cook or butler wishes position, small family or bachelor place; best references. L 20 Times.

MAN with agricultural college training and experience, seeks business position with agricultural firm offering good opportunities; age 34, married. Lock Box 5, East Chatham, N. Y.

MAN (30) wants clerical or other work for one week, May 20-May 25. Room 914, 165 Broadway.

MR. BUSINESS MANAGER.
What can you offer? Am a university graduate; three years' business and two years' teaching experience; a finished correspondent; salary secondary; possessed with common sense and initiative; not a rank and filer; draft deferred. S 43 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, who can obtain several weeks' leave of absence from his present work, would like to assist, in any capacity, some concern engaged in war activities; accustomed to fast, varied, and efficient work; salary needed, $40. Speed, P. O. Box 1990.

OFFICE MANAGER, accountant; five years' experience; install system; travel anywhere. L 6 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Thoroughly competent and reliable; fifteen years with gentleman of large financial interest. Address. F. 258 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT.
American, age 37, technical education, 12 years' experience in purchasing, engineering, construction and manufacturing materials; at present employed but desire to make change; prefer shipbuilding or other war industry. L 29 Times.

SALESMAN.—HAVE BEEN IN AUTOMOBILE LINE PART 8 YEARS; ACCOUNT OF WAR CONDITIONS WOULD CHANGE TO SOME LIVE LINE. INSIDE OR OUT; MUST BE A1 FIRM; SALARY OR SALARY AND COMMISSION; BEST OF REFERENCE AND SELLING RECORD. G 111 TIMES.

SALESMAN, age 37, with auto, which he will use, employer to pay running expense; experienced in food line, but will accept other selling proposition; prefer New Jersey. T 306 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 37, executive ability, good personality; salary optional, according opportunity; best credentials. Address H. H., 790 Riverside Drive, Apt. 2L.

SHIPPING CLERK, good marker, 8 years' experience, wishes position. L 12 Times.

SPANISH CORRESPONDENT and translator, (23,) experienced in export and import business, good references, actually employed, desires position with good firm. G 51 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-CLERK, 26, American, draft exempt, last two years engineering line, wishes position, $30 week. M 324 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARY, experienced, age 20, desires permanent position; best references. M 262 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Able to handle correspondence, desires employment mornings. E. F., 312 East 72d.

SUPERINTENDENT, (39,) 15 years' brass goods manufacturing experience, also 5 years' experience in iron foundry, including patternmaking, molding machines, &c.; prefer connection with New York City concern doing war work. X. X., 605 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, 5 years' experience; understands all switchboards; busy board. P 260 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC MAN, experienced, rates, routings, correspondence, tracers, &c., draft exempt. T 313 Times Downtown.

WHO WANTS MY SERVICES?
Ten years' stock brokerage experience, salesman, correspondent; good man at obtaining accounts from leads; American, age 32; excellent personality; reference; will prove ability; salary $50. T 305 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) high school graduate, desires clerical position with progressive firm where conscientious work will merit advancement; knowledge of bookkeeping; references. T 295 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN possessing proved ability, good education, desires connect with firm requiring these qualifications; draft exempt. T 294 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (20) desires position; understands bookkeeping and general office work; had 6 years' office experience. M 306 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Spanish, (22,) wishes position; knows typewriting; can translate; willing to work at anything. J. C., 20 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 26, college man, draft exempt, desires position where application of proven ability eventuates success. S 120 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, good education, willing, ambitious; 2 years' business experience, desires position with advancement. G 108 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (26.)—Draft exempt; bookkeeping, stenographic, banking experience. M 295 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—(28,) married, good business ability, wishes position as stock clerk or salesman. E., 608 Columbus Av.

YOUNG MAN.—(20,) American, desires position at anything good; references. G 115 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, 28, married, has high school education, seeks position where activity and ambition are desired. W 138 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Draft exempt, experienced credit collection man, desires position. S 115 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (18.)—Three years' business experience; knowledge stenography, typewriting. L 32 Times.

YOUNG MAN, efficient, energetic, responsible; mercantile preferred. Kay, 142 Alabama Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 20, tall, clean-cut, active, desires traveling position. R 671 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN desires position; clerical. Box 38, 1,513 3d Av.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER and typist, Spanish; best of references. The Beers Agency, 401 Flatiron.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDING MACHINE OPERATORS, Burroughs; experienced; must be quick and accurate. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

BILL CHECKER.—Bright American girl for bill checker; must be willing to roll up her sleeves and learn the chemical apparatus business; unusual opportunity for advancement to wide-awake applicant; $12 to start. Apply by letter only, giving experience, qualifications, and references. Elmer & Amend, 18th to 19th St. and 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, with thorough experience in balancing customers' ledgers with controlling accounts; must be good handwriter; knowledge of typewriting valuable. Apply in confidence in own handwriting stating age, qualifications, and salary desired—no inquiries made until after personal interview. Z 247 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST for Jewish society; must have had practical experience in either institutional accounting or statistical compilations and understand Yiddish. Write letter of application, stating specifically age, education, experience, references, and salary expected, Room 801, 20 Exchange Place.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER; must be thoroughly experienced, to take complete charge of office; experience in millinery line desirable but not essential; good salary; write, stating full particulars as to experience and salary desired. Room 822, 47 West 34th St.

BOOKKEEPER—Experienced, controlling accounts, capable of taking entire charge of double entry set of books; reply, giving details of experience and salary desired. O 208 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, with knowledge of stenography, for import and export firm; closed Saturdays; must be thoroughly experienced; well recommended. Write P 87 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, — ONE CAPABLE OF HANDLING BIG JOB; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT PARTY. BRODER & CO., 48 WEST 25TH ST.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in controlling accounts; trial balance; permanent position; best references. Apply Lafayette Importing Co., 892 6th Av.

BOOKKEEPER for country club; experienced; half hour from city; good opportunity; state age, experience, reference; salary $75. P 105 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; experience control accounts and trial balance; give particulars and salary to start. M 308 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER—Must be experienced and fully competent; state experience, references, and salary. M 326 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced; $20; city or country resort position desired. S 117 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable of handling double entry; one familiar with clothing industry preferred. Prager & Lears, 739 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, to take charge of office; state salary and experience. S 131 Times.

BUSINESS SCHOOL wants experienced teacher of Gregg shorthand and touch typewriting; good salary. Z 251 Times Annex.

CLERICAL WORK. — GIRLS WANTED BY A LARGE DOWNTOWN BANK FOR GENERAL CLERICAL WORK; ALSO BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE OPERATORS; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; APPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE. M 329 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERICAL.—Two young ladies experienced in general office work for crediting ledger; must be accurate at figures. Apply Magazine Service Co., 3,293 3d Av.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR; one who understands stenography preferred; state salary and experience. P 113 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.—$15-$25; call immediately; no agency. Miss Kelly, 309 Broadway.

DRAFTSWOMEN,
experienced on mechanical drawing, preferably with knowledge of electrical work; high pay, short hours, fine working conditions, &c.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 Bethune St.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

EXAMINER ON WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL; EXPERIENCED OR LEARNERS. 881 BROADWAY, 5TH FLOOR.

EXPERIENCED TEACHER of bookkeeping and Isaac Pitman shorthand for business school; state salary desired. Z 250 Times Annex.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING
FOR
YOUNG WOMEN.

Automatic telegraphy is one of the most desirable occupations open to young women between 16 and 26 years of age. The work is not arduous, but demands intelligence and accuracy, backed by a good schooling. A three months' training period is required, during which the student is paid $40 to $45 per month. At the conclusion of the training period the wage schedule for satisfactory work is as follows:

	Day	Evening
Length of Service.	Hours.	Hours.
1st and 2d months	$50	$60
3d and 4th months	55	65
5th and 6th months	60	70
7th and 8th months	60	70
9th and 10th months	65	75
11th and 12th months	65	75

Opportunities for promotion to supervisorship and further increase in pay to those who excel.

Apply in person,
between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
ROOM 1702
24 WALKER ST.,
One block west of Broadway.
Two blocks south of Canal.

THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF WOMEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 20 AND 40, TO FILL POSITIONS AS PACKERS OF MERCHANDISE; GOOD SALARIES.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, FIFTH FLOOR.

GIRLS.
Several refined, ages 25 to 35, to learn good paying, clean, and permanent mechanical work; good pay while learning; best opportunity for advancement D. Y. G., 309 Times Downtown.

GIRLS
of superior intelligence to work in shop making scientific apparatus for Government use; high school graduates preferred; 48 hours per week.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

GIRLS.
SALARY $8 START;
NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY;
EASY WORK;
STEADY EMPLOYMENT.
THOMAS J. LIPTON,
140 FRANKLIN ST.

GIRLS, (2,) experienced key punch operators for large downtown insurance corporation; moderate salary; chance for advancement; state age. F. S. B., 327 Times Downtown.

GIRL.—Good penman, familiar with analysis work, to analyze sales; no stenography; state nationality and salary desired. P 71 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

GIRLS TO STAMP ENVELOPES;
SALARY $8 A WEEK.
APPLY 354 4TH AV., 15TH FLOOR.

GOVERNESS.—Refined nursery governess, English, speaking fluent French, for boy 6; must understand physical care and have highest references. Apply Plaza 1819, between 1 and 2 and after 6.

GOVERNESS to take full charge of three children in English, French, music, and deportment; references absolutely essential; salary $50 to $60. Address O 314 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined woman of middle age, with experience in hotel or club, as housekeeper; in answering state your experience, references, salary expected, and if at present employed; replies considered confidential. S 125 Times.

HOUSEWORKER.—A young woman for household duties; no washing; assist with two boys, 7½ and 2½; preferably girl wanting a good home; good salary; must have reference. Apt. 6, Gardens Apts., Forest Hills, L. I. Tel. Forest Hills 6531.

HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, young woman to go to country; good hourly pay; written application only. Patterson, 180 East 62d.

LEDGER CLERK wanted by large manufacturing house; salary $12 to $14; reply, stating experience, references, etc. P 102 Times.

MAID for general housework and capable of taking care of two children when necessary; only first-class, with references, need apply, Mrs. F. B. Porter, 19 Vista Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

MANAGER.—We are in need of a competent manager for our Bridgeport office; must be able to handle office details and be familiar with multigraphing, addressing, and mailing service; write us your qualifications and give references; an opportunity for the right person. Box 176, New Haven, Conn.

MILLINERY BUYER.

STEWART'S OF PHILADELPHIA REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERIENCED BUYER FOR POPULAR PRICED MILLINERY; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR HUSTLING, WIDE-AWAKE WOMAN; STATE FULL EXPERIENCE WITH FORMER FIRMS.

APPLY TO STEWART'S,
1,027 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.

MODELS—MODELS.
Stylish young ladies as models in our showroom; must be perfect 36; good pay; steady work. Max M. Schwarcz Co., 141 Madison Av.

MODELS, good looking; must be at least 5 feet 7 inches, regular features, slender, 36, for photographs. Apply before 11 Underwood & Underwood, 6 East 39th St.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR, (one;) also an efficient typist. Apply immediately ready to go to work. Room 1312, 299 Broadway.

NECKWEAR.
Experienced forelady on men's neckwear to take entire charge of factory; only those with long experience with large houses need apply; personal interview required.
I. ISAAC & CO.,
880 BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH.

NURSE.—Experienced child's nurse for 2-year-old baby; must have best of references, for Wilkes-Barre, Penn. Address Mrs. Mortimer R. Goldsmith, 490 South Franklin St., Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

NURSERY GOVERNESS for girl of 7 to take entire physical charge; commence French and music; country place in Virginia; must be fond of outdoor sports. Telephone Lenox 7592.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Refined woman to assist in care of two children; highest references essential. Address P. O. Box 35, Dunellen, N. J.

NURSE wanted to take care of paralytic invalid; must have kindly disposition and be willing and obliging. Address, stating wages, Z 261 Times Annex.

OFFICE GIRL,
BRIGHT, AMBITIOUS, WHO WANTS CHANCE OF ADVANCEMENT.
JOHN S. BILLS & SONS,
NORTH RIVER AND 87TH.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; rapid, legible writer; billing experience preferred though not essential; salary $15-$18. L 86 Times.

OPERATOR and hand sewers, experienced on fine silk novelties. Johnson, Cowdin & Co., 40 East 30th St.

SALESWOMEN,
FREDERICK LOESER & CO.,
BROOKLYN, REQUIRE A NUMBER OF SALESWOMEN, WITH AND WITHOUT EXPERIENCE, TO SELL SILVERWARE, GLOVES, ART EMBROIDERY, HOSIERY, MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, BOYS' FURNISHINGS, WAISTS, BOYS' CLOTHING, WOMEN'S NECKWEAR, WOMEN'S SHOES, INFANTS' WEAR, MEN'S NECKWEAR.
ALSO GIRLS TO PRICE TICKET MERCHANDISE,
AND GIRLS FOR OFFICE WORK. THOSE QUICK AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES AND GOOD IN PENMANSHIP. APPLY ANY HOUR OF THE DAY TO SUPERINTENDENT, 4TH FLOOR.

SALESWOMEN.
ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
We require saleswomen for our cut glass, drug, glove, house furnishings, neckwear, ribbon, and stationery departments. Experience not necessary. Applications may be made any day between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. at the Superintendent's office, or by mail.

SALESLADY.—Refined girl or woman; high-class personality; exceptional opportunity; experience unnecessary; $35-$50 week commission; salary second week; permanent; Suite 2338, 15 Park Row.

SEVERAL GIRLS for office work in large dyeing and cleaning establishment; must write a good hand and be of neat appearance; start $9, with good chance to advance. B. A., 237 Times Downtown.

SALESLADY, experienced for bakery; capable, neat; one who desires to better herself; good reference required. H. B. Cushman Co., 49 Church St.

SHOE SALESWOMEN.
ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
Fulton Street, Brooklyn,
require saleswomen of first-class experience, thoroughly versed in the selling and fitting of shoes; a permanent position and liberal salary is offered to those possessing the necessary qualification. Apply to Superintendent.

STENOGRAPHER TO CREDIT MAN.
Experienced, quick and accurate; desirable opportunity for young lady of good education; liberal starting salary and chance for advancement. Call Dep't. of Accts., sixth Floor, Bloomingdale Bros., Inc., 59th St. and 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER, by New York office of large Chicago department store; accuracy more essential than speed; beginner considered. Apply mornings to The Fair, 225 4th Av., Room 811.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED AND CAPABLE, FOR BRONX OFFICE; ONE WITH DICTAPHONE EXPERIENCE PREFERRED. T 267 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.
Girl with brains, must be able to carry out orders dependably; must have good mind and be interested. M. H., 307 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced, large publishing house; moderate salary start; advancement. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, neat, and capable; $20 a week. N 888 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; Christian firm; salary $15; state qualifications. S 91 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; steady position; references required. Apply Prager & Lears, 739 Broadway.

STOCK GIRL and cutter, experienced, in fine silk novelty house. Johnson, Cowdin & Co., 40 East 30th St.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS—Experienced in central office work; a few not now employed in telephone companies' offices who are willing to leave the city during the war; good salary and all expenses, including car-fare, laundry, good board with pleasant, refined home surroundings; give full particulars as to telephone experience, family conditions, and present employment. T 302 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS, dictaphone operators, and stenographers, we have several excellent openings in our various departments; lunch furnished; office located in Jersey City, six minutes from Cortlandt St., New York, via Hudson Tubes; hours 9:5; 1 P. M. Saturday; state age, education, experience, and telephone number. A. G. H., P. O. Box 229, New York City.

HELP WANTED—Female.

TYPIST.

Experienced; good opening on confidential work; state qualifications. E. G., 283 Times Downtown.

TYPIST—Large American wholesale house requires bright, competent girl with experience on Oliver machine; write, giving full particulars. O 212 Times Downtown.

TYPIST for general office work, neat, accurate, and willing worker, desired for permanent position. Harriet Hubbard Ayer, 323 East 84th.

TYPIST and OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Steady position; good salary. Samuel Sherman, 9 Desbrosses St. Desbrosses St. Station of the 9th Av. "L."

TYPIST, for general office work. Manufacturers' Service Co., 27 East 22d St.

WOMAN, experienced at keeping wine stock, household stores, and provisions inventories, in hotel or restaurant; address, stating references and salary. P 299 Times.

WOMAN.—Reliable woman in neighborhood of 181st St., to care for little girl; hours 1-6; wages $5. Telephone St. Nicholas 9092, Apt. 44.

YOUNG GIRL with some knowledge of typewriting and bookkeeping; opportunity for advancement. Apply at once, Lexington Service Station, 507 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG GIRL wanted in wholesale dry goods house to assist in office. T 298 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GIRL for telephone and office assistant; typist preferred; salary to start $10. N 396 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted in office of manufacturing concern located near Grand Central Station; experienced girl or young woman for statistical work, cost calculating, &c.; one with knowledge of typewriting and stenography preferred; hours 8:45-5:30, Saturday half holiday; permanent position, good salary; apply in own handwriting, stating references, experience, and salary expected. Box 4, Grand Central P. O.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted to help refined city young woman cook and keep small select boarding house and garden on large farm; 2,000 feet above sea level; Sullivan County; from now till Sept. 15; healthful Summer outing; railway fares and all expenses paid and $50. Call Tuesday, May 21, 4 P. M., Hotel Martha Washington, 29 East 29th St.

YOUNG WOMAN to take charge of employes' lunch room; must have high school education and domestic science training; salary $12 week to start. O 204 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

FILING.—Most practical course you can take. Only school that gives you actual experience in filing and fits you for expert position. Individual instruction. Day and evening classes. Fee moderate. New classes about to begin. Register today. NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FILING, Shaw-Walker Co., 90 Franklin St., Telephone Franklin 2261.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av, (45th St.,) the oldest and preeminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

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in a profession paying $3,000 to $15,000 yearly? We graduate experts. Day or night sessions. Class now forming. Write for Booklet E. Naturopathic Institute, 254 West 34th St., New York.

GENUINE PRIVATE INSTRUCTION Secretarial, shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, &c., for private and Government positions; don't waste time in large classes; save time and money. A. Fancell Private Instructor, 280 Madison Av., (40th St.)

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PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 40th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required; open all Summer.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

GIRLS, LADIES, ATTENTION!
Learn telephone switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, filing, dictaphone, bookkeeping, billing. Call Miss O'Brien, 112 East 23d; 137 Decatur, Brooklyn.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St.
We are looking for a HEAD STENOGRAPHER of good personality and tact to take charge of ten. Must have had previous similar experience. Salary $30-$35.
This is a good position, but only one of hundreds we have open for STENOGRAPHERS,
Now is the time. BOOKKEEPERS, BILLING MACH. OPRS., CLERKS.
Salaries $8 to $35 weekly.
Room 725. Hours 9 to 1.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
STENOGRAPHER for Havana, Cuba, $1,400-$1,500 and expenses; Bookkeeper-Stenographer, (insurance,) $1,300.
MANY EXCELLENT POSITIONS FOR BOTH THE EXPERIENCED AND BEGINNERS; STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, KNOWLEDGE STENOGRAPHY; BOOKKEEPERS, ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS, LEDGER CLERKS, TYPISTS, ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS, MULTIGRAPH OPERATORS, CLERICAL GIRLS. SEE OUR MRS. SPIER, ROOM 708.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
154 NASSAU ST. MISS GRIFFIN.
STENOGRAPHERS, excellent, downtown, $20; STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, real estate, $18; typists, ledger clerks.
HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 206 Broadway.—High-class D. E. bkprs., $30-$25; stenos., $25-$15; typists, $20-$18; inexpr. college girl clerks, $18-$20; many others; register free.
Spanish-English Stenographer, high class, $35; Typist-file clerk, excellent future, $15.
REGISTRATION FREE.
WALL STREET AGENCY,
20 BROAD ST.
STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$22; typists, $10-$15; bookkeepers, $15-$25; clerks, $10-$15; many others; free registration; reliable people only. Brody Agency, 289 Broadway.
STENOGRAPHERS, $15-$25; typists, $10-$12; assistant bookkeepers, $20; clerks, filing, &c. Business Opp. Co., Agency, 203 Broadway.
STENOGRAPHERS and dictaphone operators, $18, $16; typists, $12, $10; file clerks, $12; clerical, $12, several Atlas Employment Agency, Room 513, 132 Nassau St.
JUPP AGENCY, 87 Nassau.—Stenographers, $30, five $18-$20, several $10-$15; bookkeepers, $20-$18; several typists, clerks.
STENOGRAPHERS, legal, commercial; $12-$25; bookkeepers, $20-$25. Owens Agency, 165 Fulton.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, capable senior, on permanent staff of C. P. A.; age, education, experience, position in draft, and salary. M 274 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, semi-senior wanted, permanent position and good opportunities for advancement; write, stating age, education, and experience. P 83 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.

A LARGE PHILADELPHIA WOMEN'S WEAR STORE, DOING A BUSINESS OF OVER THREE MILLION DOLLARS, REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISING MANAGER, DEPARTMENT STORE EXPER

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Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Jersey City.....89 Montgomery Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue

HELP WANTED—Male.

PLUMBERS.

U. S. GOVERNMENT CANTONMENT, PORTO RICO, 25 JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS WANTED AT ONCE; NEW YORK SCALE WAGES; OVERTIME AND SUNDAY WORK UNTIL JOB IS COMPLETED; TRANSPORTATION FROM NEW YORK. APPLY 45 EAST 17TH, ROOM 1701.

REAL ESTATE MAN wanted by established real estate firm; should have city experience covering sales and rentals of business properties; state age, detailed experience, salary expected. Energetic, T 286 Times Downtown.

RESTAURANT STOCK CLERK for private restaurant, capable of compiling cost records; state age, experience, and salary expected. Z 272 Times Annex.

SALESMEN FOR UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT. ONE WHO IS EXPERIENCED IN SELLING AND HANDLING CEDAR CHESTS, FOLDING SCREENS, PORCH SCREENS, COUCH HAMMOCKS. PERMANENT POSITIONS. Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor. GIMBEL BROTHERS, 33D ST., NEW YORK.

SALESMAN.—Many good men fail to answer ads. because they have been so often disappointed, but I have a genuine opportunity for a man who possesses good common sense, has a gentlemanly appearance, and will work according to instructions in selling the shares of a dividend-paying financial institution. If you are such a man call Commission, Room 1707, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

SALESMEN MOTOR TRUCKS. We are the local distributors of one of the best advertised lines of motor trucks on the market. We can use three good salesmen on a most liberal commission basis; fullest co-operation given. Apply, before noon, 1,776 Broadway. Ask for Mr. Butler.

SALESMAN.—For a man who desires a permanent connection with an established firm, we have an opening if he is aggressive and willing to work; railroad or steamship freight solicitor or man with specialty sales experience preferred; commission basis to start, averaging $30 weekly, with drawing account; salary as soon as ability is shown. O 201 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—High class securities; if you have qualifications that make a salesman, there will be a profitable earning for you by taking up our exceptional proposition; we show splendid results by others; you can do the same; references required. Interview appointment. Tele. Vanderbilt 3869; commission basis.

SALESMEN.—Reorganizing our store sales force, we have need of three competent men; must have some selling experience, education, and good appearance. If you can sell we can pay you well; no canvassing or drawing account and commission. Encyclopaedia Britannica, 288 4th Av., New York City. Mr. Wagner.

SALESMEN.—Salesmen to handle stock in a very profitable food-producing industry; appeals to grocery and industrial clerks; liberal commissions; live leads in the coal mining, shipbuilding, and steel and iron sections of Pennsylvania. Buno, 181 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, ambitious, aggressive, to handle an automobile device, sold throughout the world; exclusive territories granted only to high class, responsible men capable of producing results; commission basis. Phone Greeley 6012.

SALESMEN and salesladies to sell a newly discovered method for house heating in Brooklyn; those who have had experience in selling preferred; good chance to right parties; commission basis. Apply to General Gas Light Company, 44 West Broadway.

SALESMEN to represent a jewelry novelty and leather goods house, following territories: Virginia and West Virginia, Texas and Oklahoma, Pacific Coast; state references and full particulars; salary and commission. P 110 Times.

SALESMEN, ages 19 to 25; this is an exceptional opportunity to connect with an investment security house where earnings will be limited only to ability; salary and commission. Apply 15 Park Row, Room 902.

SALESMEN.—Two experienced salesmen of good personality and aggressiveness to represent a patriotic society; fine opportunity for the right men; no books to sell; liberal commission. L. E. Stearns, 56 West 45th, sixth floor.

SALESMEN with clean records, Americans, at least high school education, to manage stores throughout the United States and Canada; drawing account and commission. E. T., 81 Times.

SALESMEN to carry small side line of children's headwear, city and road; good sellers; all territory open; commission basis. Bellport Novelty Works, 85 Bleecker St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced flavors and extracts, soda bottlers, confectioners, and bakers; salary and commission. M. D. Co., 465 5th Ave., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, gents' furnishing, that can trim windows; extra good salary to first-class man. Call any time today. The Seligman Shop, 457 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN.—Middle-aged men to call on wealthy business men to sell service; attractive proposition for right men; commission basis. Call Room 1005, 116 Nassau.

SALESMAN.—Experienced route man, by established tea and coffee house, for city; $20 week guaranteed, commissions; cash security required. Tel. 672 Times Harlem.

SALESMEN—Tire accessory side line; interesting for men covering New York State and city; commission. K 183 Times.

SALES MANAGER wants office assistant acquainted with building materials and operations. G 130 Times.

SALESMEN.—Paper and twine; drawing account and commission; state experience. S 112 Times.

SALESMAN for men's hats, retail; salary. Apply 8 to 12, Young's Hats, 605 B'way.

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK.—One thoroughly experienced to take complete charge of large department, handling both domestic and foreign shipping; excellent opportunity for active man; state experience and salary. J 577 Times Harlem.

SHIPPING CLERK AND STORE SALESman.—Experienced in automobile supply line preferred, but not essential; good position for right man. Call Schoonmaker, 1,130 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Energetic, experienced in motion picture line, to take charge of shipping department of picture plant. Call or telephone Craftsmen Film Laboratory, 251 West 19th St.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Good salary; permanent position. Call all day, Harral Soap Co., 132 Havemeyer St., Brooklyn.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Only those with practical experience need apply, stating salary, experience, and reference. P 104 Times.

SPECIFICATION WRITER wanted, first-class; apply by letter, which will be confidentially treated. Z 235 Times Annex.

SUPERINTENDENT wanted for night work in chemical plant in New Jersey; age 35 to 45 years; must possess mechanical ability; chemical experience desirable but not necessary; unusual opportunity for the right man; applications confidential. Address Z 242 Times Annex.

STATIONARY ENGINEER, MUST BE CITIZEN. E. W. BLISS CO. 76 FIFTY-FOURTH ST., BROOKLYN.

STATIONERY SALESMEN and Store Clerk, also paper ruler for bindery, wanted; experienced; give full particulars in first letter. Mattatuck Press, Waterbury, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, good correspondent; able to handle own letters, accurate, of good address and good at following out matters to a conclusion; salary $85 month; give age. M 290 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-ASSISTANT to purchasing agent; one with knowledge of hardware preferred; excellent opportunity. M 323 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Correspondent.—Must come well recommended; state age, reference, and salary desired. P 72 Times.

STOCK SALESMEN WANTED.—Two high-class men capable of handling exceptional mining proposition, on commission basis; steady position with established house to right party. Call mornings, suite 1241, 42 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Male.

STOCK SALESMEN wanted; an exceptional opportunity is offered to high class stock salesmen, capable of selling stock over phone; we will pay a salary and liberal commission to the right men; chance to become a manager in a short time; give full particulars; best of references required. Address Box 74 D, Wall St. Station.

STOCK RECORD CLERK and bookkeeper wanted, draft exempt; exceptional opportunity. S 124 Times.

STOREKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; must be strong and active; wages $50 per month and maintenance. Write H. F., 117 Times.

ST. GALL DESIGNER TO CREATE NOVELTIES FOR HANDKERCHIEFS AND SHIRTWAIST LINE; ONLY MEN OF EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY; PERMANENT POSITION FOR RIGHT PARTY. APPLY THE EMBROIDERY TRADING CO., 170 6TH AV., CORNER 22D ST.

TOOLMAKERS, MACHINISTS, JIG FIXTURES AND GAUGE MAKERS; BEST OPPORTUNITIES FOR GOOD WORKMEN; ON U. S. BROWNING MACHINE RIFLES; DAY AND NIGHT WORK; 12½ PER CENT. BONUS PAID MONTHLY ON ALL MONEY EARNED; PLENTY OF PROFITABLE OVERTIME; 10 PER CENT. EXTRA BONUS FOR NIGHT WORK. APPLY BY LETTER OR IN PERSON, STATING AGE, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, AND WAGES WANTED.

COLT PATENT FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING CO., EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT., MERIDEN, CONN.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN on punches and dies, jigs, and fixtures, for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; good pay. WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 208 Broadway.

TOOLMAKERS. First-class men only; highest rates in New York City; 48 hours week. WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST. Near West St.; 6 blocks south of 14th.

TOOL DESIGNERS. THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, COMPETENT MEN WANTED TO DESIGN TOOLS AND GAUGES FOR INSTRUMENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR MEN ABOVE THE AVERAGE; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY, AND SALARY WANTED. W. H. S., 81 TIMES.

TOOL MAKERS and Machinists, we have good openings for quick, accurate; all round men on our night and day shifts; steady work at high wages to competent mechanics. Metropolitan Engineering Co., 52d St. and 1st Av., Brooklyn.

TRAFFIC CLERK.—Experienced, systematic, reliable, industrious, familiar with domestic transportation methods, able to correspond; state full particulars, age, experience, references. O 205 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to sell motor trucks, best advertised line; none but experienced men need apply; fine chance for real salesmen; commission basis. L 82 Times.

MAN wanted, experienced as margin clerk and assistant order clerk; state age and salary desired. Box 365 Times, 2 Rector St.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TOOLMAKERS, JIG AND FIXTURE, ON GOVERNMENT WORK.

OVERTIME AT TIME AND ONE-HALF, DOUBLE TIME FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS; 10% EXTRA NIGHTS.

HIGHEST WAGES.

See Mr. Powelson, Hotel Bristol, 48th St., Thursday, 3 to 5, 7 to 9:30; Friday, 9:30 to 12, 3 to 5, 7 to 9:30; Saturday, 9:30 to 12, 3 to 5, 7 to 9:30; Sunday, 9:30 to 12, 3 to 6.

YOUNG MAN for cost distribution work, 37-hour week; moderate salary, but good chance for advancement; call during the day. Irving Iron Works Company, 8d and Creek Sts., Long Island City; transfer to Queensboro Subway at Grand Central Station, get off at second station, Hunterspoint.

YOUNG MAN, 18-19, preferably high school graduate, must be quick and accurate in carrying out detail, for clerkship which offers advantage of unusual training in advertising business; hours 10 to 7 p.m.; address, stating references, salary expected, and telephone number. Z 216 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN.—Large manufacturing concern has good opening for intelligent, well educated young man, 17 years of age or over, for junior sales clerk; one with rapid promotion; no experience necessary; salary to start $10 per week. O 207 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with some knowledge of typewriting and bookkeeping; well recommended; opportunity for advancement. Apply at once, Lexington Service Station, 907 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN for receiving and shipping office in manufacturing corporation; opportunity for advancement; state experience, age, and salary expected. Z 271 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN who understands shipping and invoicing, export and import house; unusual opportunity; state age, nationality, religion, experience, and salary. N 351 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted to take charge of orders and purchases of engineering corporation in Woolworth Building; state age, experience, and required salary. T 307 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—20 to 35, honest, willing to make himself useful in shipping department, with good chances of advancement; state salary to start. W. J. M., P. O. 1478, N. Y. C.

YOUNG MAN, 17-18, wanted for purchasing office; must be clean-cut American, energetic, ambitious, and willing. See Mr. Acker, Packard Motor Car Co. of New York, Broadway and 61st.

YOUNG MAN for clerical position in large insurance office; good penmanship essential; mention age, education, and salary expected. M 327 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted by large corporation, for clerical position; splendid chance for advancement for competent person. Write M. C. England, 82 39th St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN. — Assistant in receiving and shipping department; must be experienced and capable; state references and salary. D. D., 262 Times.

YOUNG MAN for stock clerk in wholesale hardware; good opportunity; state experience and salary desired. G. F. P., 886 Times.

YOUNG MAN, about 20, must have some experience electrical line, as production clerk; exceptional opportunities for hustler. G 132 Times.

YOUNG MAN, bright, strong, in stock and shipping department wholesale manufacturing concern; excellent opportunity; state experience, salary, references P 92 Times.

YOUNG MAN as junior clerk in bank; must be tall, good penman, quick and accurate at figures. Apply to H. F. Regal, 2,737 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, age 18, just finishing high school; start at $12; Sept. 1, $15; Dec. 1, $18. M 320 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to learn proofreading in a newspaper office; high school graduate preferred. Address Box M 296 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN wanted as bank messengers in large bank; excellent opportunities for advancement. P 90 Times.

Instruction.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government or factory work. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

OFFICER of twenty years' military experience and who has just left the U. S. service will give private instruction for examinations. G 129 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Instruction.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; get into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

ARE YOU INTERESTED in a profession paying $3,000 to $15,000 yearly? We graduate experts. Day or night sessions. Class now forming. Write for Booklet C. Naturopathic Institute, 254 West 54th St., New York.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS. Short concentrated course. Specially adapted for drafted men. Best radio course in city. Write or call today for booklet. Radio School, 157 East 86th St.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 BROADWAY. Office hours, 9 to 2.

HARVEST TIME FOR WALL ST. CLERKS! ASSISTANT CASHIERS, $40. ORDER, BLOTTER, C. H. CLERKS, $35. TRANSFER CLERK, (Bank or Trust,) $30. STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARIES, $30. BOARD AND STOCK RUNNERS, $12-17. REGISTRATION FREE, WALL STREET AGENCY, 20 BROAD STREET.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 206 Broadway. Machine tool salesman, $200 and commission. Office man, machine tool exper., $200 mo. Executive secy-steno., travel, salary commensurate. Bank auditor, bkprs., $2,000-$3,200. Commercial bkprs.; steno., export exper.; clerks, &c. Many others. Register free.

CHIEF CLERK-STENOGRAPHER, New Jersey, outside commuting distance, $150; Junior Accountants and Clerks, proficient mathematics, Washington, $1,800-$2,000; Stenographers, New Jersey, $115-$125; Bookkeepers, Cashiers, $25-$28. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

CHAUFFEURS wanted. Reliable Chauffeurs' Exchange, 61 West 51st. Call immediately; positions paying $30-$35 weekly open right along.

STENOGRAHER; must be able to take rapid dictation; $30; no registration fee. Call 9-2, Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

AMESBURY classy roadster, practically new; electric starter, generator, lights; any demonstration trial allowed; must sell; cash or time. Best Shoe Store, 402 East 149th St.

AUCTION, TWO TONS; QUICK SALE; BARGAIN. LAWRENCE MOTOR SALES CORP., 136 WEST 52D. CIRCLE 190.

BUICK 1517-1916 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

CADILLAC.—1917, Model 55, 8-cylinder, Convertible Touring car; very exceptional car in wonderful condition; gone through Cadillac shop; repainted dark blue, black fenders and trim; price right. DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., 538 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Used Car Dept. Tel. Mulberry 3240.

CADILLAC.—A beautiful late model 8 cylinder Cadillac touring car; used private exclusively; equal to new; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated; sold for less than quarter value. Private Stable, 148 East 39th.

CADILLAC for sale, 1916 touring, newly painted, slip covers, first class condition; no dealers need apply. W. J. Walworth, 784 5th Av. Phone Circle 2328, between 10 and 3.

CADILLAC "8" limousine, $1,200. Liberty, 573 West 131st. Morningside 7520, afternoons only.

CADILLAC 1917, 7-passenger touring, newly painted, fully equipped, mechanically perfect. United Garage, 102 West End Av.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING CAR in first-class condition, good tires, car like new. J. McNair, 411 West 55th.

CADILLAC 1916 touring. MacLellan, 573 West 131st. Morningside 7520, afternoons only.

CADILLAC 1916 touring; good condition. McGill, Opera House Garage, 146 West 39th.

CHANDLER. Rebuilt, 90-day guarantee. USED CARS. Model 16, 7-pass. Touring. Model 17, 7-pass. Touring. Model 17, Limousine. Model 17, 7-pass. Sedan. OTHER MAKES. Scripps-Booth Runabout, 1917; like new. Buick 1914, 5-pass. Touring; good condition. Buick 1916 Coupe, Little 6-cylinder; overhauled. BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, Broadway and 62d St.

CHEVROLET Special Touring 1918, Chevrolet Sedan 1918. Feist, Riverside 6671, after 6.

COLE 1918 4-passenger sedan, practically new. Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

DODGE runabout; run 5,000 miles; looks like new; make offer. Phone Riverside 7759.

DREXEL 1917 four-passenger Chummy, practically new; cost $1,400, sell for $650. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway; phone Circle 3727. Open evenings.

FORD runabout, 1916 model; demountable rims; good condition; also sample box for rear of Ford car. Tire Store, 783 Av. A.

FRANKLIN four-passenger Chummy Roadster, 1918. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Open evenings. Phone Circle 3727.

H. A. L., 12-cylinder, perfect condition, run 1,200 miles, 7-passenger touring, fully equipped, tire searchlight, tire pump, extra shoe, etc.; will sacrifice. Address Owner, G 422 Times Annex.

HAYNES 1916 5-passenger touring; excellent condition; extra equipment; no expense necessary; will demonstrate. Wile, 332 West 88th St.

HUDSON SUPER SEDAN. Like new; every equipment; opportunity quick buyer. Garage, 305 West 79th St.

HUDSON 1917 four-passenger speedster; condition excellent; bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 four-passenger speedster; condition perfect; bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

HUDSON Super 6 touring; mileage 5,000; extra tires; slip covers. Columbus 8983.

HUDSON 1917 Super 6 touring; condition perfect. Owner, 1,790 Broadway, Room 402.

ISOTTA FRASCHINI, baby, special, small runabout. 114 West 50th St.

LANCIA 1917 SPECIAL ROADSTER. LANCIA LATE MODEL TOURING. WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH.

LANCIA touring; electric starter and lights; completely overhauled; sacrifice, $1,000. Doctor, 6,314 Columbus.

LANCIA 1911 landaulet, 30 H. P.; $550. Grecier, Opera House Garage, 146 West 39th.

MARMON TOURING 1917. 7-PASS., MILEAGE 4,000, GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY, 665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

MARMON 1917, chummy roadster, almost new; every equipment; all new shoes; will guarantee condition. Inquire Mgr. People's Garage, 235 West 50th St.

MERCER.—Sport model; thoroughly overhauled by Mercer factory; closed and four-passenger open body; complete; car will be in New York up to Sunday noon; shown by appointment to dealers. Phone Schuyler 9009. B. A. Stroock.

MERCER 1916 seven-passenger, like new. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Open evenings. Phone Circle 3727.

MERCER 22-70 six-passenger touring; just overhauled; first $1,250 takes it. John M. Tymoff, 920 Union St., Brooklyn.

MOLINE KNIGHT 1917 7-passenger touring, just overhauled; new guarantee; splendid condition. Silent Knight Motor Repair Co., 549 West 53d. Columbus 1092.

OLDSMOBILE. — 8-cylinder, 1916 Touring car; like new, mechanically perfect. 1,930 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE.—Chummy Roadster, A1 condition, "classy" car; make offer. 1,930 Broadway.

OAKLAND roadster; first-class condition; electric starter, lights; must sell; no reasonable offer refused. Mr. McCarthy, Broad 6635.

OVERLANDS.—Exceptional values in reconditioned and guaranteed cars; terms if desired. Willys-Overland, Inc., Broadway and 50th St.

OWEN MAGNETIC.—Latest model, touring; condition new. Telephone Columbus 8063.

OWEN-MAGNETIC roadster; first-class condition; bargain. G 417 Times Annex.

PACKARD six-cylinder 48 five-passenger touring, $750. Belmont Garage, 113 East 84th. Lenox 6078.

PACKARD.—1914 Touring, in first-class condition; make offer. 1,930 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROWS. ALL PRESENT SERIES.
B-4 "48" LIMOUSINE.
B-4 "48" BREWSTER TOURING.
B-4 "48" 7-PASS. TOURING.
B-4 "48" 4-PASS. TOURING.
C-4 "38" LANDAULET.
C-4 "38" 4-PASS. ROADSTER.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD. 1,700 Broadway.

REO 1917, perfect condition, $625; Chalmers 1916 touring, $575; Maxwell 1917 touring, extra Winter top, $425; will take used cars in part payments. REO AGENCY, BRONX, 2,235 Grand Concourse, (182d St.)

SIMPLEX Special, 4 or 5 passenger touring, latest model; good as new; those interested may have this car passed by Simplex Company. For further particulars phone Mr. Russell, 5470 Columbus.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH four-passenger chummy roadster, late model; bargain. Behrman Motors, 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727. Open evenings.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

SEDAN.—1917 Stutz, Springfield body, wire wheels; make offer. Meyers, 1,930 B'way.

SINGER 1917 LANDAU BROUGHAM. Body has unusual good lines; engine in the best condition, develops high power; driven only 13,500 miles; equipped with wire wheels and new tires; cost $5,700; will sell for $2,000; can be seen by appointment. W. E. Beckerle, phone Vanderbilt 2400.

STEARNS-KNIGHTS. Unexcelled in motor efficiency, beauty, power, and economy of operation. Ready for immediate sale, the following overhauled and newly painted cars: 1917 8-cylinder limousine, 1915 light-4 touring, and 1915 light-4 limousine. Prices exceptionally reasonable. Guaranteed. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS-KNIGHT RACEABOUT. Very attractive, newly painted and overhauled; fully equipped, top, wind shield, and extra tires; demonstration. Silent Knight Motor Repair Co., 549 West 53d. Columbus 1092.

STEVENS-DURYEA, 7-passenger sedan, late model; excellent condition; will sacrifice. Rose O'Neill, 5161 Columbus.

STUDEBAKER 1917, 6-cylinder, 7-passenger; sacrifice. 81 Howard Street.

STUTZ 1915 6-passenger; excellent condition; guaranteed by owner. Phone John 1874.

STUTZ.—1916 runabout, like new; a bargain. Dr. Nash, 1,930 Broadway.

"WHITE" UNUSUAL BARGAINS. "White" Town Car. 5 and 7 Passenger Touring Car. Rebuilt ¾, 2, 3, 5 ton Trucks. Also White Taxicabs. White Co., Park Av. and 57th St. Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS-KNIGHTS, several reconditioned, painted, and guaranteed, at remarkably reasonable prices; terms. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th St.

WINTON car, late model, seven-passenger touring; condition A1; new one-man top, Westinghouse air springs; fully equipped in every respect. Price $1,200. HARROLDS MOTOR CAR CO., 233 WEST 54TH STREET.

Miscellaneous.

BUY NOW.

1918 COLE "8" Touring.
1917 NATIONAL Touring.
1917 CADILLAC Touring.
1917 HUDSON Sporting 4 Pass.
1917 HUDSON Brougham.
1917 HUDSON Sedan.
1917 HUDSON Cabriolet.
1917 WILLYS-KNIGHT Limousine.
1917 DODGE Touring.
1917 SPEEDSTER Cabriolet.
1917 ABBOTT "6" Speedster.
1916 WHITE "45" Touring.
1916 STUDEBAKER "6" Touring.
1916 OVERLAND Coupe.

ROLLS-ROYCE Sedan, Late Model.
ISOTTA "120" Roadster, Latest Model.
LANCIA "30" Limousine Town Car.
MERCER, Speedster, yellow, black.
MERCER Toy Ton, Wire Wheels, Starter.
ALL CARS GUARANTEED.
TIME PAYMENTS IF DESIRED.
OPEN SUNDAYS AND EVENINGS.
THE BENJ. R. RIPPETH CO.
(Cole Used Car Dept.,)
1,778 BROADWAY, AT 57TH ST.
(One Flight Up.)

RIGHT PRICES.

1917 CADILLAC touring, ex. Winter top.
1917 MAXWELL touring.
1917 OVERLAND Country Club, four-pass.
1917 OLDSMOBILE "8," touring.
1917 MITCHELL, seven-pass. touring.
1917 REO, four-cylinder touring.
1916 OLDSMOBILE "8" touring.
1916 PULLMAN roadster; cheap.
1916 LEXINGTON, seven-passenger.
1916 CADILLAC, seven-passenger.
1916 CHALMERS, seven-passenger; cheap.
1916 CADILLAC "8," touring; exceptional.
1915 OVERLAND touring; cheap.
1915 CHALMERS, seven-passenger.
S. G. V. SPECIAL racebout, four-passenger.
OAKLAND SPECIAL racebout; wire wheels.

CHOICE OF FIFTY OTHERS, OPEN DAY, EVENING, AND SUNDAY.

THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC. Appraisers to the Trade. 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., BROOKLYN.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1918 CADILLAC touring.
FIAT (30) sedan, foreign; latest importation.
1918 CHANDLER touring.
CHALMERS landaulet, brand-new; big discount.
1917 PACKARD touring.
1917 CADILLAC touring; like new.
1917 MITCHELL touring.
1916 REO touring; excellent condition.
1917 CHALMERS town car, little "6"; almost new.
1917 ROSS "8" touring; excellent condition.
1916 MERCER roadster; like new.
1916 CADILLAC cabriolet.
1916 STUTZ roadster; practically new.
BABY STUTZ speedster.
1917 STUDEBAKER touring.
DODGE roadster, $850.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 237 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone 6674 Circle.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS, 1,700 Broadway.
Compare My Prices with Others.
ROLLS-ROYCE 1918 4-passenger.....$8,000
MERCER 1916 R. F. Sport Speedster.. 2,000
CADILLAC 1917 Touring car..... 1,800
CHANDLER 1918 Chummy; like new.. 1,350
S. G. V. 1915 Touring; like new..... 1,200
MERCER Raceabout, special geared.. 1,100
CHANDLER 1917 Chummy Roadster.. 1,050
KISSEL 1917 Touring; like new..... 825
OLDSMOBILE 4-pass. Rdstr.; like new 725
REO 4-cylinder Touring; like new..... 500
HUDSON Chummy Roadster..... 400
All of the above cars look like brand new, have been thoroughly overhauled, and are guaranteed for 90 days. You are cordially invited to inspect my Service Station. My overhead is by far the smallest of any high-class dealer on Broadway, enabling me to pay more for your car if you wish to sell, or save you money if you wish to buy. An inspection of my salesroom will convince you.
ALEXANDER G. HARRIS, 1,700 Broadway. "Be Sure It's Harris."

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY. Owners must dispose of the following high-class automobiles consigned to us for sale for immediate delivery; offer:
1917 Stearns Limousine.
1917 Scripps-Booth Chummy Roadster.
1917 Studebaker Touring.
1917 Maxwell Sedan.
1916 Stutz Gentleman's Roadster.
1916 Reo Roadster.
1916 Hudson, 7-passenger.
1915 S. G. V. Victoria Top.
Flat Town Car.
MANY OTHERS ARRIVING DAILY.
Above automobiles having been passed by our expert mechanic are in perfect condition and ready for immediate use. Sold under our 90-day guarantee.
TIME PAYMENTS AND TRADES CONSIDERED.
INTERNATIONAL AUTO EXCHANGE, Circle 1808. Open evenings and Sundays. 150 West 55th St., (bet. 6th and 7th Avs.)

EMPIRE MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 1,700 Broadway. One flight up.
$1,900—1917 Stutz Special Buildog.
1,500—Daniells touring; like new.
1,350—1918 Chandler chummy roadster.
1,250—Stearns runabout; 4-passenger.
1,175—1918 Hupmobile touring; cost $1,650.
1,150—1917 Oldsmobile cabriolet.
1,150—1917 Oldsmobile 8-cylinder touring.
EMPIRE MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 1,700 Broadway. One flight up.

EMPIRE MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 1,700 Broadway. One flight up.
$1,900—1917 Stutz Special Buildog.
1,500—Daniells touring; like new.
1,450—Late 1916 Franklin runabout.
1,350—1918 Chandler chummy roadster.
1,250—Sterns runabout; 4-passenger.
1,150—1917 Oldsmobile cabriolet.
950—1917 Mitchell cloverleaf.
950—1917 Oldsmobile 8-cylinder touring.
EMPIRE MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 1,700 Broadway. One flight up.

PACKARD 1917 "2-25" Touring.
PACKARD 1916 "1-35" Touring.
CADILLAC 1916 Brougham (Westinghouse.)
STUTZ 1916 Runabout.
SIMPLEX 1914 Holbrook Landaulet.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, 10 W. 60th.
1916 CADILLAC, LIMOUSINE LANDAULET in good condition, equipped, many extras. W. A. Gekler, 418 West 58th.
Sacrifice my chummy roadster to any one who means business; no dealers. Phone Columbus 3398.

Motor Trucks.

New 5-ton service motor truck, run less than 1,000 miles, factory guaranteed, can be purchased for $800 less than regular price. Particulars, The Connecticut Motor Sales Co., 366 Main St., Hartford, Conn. Telephone Charter 9906.

WHITE 5-ton dumper, late model, with three bearing motor; steel body and regular White hoist; thoroughly rebuilt. This truck will stand most critical inspection. Fitzgerald, 91 West End Av.

MOTOR TRUCKS, (NEW,) TO RENT ON CONTRACT, SIX MONTHS OR LONGER; CAPACITY TO SUIT. LAWRENCE MOTOR SALES CORP., 136 WEST 52D. CIRCLE 190.

MOTOR TRUCKS FOR SALE. Three-ton capacity truck, absolutely new; easy terms; steady work for same to reliable purchaser. Call Room 902, 1,457 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROWS, new five-ton, for hire; short or long haul; daily Philadelphia trip both directions; Baltimore, Ireland, 1,651 Broadway. Phone Circle 3249.

Truckman hauling on contract from Philadelphia wants return loads to Philadelphia at cost; business houses only. K 193 Times.

MOTOR TRUCKS, slightly used; exceptional bargains; all sizes. Call Room 902, 1,457 Broadway.

PIERCE, PACKARD, WHITE, VIM TRUCKS. 20th Century Auto Co., 1,700 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INFORMATION IS SOUGHT CONCERNING the whereabouts of UNA BIRD, otherwise known as UNA DANZINGER, and TILLIE DARLINGTON, otherwise known as TILLIE DANZINGER, daughters of Maurice Danzinger, now deceased. Last heard of in New York City twenty-five years ago. Communicate with HENRY M. DUBBS and HERMAN H. MATTMANN, Attorneys, 1,529 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Penn.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCK to hire; special low rates; long distance hauling; contracts wanted. Berger, 56 West 65th St. Columbus 5920.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOS. Best private service at taxi rates. HOUR, DAY, WEEK, OR MONTH. Touring, limousine, and landaulet. HOPE AUTO RENTAL SERVICE, 411 West 55th St. Columbus 2892.

NATIONAL. — Admirable four-passenger roadster; private appearance. 3040 Morningside. Apt. 41. Call mornings.

PACKARD twin six touring and landaulets; reasonable rates by hour, week, or month. Tumelty, Broadway Garage, Schuyler 6000.

ATTRACTIVE, small, comfortable, ideal town cars for monthly service; moderate. Columbus 898.

PACKARD twin sixes; beautiful landaulets and touring; hour, month. Wilmarth, 8080 Columbus.

BUICK for hire; beautiful 1918 seven-passenger touring car; day, week, month; owner driver. Mendel, phone Circle 1674.

CADILLAC limousine; exceptional, handsome, 7 passenger; monthly preferred; reasonable. Frankman, Schuyler 3910.

PACKARD Touring, 7-passenger; fully equipped; French chauffeur; season reasonable. Alberge, Plaza 9388.

OVERLAND 1917 touring; afternoons only. Lichtenstein, 573 W. 131st. Morningside 7520.

FOR HIRE, Pierce-Arrow limousine; hour, day, or week; moderate. Kierstead, 250 West 52d. Tel. Circle 2288.

Automobiles Wanted.

CADILLAC, 1917, seven passenger, or 1918 Packard; quote lowest spot cash; price for quick buyer; will only consider car now in possession of private owner. T 314 Times Downtown.

MARMON.—Will purchase either 1916 or 1917 Marmon 34; give lowest cash price, color, condition, and mileage. Write W. E. B., 125, Room 1201, 220 West 42d St.

RUNABOUT or light touring car wanted; must be cheap and in good condition. Call or write R. C. Harris, 224 West 57th St. Columbus 510.

WILL PAY up to $3,000 cash for high-grade used touring car or landaulet, late model; must pass expert inspection; give particulars. M 311 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN wants touring car or chummy roadster; late model only; no dealers. Write Apt. 5, 65 West 54th St.

S. G. V. or similar first-class roadster or four-passenger late model car wanted. Write C. E. S., M 316 Times Downtown.

FORD sedan wanted for cash; reasonable price; must have self-starter; model not later than 1917. P 69 Times.

HIGHEST PRICES paid for cars. Telephone before you sell. Burns, 738 Fordham.

BUICK Big Six roadster, 1916, wanted. M 267 Times Downtown.

BUICK pay highest price, latest model cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

HIGH CLASS five or seven passenger, $700-$1,000. Tremont 4643, apartment 7.

STUTZ.—Wanted, used Stutz roadster in first-class condition. Wallace, 74 Leonard St.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. 20 REASONS 20 Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for Catalogue I.

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

EARNING OPPORTUNITY, $

FOOD BOARD CALLS FOR JOBBERS' BOOKS

Firms Are Told That Severe Punishment Will Follow Pyramiding of Profits.

SIX FIRMS ARE SUMMONED

400 Bakers Cited for Violations Warned That Their Places May Be Closed for Three Months.

The Federal Food Board yesterday began an investigation into the business affairs of several large produce jobbing concerns doing business in the Produce Exchange Building, in order, says a statement issued by the board, "to impress upon jobbers generally that the Food Administration means business when it says there must be no pyramiding of profits and that there should be no selling of commodities to unlicensed firms." The officers of six firms were summoned before the board yesterday to explain certain transactions that appeared on their books.

Federal Food Administrator Arthur Williams heard the report of J. L. Lindner, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Enforcement and Licenses, with regard to the inspection Mr. Lindner made of the books of W. T. Harding, a produce jobber, whose offices are in the Produce Exchange Building; Coulter, Soper & Bogert, Produce Exchange Building; Jacob Rosenberg, Produce Exchange Building; M. T. Swazey's Sons & Company, Produce Exchange Building, and Lubetkin Brothers, 10 Front Street. Mr. Williams then issued instructions for a further investigation of the books of W. T. Harding and Moskovitz & Rosenberg to determine the exact marginal profit the jobbers made on certain resales.

"In the case of Harding," says the Food Board's statement, "it was brought out that, although his firm does approximately $3,000,000 business yearly, he seems to pay no attention whatever to the Food Administration's rules regarding substitutes, resales, and selling to unlicensed dealers. The board felt this so thoroughly that the case against him was adjourned pending a reinspection of his books, and to give him ample opportunity to defend the charges of the board's investigator.

"Similar action will be taken in the case of Moskovitz & Rosenberg. In the case of Lubetkin Brothers, the principal charge was the selling of large quantities of flour without a sufficient quantity of substitutes. This firm contended that the dealers to whom it sold the flour had on hand enough substitutes to balance the actual number of barrels of flour sold to them. The firm was ordered to produce certificates showing that this was the fact.

"In the case of Coulter, Soper & Bogert, this firm sold extraordinary amounts of flour to individuals without due regard to the substitute rule, and the firm admitted selling to at least two customers who had no licenses. In this case there is to be a checking up of the books to determine the exact number of persons or firms without licenses to whom they have been selling. The firm claimed to have 1,000 customers. There was no evidence to show a violation in the case of M. T. Swazey's Son & Co."

The Bureau of Complaints of the Food Board yesterday heard the cases of 400 "first offense" bakers yesterday. They were told that hereafter there would be no suspensions for three days, that the board had given ample publicity to the substitute rule, and that all persons or firms found guilty would have their places of business closed promptly for three months.

Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, yesterday issued an appeal to the 250,000 employes of the Pennsylvania, urging the most economical use of food and the avoidance of all waste by all railroad men and their families, representing, it was said, nearly 1,000,000 persons. Mr. Rea's appeal was said to have followed steps taken to bring the necessities of the food situation before the general public through the medium of conservation posters placed in all of the passenger coaches of the Pennsylvania lines.

A three-day convention of the National Live Stock Exchange began with a luncheon yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin and continued with a business meeting in the afternoon. W. B. Tagg is President of the organization, whose delegates represent the leading live stock markets of this country. In an address yesterday afternoon Mr. Tagg said he thought too much attention had been devoted toward encouraging the farmer to increase the production of live stock, and not enough to making provision for the increased production when it had been placed on the market.

PIER 69 AUCTIONED AT $65,500 A YEAR

Public Bidding Increases City's Annual Income from Property by $50,500.

FIFTY PERSONS AT THE SALE

Row in Sinking Fund Commission Fails to Develop—Controller Drops Opposition.

The lease for five years of Pier 69, North River, was sold by auction to the highest bidder at the offices of the Dock Commissioner, Pier A, yesterday, and brought $65,500 a year. The successful bidder was the Bristol City Line, the present holders of the pier privilege at $5,000 a month, and holder of the lease for the past eighteen years at $15,000 a year. There was spirited bidding by half a dozen concerns, the nearest approach to the Bristol Company's offer being made by James Auditore, of James Auditore & Co., stevedores, of Brooklyn, who stopped bidding when $65,000 was reached.

The city is just $50,500 richer in the annual revenue the pier will bring than when it was occupied by the Bristol Line during previous administrations. The Bristol City Line is the holding company of the Occident Dock Company, which obtained the lease many years ago. The sale of the lease was held as a result of an order by Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum, who ruled that the city could accept any bid above $35,000. The matter was thrown into the courts after attorneys for the Bristol City Line had brought an injunction to restrain the city from awarding the lease to the Hudson Dock and Terminal Corporation, which had offered to rent the pier for $25,000 after the Bristol concern had offered $30,000. While the affair was in court Dock CCommissioner Murray Hulbert allowed the Bristol City Line to use the pier at $5,000 a month.

About fifty people were waiting at the Dock Commissioner's office yesterday morning when James Day of Joseph P. Day & Co. mounted the "block" and announced that, in the absence of the Dock Commissioner, he would conduct the sale.

"What am I offered?" began Mr. Day after the terms of the lease had been announced.

"Forty thousand dollars," came the first bid, made by Henry F. Cochrane, a lawyer of 177 Montague Street, Brooklyn, who said he was acting for himself. Mr. Day then explained that the Dock Commissioner had a standing offer of $60,000 a year for the pier. Mr. Auditore then bid $46,000. Mr. Cochrane and Mr. Auditore then ran it up to $52,000, when Mr. Cochrane dropped out. Then George W. Field, an attorney, representing the Bristol City Line, ran the bidding up to $64,500.

"Sixty-five thousand dollars," came back Mr. Auditore.

"All right, $65,500," said Mr. Field.

"I'm through," announced Mr. Auditore, and the auctioneer ended the sale.

The lease is for five years, beginning June 1, with a clause providing that if the Department of Docks has occasion during that time to improve the waterfront in the vicinity of Pier 69 the lease may be terminated without legal action.

The discussion which was expected to develop at the meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission yesterday over leasing part of the pier at the foot of East Fifth Street did not materialize, as the trouble between Dock Commissioner Hulbert and several members of the commission, on the one hand, and Controller Craig, on the other, was patched up at an executive meeting, which lasted an hour before the commission got down to business. Controller Craig objected to the lease going to the Pawtucket and New York Transportation Company for $8,400 a year on the ground that the records showed that its paid-in capital stock was only $300. Just what took place at the executive meeting was not divulged, but it was said that the Controller reversed his position and agreed to allow the lease to be made. At any rate, when the matter came before the Sinking Fund Commission the Controller made no objection when the matter was referred to Commissioner Hulbert for decision.

Nelson S. Spencer, President of the City Club, sent a letter to Mayor Hylan yesterday urging the city to change its policy in granting pier leases. A serious defect in the present system, he said, was the lack of publicity of the dates of expiration of leases of city-owned piers and of their availability for leasing.

GIVE PLANS FOR ITALIAN DAY

Big Concert on May 24 to Celebrate Italy's Entry Into War.

Plans were announced yesterday for the celebration on May 24, Italy-America Day, of the third anniversary of Italy's entry into the war, and will include a concert at the Metropolitan Opera House under the auspices of the Italy-America Society at which Caruso, Scotti, Amato, Alda, and others will sing.

The American Committee for Devastated France, which is co-operating with the Italy-America Society, has issued an appeal through its 200 branches to all patriotic Americans to hang out Italian flags on May 24, and to distribute flowers combining the Italian colors of red, white, and green. Francis H. Markoe, Chairman of the Flower Committee of the Italy-America Day celebration, says that the large war relief societies had promised to co-operate with his committee in providing and distributing the flowers.

A proclamation has been issued by the Italian Ambassador to America urging all Americans of Italian descent to join in the celebration.

A flower arcade, formed by automobiles will be arranged under the auspices of the National League for Women's Service. Among the other societies that will co-operate in the celebration will be the Fatherless Children of France and the American Fund for French Wounded. Italian war films will be shown at the Lorillard Mansion, and in the museum at Bronx Park, under the direction of Lieutenant Prochet.

Whitman Proclaims Italy Day.

ALBANY, May 16.—Governor Whitman, in a proclamation issued today, designated Friday, May 24, as Italy Day, in observance of the third anniversary of Italy's entrance into the war.

ORGANIZE 'FAMILY UNITS.'

Move to Aid Soldiers of the 307th Infantry and Their Families.

Organization of "family units" to provide comforts for members of the 307th Infantry, on service overseas, and to aid families in sending packages and letters to the soldiers, as well as to assist the needy families of the soldiers, has been announced by Miss Estelle E. Warren of 6 East Thirtieth Street, a member of the committee for the unit of the headquarters company of the regiment.

In letters to the families of soldiers in the command, it is said that the unit "is not a charity organization, but an organization for the welfare of our people who are at home backing up our boys who are fighting 'over there.'" The work of the unit is handled by two committees. One is called the Soldiers' Needs Committee and the other is the Home Welfare Committee. In telling of the work of the committees, the announcement says:

"The Soldiers' Needs Committee is taking care of the boys over there. Every two weeks a requisition is sent to us by Captain Hale of the Supply Department, telling us just what the boys need, and each family is notified so that they can send the needed things. Each and every boy will be supplied with a package. Those who have no families or friends will be taken care of by the committee."

The announcement said that the committee of the unit had permission from the War Department to send boxes or packages to France, thus relieving the families of the necessity of getting permission from Washington for the shipment of packages, as under the present rule. The families are urged to send to the headquarters of the unit here only the articles mentioned on the requisition. Among those articles are tobacco, socks, and chocolate.

It is the work of the Home Welfare Committee to provide medical attention for the families of the soldiers, to give them legal advice when it is needed, and to see that they receive regularly their allotments from the Government.

LEATHER TRADE TO EXPAND.

Allied Interests Amalgamate to Go After Foreign Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 16.—The National Association of Tanners and American Leather Chemists' Association, in joint annual convention here today, outlined a proposal for the amalgamation of the allied leather interests of the United States for the furthering of the industry in prosecution of world-wide trade expansion. The industry is the first to take advantage of the Webb-Pomerene act, which permits combinations to engage in foreign trade.

A. H. Baldwin of Washington told the convention that American trade once established would be hard to undermine.

"In the past," he said, "we have allowed Great Britain and Germany to eclipse us in foreign trade, and our manufacturers have largely contented themselves with going after domestic business. The war has changed all this. If we work energetically the bulk of the foreign trade which we are now building up will be retained after the war."

ARTISTS ACT AS GUIDES.

Show Gems to Visitors at the A. B. F. B. Exhibition of Art Works.

Well-known artists have volunteered to act as guides both in afternoons and evenings to visitors to the exhibition of several hundred works of art donated to the American-British-French-Belgian Permanent Blind Relief War Fund on view at the Anderson galleries and to give intending buyers the benefit of their experience in selecting the best works.

A large number of persons were present yesterday at the afternoon tea and listened to recitations and brief talks. Mrs. Jasper Bayne presided at the tea-table, assisted by Mrs. William H. Hirst and Mrs. George Ehret, Jr. Mrs. Bayne recited "Viva la France," a dramatic episode of the war, and Judge William N. Cohen made a short address on the relation of the United States to Europe during the great struggle.

The attendance of artists and society people, of reciters and impromptu speakers, has proved so successful that these teas will be continued each afternoon for the coming week. Mrs. Irving E. Burdick will sing, and artists of the concert platform have also volunteered their services to add further interest to the exhibit of art gifts.

Naval Recruit Held for Shooting.

Tony Malzino, a Naval Reserve recruit, arrested Wednesday night at Pelham Bay, was arraigned in Harlem Court yesterday before Magistrate Nolan charged with suspicion of felonious assault. The accused was held without bail for examination tomorrow morning. According to the police Malzino made a confession to Assistant District Attorney Cardona of the homicide bureau admitting his guilt. Malzino was arrested in connection with the shooting of six-year-old Frank Capailo of 362 East 121st Street, who is in a serious condition at the Sydenham Hospital with a bullet lodged in his brain.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—$20 reward for return of silver wrist-watch of great sentimental value; maker's name Wilson & Gill, London on face; lost May 16; no questions asked. Communicate James Mordan, Hotel Belmont.

LOST—Pair of opera glasses, in gray and black bead bag, in taxicab, Tuesday evening, May 14, between Cohan & Harris Theatre and 118 East 64th St.; suitable reward. Return to Mrs. Thomas Blagden, 113 East 64th St.

LOST—Tuesday evening, in taxicab, between Palace Theatre and 72 West 46th St., a diamond one and a half carat; liberal reward and no questions asked. Return to C. F. Beach, Murray Hill Hotel, Room 261.

LOST—One small collapsible silver drinking cup; gold lining, leather case; name engraved on same, L. Di Carlo; reward. Address L. Di Carlo, Camp Upton, L. I., N. Y. Base Hospital 102, (Nurses' Quarters.)

LOST—Fourteen $100 denomination Second Liberty Loan bonds, numbered 538064 to 538073 and 538354 to 538357; coupons to 1919; reported Federal Government; liberal reward; no questions. Madison Square 1864.

LOST—Camp Merritt, in Y. M. C. A. Hut 2, Thursday, May 16, diamond and platinum wrist watch and bracelet. One hundred dollars reward, no questions asked, if returned Hill, 248 West 47th St.

LOST—Platinum diamond bracelet, Woodmansten Inn., Saturday evening, May 11; good reward if returned or information about same; no questions asked. F. M., 9885 Schuyler.

LOST—Tuesday evening, 14th, a small sealskin collar, between Riverside Drive, 74th to Broadway to 70th St.; reward. E. J. Bradley, 228 W. 70th St.

LOST—Monday, diamond lavalliere, Amsterdam Av., between 120th-114th Sts.; liberal reward; no questions asked. Bosch, 420 West 116th.

LOST—Diamond lavalliere, platinum chain, between the St. Regis and Waldorf, between 12 and 2:30 o'clock Monday; reward of $20. P 50 Times.

LOST—Will of M. McPeck, in envelope of Knickerbocker Trust Co. Return to Everett, Clark & Benedict, 37 Wall St. Suitable reward.

LOST—Tuesday night, Pell Tree Inn, lady's diamond bar pin, 38 diamonds; very liberal reward. P. E. Judd, 33 Greene St. Phone Canal 1870.

LOST—Diamond circle brooch, Grand Central Station, Sunday night; liberal reward; no questions. Return Barthman, 174 Broadway.

LOST—Gold locket, initials W. C. M., sometime his month; small diamond inserted; reward. Room 704, Prince George Hotel.

LOST—Black seal purse, "M. C.," identification membership cards, keys; return papers, keys. Christener, 25 Madison Av., N. Y.

LOST—In Biltmore tea room, 6 P. M., May 15, French war cross. Finder please notify Red Cross Nurse, O 206 Times Downtown.

LOST—Cameo pin, Thursday morning, Ethical Culture School. Return 302 West 86th St., Apt. 4B. Reward.

$25 REWARD for package lost 161st St., Broadway, Wednesday evening; no questions asked. Mrs. M. J. Grauer, Hotel Theresa.

LOST—Three $100 Liberty bonds; Nos. 570769, 570770, 570771; $50 reward. Return to 1,746 Madison Av. Basser.

LOST—Between Park Row and Park Place "L," gold bar pin, three amethysts. Phone Melrose 297. Reward.

LOST — Generous reward, diamond flexible bracelet, at Long Beach; no questions asked. Phone R. H. L., Long Beach 100.

LOST.—Wednesday evening, accident, 56th St.-6th Ave., fur scarf; reward. 312 Times Downtown.

LOST—Handbag containing valuables, 8th Av. surface; reward. Telephone 7920 River.

LOST—American and one-star service flag pin; liberal reward. Murray Hill 9391.

LOST—Crown and sceptre pin; reward. Michael, 1,332 40th St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Doll and carriage in Strauss Park. Reward. Hertz, 322 West 107th.

$350 REWARD.

Return Diamond Pendant Earring, of great sentimental value, lost April 30, 7 diamonds, platinum setting; no questions asked. Communicate by telephone with Broad 6696.

$100 REWARD,

no questions asked, return gold watch and diamond fob, monogram "M. M.," lost May 11, Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

Found.

FOUND—Bag of foreign coins. Loser communicate P 111 Times.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Small, yellow male Pomeranian, evening of the 14th, from 15 East 51st St., answers to name of Cupid; liberal reward for return or information concerning him.

LOST—Orange-colored Persian cat; strayed from 308 W. 77th St. Reward if returned.

2 Specials—
Athletic Shirts and Drawers
85c
Athletic Union Suits
$1.65
Friday and Saturday Only

Made from Mercerized Madras of silk-like smoothness. White on white effects—some satin-striped.

Your opportunity to put in a Summer's supply of unusually fine, cool underwear at an extremely low figure.

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Broadway, below Chambers, Broadway, cor. 29th | 246-248 West 125th / 3d Ave., cor. 122d } Open Evenings
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

FUR STORAGE
2%
INTELLIGENTLY HANDLED
Schotz Powers Co., Inc.
471 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY
Tel. 4990 Murray Hill.

If You Employ More Than 3 People

The Law of New York State

Bill signed by Governor Whitman May 14th, 1918—Effective Immediately—

Makes It Compulsory

—for Any One employing more than 3 people—in Any Business—Lawyers, Doctors, Banks, Architects, Commission Men, All Kinds of Stores (Wholesale, Retail and Country), All Professional and Commercial Offices, Barber Shops, Moving Picture Theatres, Drug Stores, Grocery Stores, etc., etc., to Insure their Employees under THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW (domestic servants and farm laborers excepted), or

Suffer the Following Penalties, viz.:

1. Arrest for misdemeanor.
2. Fine to an amount equal to what your insurance premium would have been.
3. Deprived of the usual legal defense of fellow servant, contributory negligence, or assumed risk of employment.

Protect Yourself Immediately—avoid all inconvenience, loss and expense, by telephoning or writing now for this COMPLETE PROTECTION at the lowest possible rate.

CHESTER M. CLOUD - - and - - ARTHUR G. MacAINSH
37-39 Liberty Street—Suite 1010 - - - - Telephone John 570-571

No charge to you for our services

And Now Come Straw Hats—FINE!

Style and Comfort had already passed on our new Straw Hats when Mr. John B. Economy stepped in.

"They're great," said he, in approval, "but hammer hard on the price. Men folks will never believe they are $2 and $2.50 Straws unless you tell them.

"They look like a million dollars—and that's a lot of money, even in war-time."

We're taking his advice—it's good. So are Wallach Straws.

Straw Hats, $2, $2.50, up to $5
Panamas, $5, $7.50, $10 and $15

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Broadway, below Chambers, Broadway, cor. 29th | 246-248 West 125th, 3d Ave., cor. 122d } Open Evenings
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

DARTWOOD

You will probably want to put on a Thintex collar for the same reason that you put on a straw hat. For the very lightness of it. *20 cents each.*

A NEW THINTEX COLLAR
E&W EARL & WILSON

Phone Pioneer---Main 6900

RUGS : CARPETS : DRAPERIES
Cleaned, Washed, Repaired

RETURNED in 24 hours when required, or Stored and Insured against Fire, Moth and Theft at your own valuation at reasonable rates.

Expert Facilities for Cleaning and Storing. All Work Strictly Guaranteed.

WE TAKE up rugs and carpets, clean, wash, repair and store them safe from moth, fire and theft.

Ours is the largest and most modern sanitary carpet cleaning plant in Greater New York. We have just installed a modern electric Turbine Vacuum Process that makes old rugs and carpets look like new, brightens the colors, takes the dirt out as well as "off," without the slightest injury to the most delicate fabric.

Pick up your phone now. Call Main 6900 and one of our motor-vans will be on the way to your residence or place of business in double-quick time.

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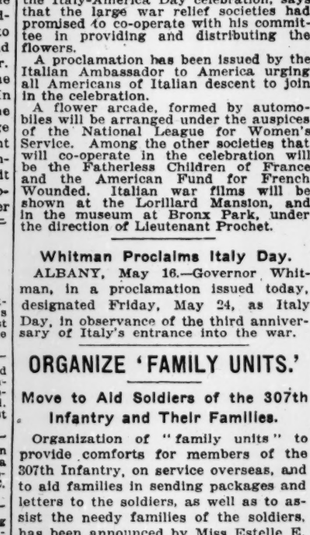
37 to 53 Flatbush Av. Brooklyn, N. Y.



NO duty—no ocean freight—no "war-time" prices—just the juice of fine, selected "Champagne" grapes—naturally aged in the bottle. That's why Cook's Imperial is

Sold *Everywhere*—
Served *Everywhere*

AMERICAN WINE CO.
St. Louis, U. S. A.

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Why Clothes Economy is Popular

One fine thing the war has taught a good many men is that they can't afford cheap clothes.

This is especially true if they want to be patriotic, and help conserve wool and labor.

It's particularly pleasant to help, when helping means to wear better clothes.

The main thing is to be sure you are getting really good clothes.

You are sure of this when you buy our fine all-wool Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes. Hart Schaffner & Marx have never made anything *but* good clothes.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Spring Clothes

The Suits and Topcoats at $25 are exceptional value. Many at $30, $32.50 and $35 are also very special. The Suits range to $65 for the finest fabrics—the Topcoats to $40.

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Broadway, below Chambers, Broadway, cor. 29th | 246-248 West 125th, 3d Ave., cor. 122d } Open Evenings

Hart Schaffner & Marx Army Officers' Uniforms, $35
Only at Broadway, cor. 29th St., in New York, and our Branch Stores at Camp Dix and Camp Upton.

AUCTION SALE OF TOBACCO UNDER THE RESTRICTIONS AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE SO-CALLED "TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT," AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Warehouse Receipts for 2954 hogsheads of dark Virginia tobacco and 228 hogsheads of Ohio tobacco will be sold by the Alien Property Custodian at public auction in the City of Richmond, Virginia, at the Old Tobacco Exchange, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 20th day of May, 1918.

Samples of said tobacco will be exhibited at the office of Mr. John M. Taylor, Richmond, Virginia, on any business day between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Warehouse Receipts are to be sold in accordance with the terms of a published memorandum of sale, copies of which may be obtained upon application to Mr. John M. Taylor, the Columbia Trust Company, of New York City, or to any of the institutions named below.

Warehouse Receipts for such of the tobaccos as are stored in Richmond, Virginia, are held by the Merchants National Bank, of Richmond, Virginia, and for such of said tobaccos as are stored in Baltimore, Maryland, are held by the Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company of that city.

Dated, May 13, 1918.

A. MITCHELL PALMER,
Alien Property Custodian.